

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
LIVE STOCK  
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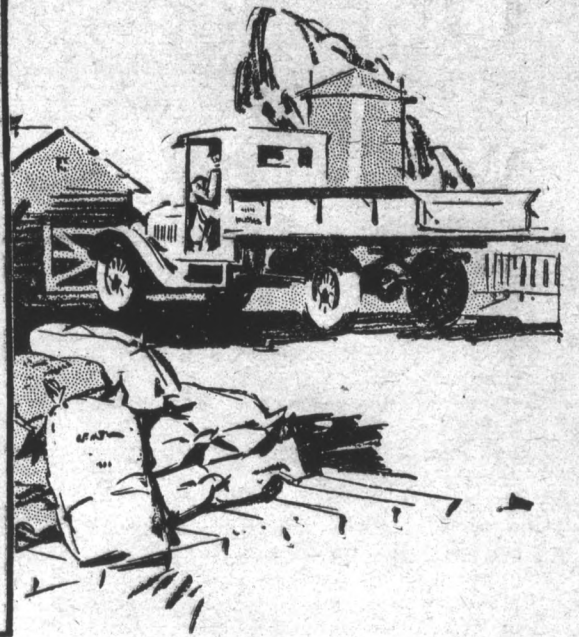
Lambing Season



**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.



## High analysis fertilizer saves extra costs—*follow this* *4-point plan*

Once a farmer finds out what *high analysis* fertilizer means to him he will use no other. He knows it gives him his plantfood at a saving in bagging, labor and freight costs.

That's the reason more farmers are using *high analysis* than ever before. And that's the reason it is included in Swift's 4-point plan for larger production *per acre*.

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Follow the practice of these successful farmers. Plan now for a larger profit-making *extra yield*. Use the Swift 4-point plan for

### 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*

results. It is your best assurance of success.

Take no chances with the quality of fertilizer you use. *The kind and quality of plantfood in the fertilizer you buy depends upon the manufacturer who makes it.*

Put your faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers, as successful farmers do. They know that the Swift name on any product means the best product of its kind—has meant that for 50 years.

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 cooperate 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 that will make you the most profit.*

*A.S.A.*

Authorized Swift Agent

# Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

*"It pays to use them"*



DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN  
VOLUME CLXVIII

# MICHIGAN FARMER

LIVE STOCK  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
JOURNAL  
ESTABLISHED 1843

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

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE  
NUMBER XII

## Our Second Master Farmers' Contest

Ten More Farmers to be Honored and Awarded Gold Medals

By the Editor

WE are now ready to receive nominations for Michigan's second Master Farmer class. Ten men will be chosen to this class. Nominations may be submitted by county agents, bankers, merchants, neighbors, teachers, ministers, or spiritual advisers, members of the family, or by the farmer himself. These nominations should be mailed to reach the editor of the Michigan Farmer, Detroit, not later than May 1. The score card published on this page may be used, or a special score card will be sent on request.

A year ago this month the first Master Farmers' Contest for Michigan was announced. Since then the degree of Master Farmer has been conferred upon the following men: Ralph Arbogast, of Union City; Floyd M. Barden, of South Haven; Paul C. Clement, of Britton; A. B. Cook, of Owosso; Garfield Farley and Minard E. Farley, of Albion; Frank Kinch, of Grindstone City; C. S. Langdon, of Hubbardston; C. R. Oviatt, of Bay City; M. E. Parmelee, of Hilliards; H. F. Probert, of Jackson. The stories of the farming achievements of all but two of these men have been published, and these will be printed at an early date.

The whole Master Farmer program in Michigan has been successful beyond the happiest anticipations of us all. It has established for the young farmers of the state a worthy agricultural goal. Hundreds of letters have been received commending this Master Farmer movement, especially emphasizing the value of having a definite object toward which to strive in our farming. Space does not permit our publishing these fine letters. We must take it for granted that the readers of the Michigan Farmer have by this time absorbed the big idea behind the Master Farmers' program.

We are, therefore, announcing our 1927 contest with the hope that it may further fix in the minds of Michigan farmers the value of good farming methods, sound, business policies, more attractive farms and the fullest possible farm life. The ten men to be thus honored in 1927 will become members of the Michigan Master Farmers' Club. The 1927 class will be

### Master Farmers' Score Card

THIS score card will be used in selecting the ten men on which the degree of Master Farmer will be conferred this fall. It also will be valuable in assisting our Michigan farmers generally to measure their farming accomplishments.

#### I. Operation of Farm—290 Points.

	Score.
1. Maintenance of soil fertility .....	75
2. Crop rotation .....	30
3. Seed used .....	25
4. Quality of live stock .....	25
5. Feeding and care of live stock .....	30
6. Efficient use of man and horse labor .....	30
7. Adequate tools, machinery and equipment well housed and repaired .....	20
8. Convenience of farm arrangement .....	15
9. Products of farm, yield and quality .....	40

#### II. Business Methods and Ability—180 Points.

1. Relation of income to expenses .....	80
2. Accounting methods .....	50
3. Business reputation .....	50

#### III. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—90 Points.

1. Repair and upkeep of buildings .....	30
2. Appearance of yards .....	30
3. Condition of fields .....	15
4. Condition of fences and ditches .....	15

#### IV. Home Life 300 Points.

1. Convenient house .....	50
2. Labor-saving equipment in home .....	75
3. Character as husband and father .....	100
4. Education and training of children .....	75

#### V. Citizenship—140 Points.

1. Neighborliness .....	40
2. Interest in schools and churches .....	40
3. Interest in other community enterprises .....	30
4. Interest in local and national governments .....	30
Total .....	1000

Name of person scored .....

Address .....

Name of scorer .....

Address .....

Date .....

chosen in the same manner as last year's class was selected.

Only bona fide farmers are eligible, the purpose being to honor men who are actually engaged in the business of farming. It is not necessary, however, that they be owners of farms. They may be tenants or farm managers. The important point is that the persons nominated should be actually responsible for successful farm enterprises.

To furnish a basis for selecting these men, the accompanying score card is published. A few changes have been made as compared to the one used last year. More emphasis is given here to good soil, seed, and the farm products produced. Other minor changes will also be noted.

This score card has other values than for the purpose of this contest. Every reader of the Michigan Farmer can well afford to use it in scoring himself or his neighbor, to learn how nearly he measures up to the worthy goals here suggested.

A score card properly filled out should accompany each nomination. Before setting down the scores the "detail suggestions on scoring" which follow should be read carefully. The name and address of the party who is scored, as well as that of the person doing the scoring should appear on the score card. All information sent in on these score cards will be held in confidence. The names of nominees will not be printed. Publicity only will be given to those who are finally selected to receive the degree of Master Farmer.

Accuracy and fairness in filling out the score card is necessary. Scorings will be verified in a number of ways. In checking up, should there be any serious misrepresentations, or gross errors of judgment, the name will be dropped from consideration. After the scores are finally revised and verified to the point where we feel they are as accurate as possible to get them, they will be submitted to a committee of competent judges who will make the final selections. The degree of Master Farmer will then be awarded to the ten persons selected by the (Continued on page 401).

## Some Poultry Feeding Investigations

The Need of Minerals to Supplement Cheaper Proteins

By George H. Conn

DURING the past few years, considerable attention has been given to the substitution of vegetable proteins for animal proteins, or at least a part of the animal proteins used in live stock and poultry feeding. It has been found in most experiments that the value and efficiency of certain protein feeds, particularly certain vegetable protein feeds, depends largely upon its being supplemented with a satisfactory mineral mixture.

In Bulletin No. 134, Idaho Experiment Station, we find that the ration containing peanut meal and sour skim-milk was outstanding in stimulating higher and more profitable egg production. When used alone, pea meal was of comparatively little value for laying hens, while in combination with sour skim-milk, more eggs, cheaper eggs

and greater profits were obtained than with any other ration used in the experiment. This ration was even superior to meat meal and sour skim-milk from a profit standpoint. When skim-milk cannot be used in sufficient amounts, tankage may be used up to thirty per cent.

In Bulletin No. 225, University of Missouri, entitled, "The Influence of Animal and Vegetable Proteins on Egg Production," we find that some experiments covering a period of ten years, the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has demonstrated that laying flocks cannot produce eggs profitably on rations made up of grains and grain by-products commonly produced on the

farm. They have found that these rations must be supplied with suitable protein concentrates. It was also found that there was considerable difference in the results secured by the different kinds of protein feeds.

A general summary of these tests is as follows:

1. The use of meat scraps, tankage, sour milk and dried buttermilk resulted in much better egg production, in fact, nearly twice as many eggs per hen as the checked hens not receiving any animal protein.

2. Poultry mash should contain at least fifteen per cent more of meat scraps or tankage. Smaller amounts than this gave unsatisfactory results.

3. The addition of cottonseed meal as a vegetable protein, either alone or with meat scraps or tankage, did not increase the production of eggs. From other experiments, the addition of a suitable mineral mixture would probably have corrected this.

4. The optimum amount of meat scraps or tankage per hen per year would be approximately six pounds.

5. White Leghorns ate from seventy to eighty-two pounds of feed per year each.

6. Feeding of animal protein, such as meat scraps, tankage or milk products, reduces the amount of feed required to produce a pound of eggs nearly half.

Copy of Bulletin No. 133, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, (Continued on page 415).



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DETROIT, MAR. 19, 1927

## CURRENT COMMENT

Corn  
Borer  
Program

THE first meeting in Michigan to consider the control of the European corn borer was held in the editorial offices of the Michigan Farmer in 1924. Since then there has been a great deal of talk, some real constructive experimental work, and a little effort to control this menacing pest. We have just been informed by wire that the Michigan State Legislature now appears ready to do its part in fighting this immigrant pest.

This news is to the effect that the House of Representatives has voted to make available \$100,000 to fight this pest, and the state administration board is authorized to make \$100,000 additional available if necessary. To these funds will be added Michigan's portion of the \$10,000,000 made available by Congress.

The clean-up work will be under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture. Regulations just published by Commissioner Herbert E. Powell, make it mandatory to clean up all lands south and east of a line which includes the southern townships in Bay, the eastern half of Saginaw, all of Shiawassee, Ingham, and Calhoun, the eastern two-thirds of Kalamazoo, and the eastern third of St. Joseph counties. The following are the regulations to be enforced:

Regulation 1: All cornstalks and remnants of cornstalks, all corn cobs not being stored for the grain attached thereto, and all remnants of such cobs, of each year's corn crop, in fields or feed lots around canning factories and grain elevators, in or about stock yards, stock pens, loading chutes, and similar places, if not fed, made into ensilage, shredded or finely ground, or if not trampled into manure, shall be destroyed before May 1 of the year succeeding the growth of that corn.

Regulation 2: Unfed portions of cornstalks, of cobs not being stored for the grain attached thereto, and of other corn remnants which exist on the premises, which are of form to

harbor living borers, and which are located in places other than the field in which the corn was grown, shall be destroyed, preferably by burning, prior to May 1 of the year succeeding the growth of that corn.

Regulation 3: The unfed portion of cornstalks, corn cobs not stored for the grain attached thereto, and other corn remnants which exist in a field in which corn was grown, and all coarse stemmed, pithy weeds within that field, shall be so treated or handled by regular or by special field procedure prior to May 1 of the year succeeding the year of growth of corn in that field as to insure that between May 1 and June 1 of that year, no portions of such material or trash in condition to harbor living borers shall appear on the surface of the field, after it has been plowed, disced or harrowed, or planted, or cultivated.

Regulation 4: Cornfields or premises not properly cleaned by May 1 may be cleaned at the discretion of the commissioner of agriculture, and a charge made against the owner for the same.

These rules became effective March 8. They should benefit both the producer and consumer of corn and other crops attacked by the corn borer. However, the greatest benefit will accrue to the producers themselves. And because of this, there should be the fullest and heartiest cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture by every farmer in these counties. Such cooperation will not only make this work less expensive to the farmers and to the state, but will also make the work more effective.

The  
Bean  
Market

WHAT is the matter with the bean market? That question was discussed last Thursday by a group of farmers, elevator men, bean jobbers, and others, in the office of Herbert E. Powell, commissioner of agriculture.

In the discussion a number of things were presented which undoubtedly have some influence upon the market of this cash crop. However, the chief difficulty seems to be the lack of quality in the beans produced in this state the past two years. Unfavorable weathered so damaged the beans that it has been practically impossible to secure any considerable volume of choice hand-picked stock. Lack of such stock has greatly slowed up the demand for dry beans from the housewives, as well as from the discriminating buyers for the canning factories.

This group of men requested Commissioner Powell to call together a committee of ten representing the jobbers, elevator men, state legislature, and the farmers, to further study the possibility of improving the marketing of the crop. The big problem seems to rest, however, directly upon the growers themselves. Apparently they must put their soil in better shape, plant seed of high quality at an earlier date than they have been doing, and then harvest the crop more carefully. The use of the system of bunching the beans around poles is receiving more and more favorable attention from the men who are studying the bean problem. It is our sincerest opinion that the bean marketing problems cannot be advantageously met until farmers overcome, to some extent, at least, a few of the handicaps due to weather conditions, by following better methods of production.

A Con-  
servation  
Measure

LAST week in discussing Senator Horton's trespass bill now before the conservation committee of the state Senate, a member of the Michigan Legislature remarked that "This bill is one of the best conservation measures that has ever been introduced in the State Legislature."

While the measure is designed especially to protect farmers against irresponsible people running over their lands with firearms, it is certain to prove a most valuable conservation measure. At least this is the very thing it has accomplished in states

where tried. This is also a reason why true conservation men and sportsmen are favorable to the measure.

The effect of the provisions of this bill would be to increase the supply of game. In addition to the protection of closed seasons and other legal restrictions, game would have the added protection under this bill of numerous small game preserves. On farms in every section of the state these preserves naturally would develop, and on such farms game would multiply. The measure would go far in making Michigan the fine hunting state that it is supposed to be.

Then again, it would prove a true conservation measure by enabling the farmer to protect that type of game which keeps down weeds and destructive insects upon his farm. Little does the public realize, for instance, the value of a few coveys of quail. Many a farmer has encouraged flocks of these birds and fed them generously, only to have some pot-hunter come along and destroy them.

Let us further remember that for every hundred people who enjoy killing game, there are 300 people who enjoy with even greater pleasure watching game at play in its natural habitat. Through the influence of this measure our people would be in a position to have a closer contact with nature and be better because of that contact.

We are confident that this legislator saw clearly the benefits that would follow the enactment of this bill, that it is one of the best conservation measures that has yet been presented. This is added reason for every farmer in the state urging his representative and senator at Lansing to support Senator Horton's trespass bill. Readers should write these men at once, requesting that they urge the conservation committee of the senate to report out this bill at an early date as introduced. If the bill is enacted, it will be due to the active interest expressed in these letters to our legislators. It will soon be too late to show your representatives at Lansing that you are interested in this measure.

A  
Sales  
Proposal

AT the recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society at South Haven, it was proposed that a law be passed to restrict the sale of low-grade apples. Such a proposal is within the lines of modern selling.

In no organized modern merchandising is the low-grade product, or the imperfect, allowed in the same channels of the trade as the standard product. The same thing ought to be done with our fruit products.

With most fruits, useful by-products can be made from the poor grades. This could be made to afford a good outlet for that kind of stock. There is no doubt that the sale of second quality fruit is hurting the market. In recent years truckers have been buying up this second-grade stuff and selling it in towns which know Michigan fruit only through what they buy from these truckers.

In the sale of industrial products no law is needed because the manufacturers know the demoralizing effects of poor quality, and control the sale of their products. But farming is not so organized, and therefore laws would be the most effective way to bring about practices beneficial to the industry.

No Loss  
But Some  
Gain

THE truth of this statement is proven in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This railroad endeavored to discontinue its Merritt-Ardis branch in Missaukee county. The case was lost about two years ago, but the railroad's witnesses at that time showed that the farming in that section was not con-

ducive to the successful maintenance of that branch. These witnesses showed that the soil was acid, little alfalfa was raised, and not much live stock kept.

These facts presented at the trial, were the cause of a start in a better farming movement in that section. Now lime is freely used, considerable alfalfa is grown, a cow testing association started, and the community has generally awakened.

At the time of the litigation considerable money was raised to fight the case. Six hundred dollars of that was left. Recently the contributors decided that the money should not be returned, but used in the betterment of the community. The East Missaukee County Development Association was formed to use this money to still further bring about cooperation between the farmers in efforts to make eastern Missaukee county another Michigan garden spot.

This shows that there are possibilities undreamt of in many communities. When something occurs which awakens the community spirit, these possibilities are realized and things worth while begin happening. Is your community cooperating toward the common good of all in it?

## Superiority

I'VE been tryin' to find out what superiority is ever since a salesman came along the other day and tried to make me feel he was doing me a favor by taking up my time. Sofie wasn't around, so I told him I was a very busy man and would not waste my time by considering the investment of a couple million dollars in oil stock. I was getting my auto oil from the service station, and my castor oil from the drug-gist, so I felt my lubricating means was pretty well taken care of, and I didn't care about buying any oil wells, especially where the most of the oil was in the salesman's talk.

I don't usually talk to salesmen like that, but this fellow was inflicted with superiority, a disease what's obnoxious to other folkses. When a fellow acts like he's doing other folkses favors, and thinks he's the final authority on knowledge, why,



he's just pulling hard on his boot straps and not lifting himself one bit. Them kinda folkses make too much stress on the soup in superiority, and therefore make soup out of it.

Seems to me the real superior folkses are those that can make themselves at home with the dishrags when they are with the dishrags, and also feel perfectly comfortable when they are eating off a fancy linen tablecloth. The kind of folkses that are superior are those that can eat their soup with or without music.

I notice in lots of the stylish hotels they have music during meal hours so some of these near-rich guys who never ate noiseless soup won't disturb the others. And according to what I hear over the radio, the band is sometimes gotta play pretty hard to keep you from hearing the eaters eat.

The "eriority" in superiority is more important than the soup. If you've got the eriority, then you're a superior sort of a fellow. I don't like this superiority and inferiority business anyhow. We're all folkses supposed to be doing our part in the world's work. The one who ain't, and is living off the work of others, is a parasite, and because he is riding on soft cushions, and I in my bumpin' bus, ain't no sign he's superior to me.

I ain't telling anyone, but Sofie thinks she is superior to me, but she ain't—she just thinks so, and I'm letting her enjoy herself.

HY SYCKLE



# Soy Beans--A Soil Builder

*Some Experiences That Show the Fertilizing Value of This Legume*

By B. W. Keith

**H**ERE is a crop which will improve the productiveness of your soil by adding as much nitrogen per acre in one year's crop as can be added by the application of ten big loads of common barnyard manure. This is accomplished all under ground—costs the farmer practically nothing, and is brought about by little organisms called nitro-gathering bacteria which live on the roots of the soy bean plant, changing the nitrogen of the soil all into nitrates, the available form for plant use.

This soil improvement is almost costless. It might be termed a free "by-product" of the growing soy beans, still it is a very valuable one from the standpoint of improving the soil, and can be had wherever soy beans can be grown successfully. The only cost is the price of a bacterial culture for inoculation of the bean seed at the time of planting. This culture can be obtained from the Bacteriology Department at the Michigan State College at East Lansing, Michigan, and should be used whenever soy beans are grown in soils not previously inoculated. If these bacteria are not present in the soil to transform the nitrogen of the soil air into nitrates, then the nitrates necessary for the growth of the soy bean plants will have to come from the supply already in the soil, thus leaving the soil poorer in nitrogen than before the crop of soy beans was grown. But when these little organisms are present, they make their homes on the roots of the soy bean plant, forming little knots called nodules, and the nitrates they form in ac-

cess to those used by the plant are left behind for the use of future crops. Under favorable conditions, fully as much nitrogen will be left behind as is found in ten loads of good barnyard manure.

We have been growing soy beans for the past ten years, and find that bumper crops can be grown each time. Two years ago we plowed under an old strawberry bed after the June crop had been harvested, prepared it and immediately drilled in soy beans with a

common grain drill, blocking the feeds so the rows were spaced about twenty-eight inches apart. About one and one-half bushels of inoculated bean seed per acre was used. The cultivation was done with a one-horse cultivator and a spike-toothed harrow. The beans made a wonderful growth and were removed for seed in time to disk up the field and sow rye. The next spring the rye was allowed to grow to full height and then turned under as a green manure. In many places it was

over six feet high. The accompanying illustration will give some idea of the growth the rye made in a light sandy soil after soy beans.

On another occasion, we found it necessary to turn under a rather hard sticky piece of clay soil late in the spring, and it was drilled to soy beans, and after the beans were cut and taken from the field for seed, the ground was disked and harrowed thoroughly and sown to rye, with the expectation of turning it under in the spring. We did not get to do this in time, so the rye was left for grain. In many places it averages over six feet tall, and the heads were well filled with the largest kernels we ever saw. And there was fully twice as much straw per acre as one generally finds in threshing rye.

Oats and corn following soy beans also show wonderful results. The writer recalls an oat field, one-half of which was in soy beans the year before, and just across the dead furrow corn had been grown. On the "soy bean" land, the oats were eight to twelve inches taller, with a big straw growth and well filled heads, while on the other part of the field, and just across the dead furrow, so to speak, the oats were just an average.

On another occasion the writer had the opportunity to observe the results of corn following soy beans. One part of this particular corn field was in meadow the year before, and a strip along one side was in soy beans. The whole field was plowed, prepared and planted as one, and also given the

(Continued on page 399).



This Field of Rye which is Being Turned Under for Humus was Grown on Light Sandy Soil After a Crop of Soy Beans.

## The President's Veto

*Senator Capper Believes the President Erred in Vetoing McNary-Haugen Bill*

**I**N vetoing the farm-relief bill, I believe the President has erred. The distress of the farm industry persists. Our agricultural depression is more than a farm problem. It is a national problem.

The McNary-Haugen bill may not have been 100 per cent perfect. But neither was the first constitution of the United States perfect, nor the first interstate commerce act, nor have been our tariff bills, nor our forty years of railroad legislation. All began as experiments. All have proved necessary to our progress.

I think we should have made a start with the farm-relief plan. If the legislation then proved defective, or impractical, it could have been modified after a year's experience. No great harm could have come from trying it out on one or two crops, as would have been done by its farmer board. It was so safeguarded from abuse by checks that virtually it was an emergency measure. Unfortunately the bill had the bitter opposition of influential big-city newspapers and powerful eastern interests. Yet the prejudice they created against the bill is by no means unanimous in the east.

The McNary-Haugen bill was a sincere, honest attempt to start a sound, constructive economic policy that would really help the farmer. It was to assist him particularly in orderly marketing and in orderly and economic production of crops. Its chief purpose was to help the farmer to keep his crop surplus from beating down the American price and wrecking the home market on which he must depend for existence. The belief is growing that this must be accomplished through some agency which will re-

move the surplus from our domestic markets.

Because of this country's higher standards of living, the American farmer has to grow his crops under higher costs. Then he must market these crops in a home market where prices are determined by lower standards of living abroad. When his home-market is fixed by the foreign, or world price, offered for his crop surplus, his products sold on the domestic market must also be sold at a loss.

The so-called McNary-Haugen plan sought—at the expense of the farming industry—to control prices for certain farm products when there was an unmanageable surplus, in order to protect the farmer from the otherwise consequent wrecking of his home market.

I have been an advocate of the farm-relief bill because I believed it the part of wisdom to bring the farmer's standard of living up to the general level, rather than to drag the rest of the country down, as must happen if we do not meet this situation squarely.

The President's veto of the bill does not mean the abandonment of such farm-relief legislation by Congress. We shall have it facing us when the new Congress meets next winter. The result may not be the McNary-Haugen bill in its present form, but something adequately like it. The fight will continue. The issue was never more alive than it is today.

In asking for this "relief" our thirty-five million farmers were not asking for anything to which they are not entitled. They were asking no more than equality in legislation, equality of opportunity; economic equality in proportion to their contribution to national

welfare, with other national groups.

They have asked for no preferred economic position. They refused to accept a subsidy bill. They asked for no more of a price-fixing plan than our protective tariff is, or our protective system guarantees to industrial and commercial America, to the railroads and to the wage-earner. They asked Congress for nothing it has not willingly granted to other vital interests, according to their differing circumstances.

Economists do not agree that the McNary-Haugen plan is "vicious." Many economists unite with Vice-President Dawes in declaring it practical. It was once said that rural mail delivery was impractical, also that the postal savings law and the federal reserve law were impractical. We know better today.

The bill had the backing of all the farm organizations in the great agricultural region of the middle west and southwest. After three years of serious discussion, it had the support of almost every senator and congressman in all the great territory lying west of Ohio, as the best thing that could be done to put agriculture on an equality with American standards of industry and business. Among these men were several as excellent constitutional lawyers as this country possesses.

At this session I was opposed to continuing the windjamming program longer. We had talked about farm-relief in Washington for more than three years. The time for action on the bill had come. It was vigorously advanced and received decisive majorities in both Senate and House.

Our protective tariff has assisted American manufacturers to regulate

their production and has protected their home market. The railroads have been helped with government-fixed rates and were never more prosperous. It may also be said that direct price-fixing of interest rates is one of the chief functions of the federal reserve banking system.

Under these laws the country has prospered amazingly with the exception of agriculture, which has not been admitted to full membership in the American protective system. If it is not entitled to full membership, then other industries are not.

It is fair to ask if the country as a whole would not be more safely and permanently prosperous is its large agricultural population also were prosperous and farmers and their families enjoyed larger purchasing power.

But if farming is made safely profitable, the fear of high prices for food is held before the public by enemies of this legislation.

The truth is that the farmer's price is much the smaller part of what the public pays for food.

It is significant of the present-day wisdom of organized labor that it approved the McNary-Haugen bill in behalf of agriculture.

The first duty of the new Congress will be to enact such a measure, despite the obstacles and discouragements which may still have to be encountered from powerful eastern interests. But agriculture's welfare is essential to national welfare, and that means to eastern welfare as well as western welfare.

*Arthur Capper*



## State Capitol News

By Our Lansing Correspondent

FARMERS' tax burdens were aired pretty thoroughly in the Senate chamber last Wednesday evening, when Senator Peter B. Lennon, of Genesee county, defended his tobacco tax bill at a public hearing before the taxation committee. He called attention to the recent investigations made through the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Michigan State College, which showed that for several thousand farms studied, property taxes absorb fifty-two per cent of the farmer's net income.

He declared that this situation must be remedied and that a tax on tobacco would afford some measure of relief to the home-owners of the state. He declared that he would not favor any new tax which would not definitely lower the burden on the real estate owner, and pointed out that he had already introduced a measure proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit any general property tax for state purposes. He declared that a tobacco tax and a few other specific taxes would bring in the necessary revenue without any direct contribution from the property owners.

Senator Lennon said that eight states already have a tobacco tax law, and read figures from the internal revenue office which prophesied that his bill would produce over \$9,000,000 per year revenue. He said that sixty-five per cent of all cigaret smokers probably pay no property tax, and that his bill would bring in hundreds of thousands of dollars from people who are at present not sharing directly in the cost of government.

The arguments of Senator Lennon were supported by George F. Roxburg, of Reed City, Master of the Michigan State Grange, who declared that farmers were driven to support this tax to defend their homes against soaring property taxes which he termed "confiscatory."

Vigorous protests against Senator Lennon's tobacco tax proposal were voiced by representatives of the cigar manufacturers, druggists and wholesale tobacco dealers.

These opponents of the bill painted a discouraging picture as to the difficulties of enforcing the tax, the cost of its administration, and the small amount of revenue which it would produce. They declared that rich men would have their tobacco mailed in from other states tax-free, and that this would stimulate the mail order business in other commodities besides tobacco. They said that chain stores in Michigan would take orders and have the tobacco shipped from their stores in other states. They referred to the levy on tobacco as a "nuisance tax" intended to make a "stamp lick" and "stamp collector" out of every tobacco retailer in Michigan. These witnesses declared that the manufacturers, the wholesalers and the retailers of tobacco were operating on a very narrow margin and that there was so little profit in dealing in tobacco that they could not absorb any of this tax, but would have to pass it all on to the consumer.

Sunday hunting in most of the Thumb region will be prohibited if bills now pending before the Legislature are enacted into law. Measures have been introduced to prohibit hunting on Sunday in St. Clair, Macomb, Lapeer, Huron and Tuscola counties. Each bill has a referendum clause and would not become operative when passed until it had been approved by a majority of the voters of that county at the polls.

The Senate has passed the Condon bill imposing stiff penalties for anyone guilty of throwing or planting explosives

or stench bombs, to injure the person or property of another. This bill is intended to cope with serious conditions which have been developing in Detroit recently. While it apparently has a great deal of merit, the House of Representatives is threatening to hold it and all other Senate bills back until the Senate committee on judiciary reports out the Armstrong-Palmer capital punishment bill. Six members of this Senate committee are evenly divided in regard to reporting out the bill, and the seventh member has not yet reached a decision.

The House committee on ways and means cut the corn borer appropriation bill right in two, decreasing the amount of state funds available annually for fighting the borer from \$200,000 to \$100,000. The original amount asked was no greater than that already appropriated in the other states where the area and the density of the infestation is taken into consideration. The Legislatures of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York have already made liberal appropriations for this work. However, Representative Clancy, of Hillsdale, offered an amendment authorizing the administration board to make available \$100,000 additional funds if found necessary. To this the House agreed, and in all probability the Senate will concur.

The flag over the House of Representatives has been flying at half-mast as a mark of respect to the memory of Representative J. A. Dziengielewski, of Hamtramck, who died recently of pneumonia. The deceased member's desk has been draped with crepe and the national colors, and decorated with flowers, and will remain so during the balance of the session.

Representative Milton D. Bryant, of Traverse City, who suffered a fainting attack in the House last week, returned to his home for a thirty-day rest. He is a brother-in-law of Henry Ford.

## ALFALFA TRAIN.

THE dates for the alfalfa train to be operated over the Michigan Central Railroad in cooperation with the Michigan State College, have just been received. This train, carrying a staff from the Michigan State College will have a soil expert, two alfalfa experts and a dairy and potato expert from time to time. Points on the successful growing of alfalfa and sweet clover will be given. Soil will be tested on the train for lime requirement. Samples of lime and marl will be on exhibit. Solitex and alfalfa, and sweet clover inoculation will be distributed from the train.

All meetings will be held on central standard time. The schedule, which begins April 4 and ends April 16, is as follows:

Laingsburg, Ap. 4, 6:30 to 10:00 p. m.  
Chesaning, Ap. 4, 8:00 to 11:00 a. m.  
Owosso, Ap. 5, 1:00 to 4:30 p. m.  
Vassar, Ap. 6, 7:00 to 10:00 a. m.  
Caro, Ap. 6, 1:00 to 5:00 p. m.  
Lapeer, Ap. 7, 8:00 to 11:30 a. m.  
Oxford, Ap. 7, 1:30 to 5:30 p. m.  
Millington, Ap. 7, 7:00 to 10:00 p. m.  
Bay City, Ap. 8, 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon.  
Midland, Ap. 8, 3:00 to 6:00 p. m.  
Sterling, Ap. 9, 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon.  
Standish, Ap. 9, 1:00 to 4:00 p. m.  
Pinconning, Ap. 11, 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon.  
Gladwin, Ap. 11, 1:30 to 4:30 p. m.  
Grayling, Ap. 12, 8:00 to 11:30 a. m.  
West Branch, Ap. 12, 1:30 to 5:00 p. m.  
Johannesburg, Ap. 13, 8:00 to 10:45 a. m.  
Gaylord, Ap. 13, 1:00 to 5:00 p. m.  
Vanderbilt, Ap. 14, 9:15 a. m. to 12:00 noon.  
Wolverine, Ap. 14, 1:30 to 5:00 p. m.  
Cheboygan, Ap. 15, 10:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.  
Saginaw, Ap. 16, 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon.

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots  
are made of high quality rubber  
—flexible, long-wearing. They  
have sturdy gray soles. The  
uppers are either red or black.  
Made in knee to hip lengths



Rubber  
like this  
means extra wear

in "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

IT'S a real test for the quality of rubber in your boot! You can stretch a strip cut from the upper of any "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot more than five times its own length. That means strength—long life where inferior boots give way.

The gray sole is oversize, tough as a tire for wear.

And the carcass is right. At every point in the "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot where wear is hardest from 4 to 11 separate layers of rubber and fabric reinforcements are anchored in. Here is a boot that is husky all through—and to spare.

Seventy-five years' experience in making waterproof footwear is back of "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes. They fit better, look better, wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company



Trade Mark

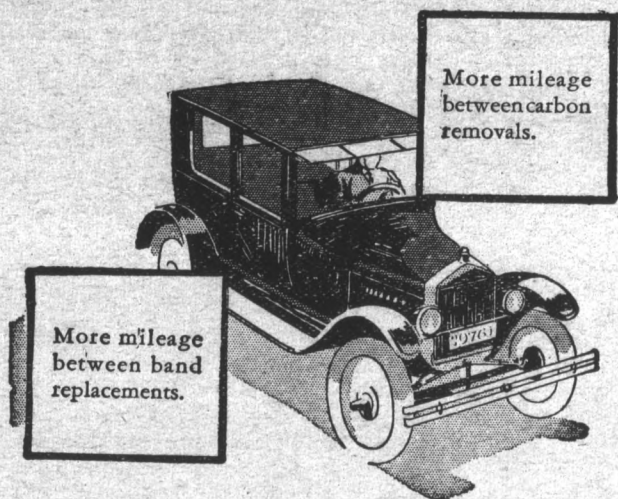
"U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus  
slips on right over your  
shoes. Its smooth rubber  
surface washes  
clean like a boot. In red  
or black—4 or 5 buckles



"U.S." BLUE RIBBON  
Boots Walrus  
Arctics Rubbers



# Ford owners pleased! The improved Mobiloil "E" gives a double surprise



When the improved Mobiloil "E" was announced, some asked, "But in getting the new smoothness in starting and stopping, how can you retain the unusual freedom from carbon which we have always found in Mobiloil 'E'?"

Our reply was, "That has been our chief concern. That is why we waited years to change Mobiloil 'E.' Ingredients used in many Ford lubricants to provide easier starting have resulted in extra carbon and valve troubles. [It was only after years of experimenting that we got the two results: Real freedom from jerky starts, and stops *plus* real freedom from carbon."

## Today's Mobiloil "E" is cheaper than ever to use. Here is why—



By increasing the life of transmission bands you postpone the expense of replacement. That's saving number one. By cutting down carbon deposits you pay for fewer carbon removal jobs. That's saving number two. Nor is that all.

The improved Mobiloil "E" splashes freely in the Ford lubricating system. It reaches all engine, clutch and transmission parts where protection is vital. And today's Mobiloil "E", due to its clinging, resisting character shows remarkable economies. Less wear. Fewer repair bills. More power. A sweeter-running Ford engine.

And due to the great "wearing" qualities of Mobiloil "E" you will use less oil.

### Four quarts to prove it

Mobiloil "E" will cost you less to use than other oils despite the fact that Mobiloil "E" costs 5 cents more per quart. Four quarts, a Ford crankcase full of the genuine Mobiloil "E", will prove this to you.

After you have once tried the improved Mobiloil "E" you will want to keep a supply on the farm. A nearby Mobiloil dealer has Mobiloil "E" in various sized cans and drums. Each container offers real economy and convenience in handling oil.

The year around use Mobiloil "E" in your Ford car and Ford truck. In your Fordson tractor use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. Ask the Mobiloil dealer what grade of Mobiloil to use in cars, trucks and tractors of other makes. All Mobiloil dealers have the complete Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations.



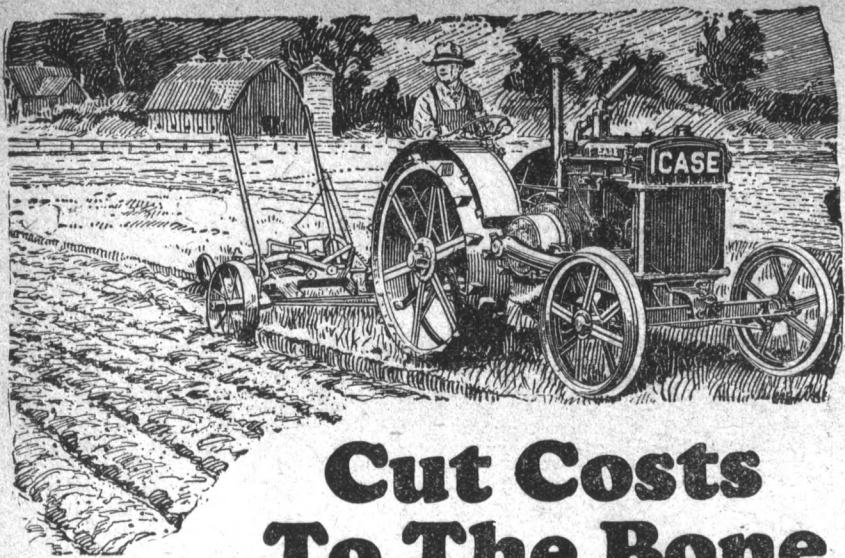
## Mobiloil "E" for Fords

### VACUUM OIL COMPANY

MAIN BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country





## Cut Costs To The Bone

**T**WO items, power and labor, make up 60 per cent of the cost of producing farm crops. (Official average for the U. S.) With a Case tractor these two big items of cost can be cut to the bone.

Case tractors are built to outwork and outlast all others, and to give the lowest cost per year of service. A better engine, a highly developed fuel system and a transmission of steel cut gears on roller bearings are responsible for the remarkable economy of these tractors.

You can cut the cost of farm operation, do more and better work, and make more money with a Case tractor.

Mail the coupon and get FREE, a copy of "Modern Tractor Farming," 32 pp. revised and illustrated. Half a million leading farmers have read this helpful book.

**J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.**

Dept. C13

Incorporated  
Racine

Wisconsin

# CASE

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc., Racine, Wis.  
Send me, free, a copy of "Modern Tractor Farming."

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Post Office.....

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Mail  
the  
Coupon

### Lessmann Loaders at Reduced Prices

Easily keeps 6 to 8 spreaders going.  
Clean your neighbor's feed lot at 25c per load and make money.



Do county work with either the high or low lift model and pay for the outfit in a few weeks.  
Write today to Dept. MO.

**Lessmann Loader Mfg. Co.**  
BOX 1593 DES MOINES, IA.

### New Improved

## Fords Milker

# \$90

Single Unit  
Complete  
Electric or  
Gas Engine

### "WORTH TWICE THE PRICE"

"My Fords Milker certainly does the work fully as well as other milkers I have seen for twice the money. And it is so simple to keep clean," writes John W. Griffl of Pennsylvania.  
Our new improved model is a quality machine throughout—greatest of all milking machine values. Heavy pressed, seamless aluminum parts. New Departure ball bearings. Comes complete, ready for work. No extras. Cows like it.  
SEND FOR BOOKLET No. 40 showing models for every purpose; single, double, single double, double double, etc. Agents: Still some open territory. Write for attractive proposition.

MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY,  
213-15 N. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

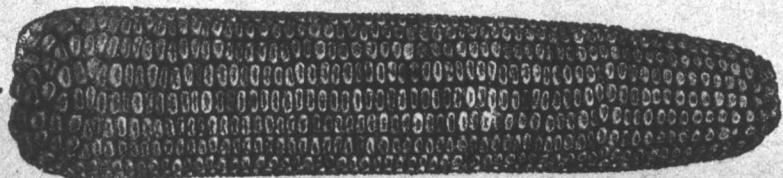
Write for Book  
Today



## FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Other wagon parts.  
Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 35 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.



### REGISTERED and CERTIFIED SEED CORN

Clement's White Cap Yellow Dent Corn won first in the 5-acre corn growing contest for me for the year of 1926, and has done the same for others in previous years. Why take chances on common seed when our scientific method of drying and preparing our seed corn insures you germination and vigor. Write for Circular and Sample.

**PAUL CLEMENT** - Britton, Mich., Dept. A  
Member of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.



## THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

### Auto Engines for Belt Power

By I. W. Dickerson

**A**S so many of our readers are planning on using an automobile engine for belt power, a few suggestions as to the best method of taking off the power may be helpful. In deciding on this, the condition of the car and the purpose for which the power is to be used must be considered.

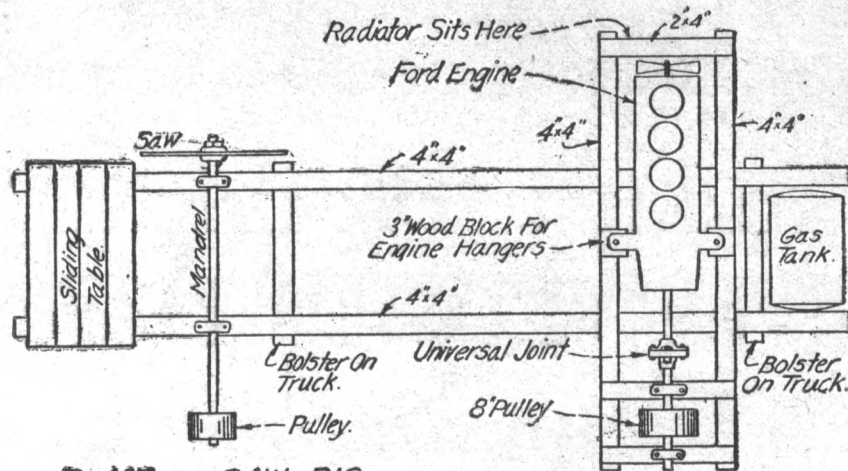
**Where the Car is Still to be Used Mainly for Transportation Purposes.**

In my judgment it is no longer practicable to use a good car for belt power. Several years ago a great many outfits of this type were developed and put on the market, and many were

which the rear wheels can be backed and the friction of the tires on pulleys or rollers. A number of these attachments are on the market at reasonable cost.

**Where it is Desired to Move the Outfit Under its Own Power.**

In some cases it may be decided to move the car under its own power from place to place, but not to use the car for transportation. Usually this will not prove satisfactory and is not recommended. It will be found better to pull the outfit behind a car or truck, or better still, to put it on a sled or skids and move it with a team. If it



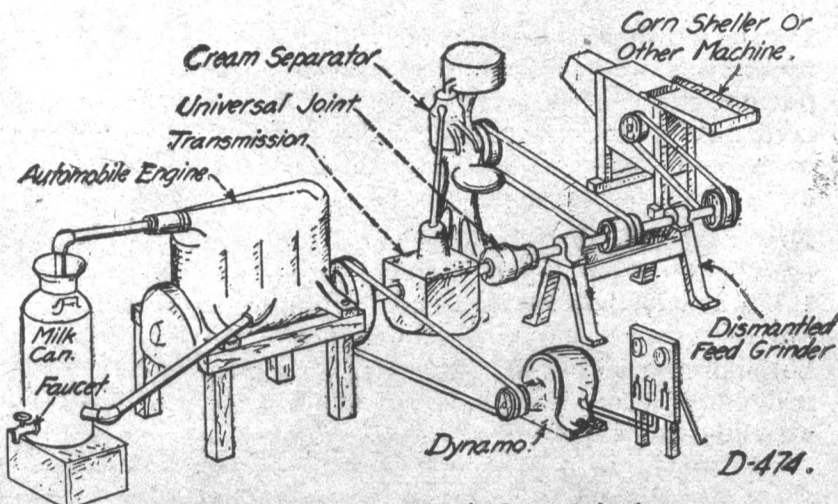
D-437 SAW RIG

sold, and the plan then, perhaps, had considerable merit, as cars were comparatively scarce and high-priced, and stationary engines of the size needed were quite expensive. But now, with the used car a drug on the market, an auto engine can be bought and put into fairly good condition for less money than these belt power attachments can be sold for.

The use of a good car for belt power quickly damages both its looks and its usability. Unless extra cooling capacity is added, which is troublesome and spoils the looks of the car, its use for belt power is likely to shorten its life considerably, and this loss of life will cost more than to buy and fix up a discarded engine. Also, it is almost impossible to keep a car with rubber tires, and especially balloon tires, from vibrating so much as to be unsatisfactory for belt power. Even though much

is desired to move it under its own power, the power probably is most conveniently taken off from the rear wheels by means of the frame already spoken of. This gives the advantages of the clutch for starting and the brake for stopping and the transmission for changes of speed. This also gives nearly as much power as with the pulley on the end of the crank shaft, gives the additional flywheel effect of the rear wheels, and throws very little extra wear on the rear parts.

It is also common in such cases to fasten one rear wheel rigidly, jack up the other one, and take off the power from a pulley of the proper size, bolted to it. This has a tendency to wear the differential rapidly, but if it is a common make, extra parts usually do not cost a great deal, if they can be put on in the farm shop. A pulley in front is usually not satisfactory be-



Power From Auto Engine And Transmission.

time is spent in blocking up under the axles, there will still be considerable vibration through the springs. Also safety in operating almost any machine demands a governor to control the engine speed, and most drivers as yet, will object to having a governor on their driving car.

If it is desired to use a good car for an occasional belt power job well within the cooling capacity of the engine, probably the most satisfactory method is by means of a frame, onto

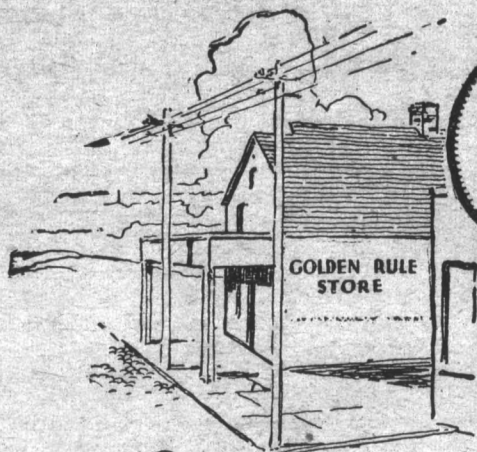
cause of difficulty in attaching, extra wear on front crank shaft bearing, difficulty in lining up and holding in line, and difficulty in preventing excessive vibration.

### Real Belt Power Outfits.

One class of work which is gaining rapidly, is the use of a light automobile engine for driving corn pickers and such machines. Attachments are now on the market at very reasonable prices for putting such engines on the (Continued on page 419).

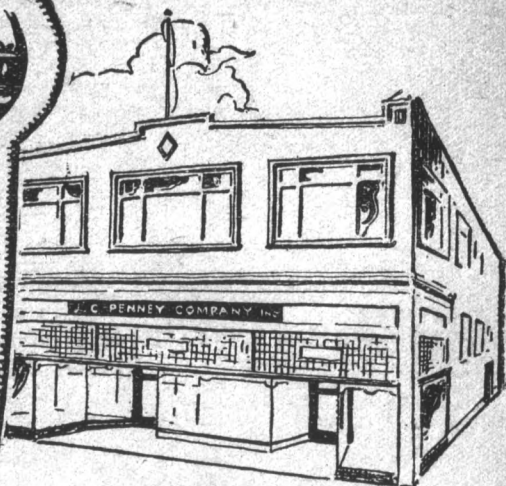
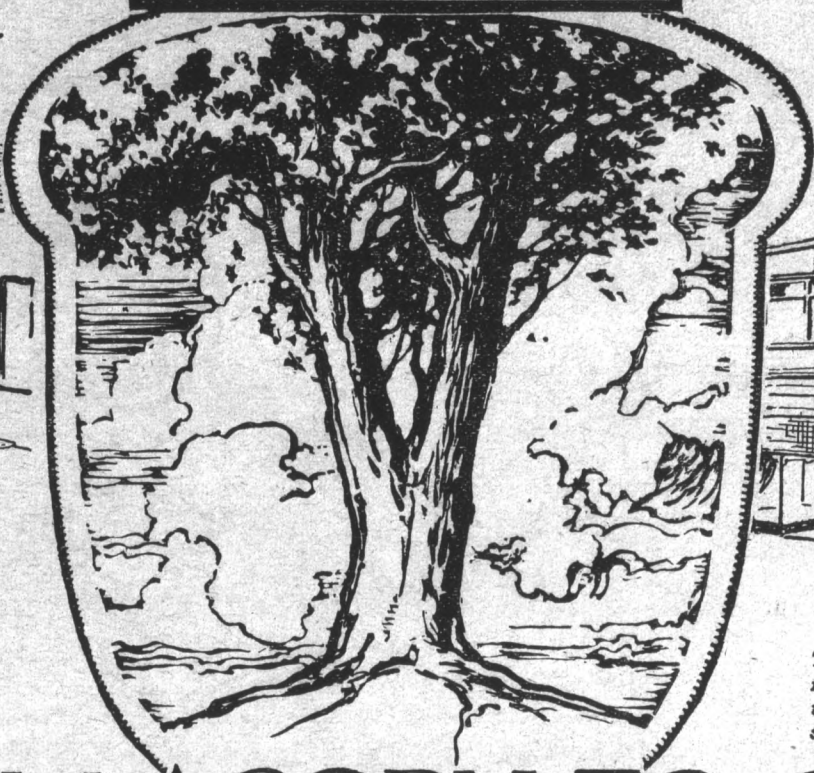


A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION  
**J.C. PENNEY Co.**



1902

A small dry goods, shoe and clothing store was opened in a small town in the west, serving a few hundred homes.



1927

The one small store has grown into a Nation-Wide Institution of 773 Department Stores serving millions of homes.

## FROM ACORN TO OAK

*After 25 years of growth  
now a nation-wide shopping service*

**W**E are celebrating with pride and thankfulness our Twenty-fifth or Silver Anniversary—with pride for the privilege of serving the American public—with thankfulness for the generous response that has come to our effort.

Since the Spring day in April, 1902, when Mr. Penney inaugurated, in a small and inconspicuous manner, a Retail Shopping Service which was destined to become one of Nation-wide Helpfulness, a quarter of a century has passed.

It has been a period of notable growth and expansion, of winning millions of friends, of serving them faithfully, of basing achievement upon the good will of mutual satisfaction.

During all these eventful years, we have been mindful of our responsibilities to the legion of patrons who have contributed and are today contributing, so continuously and so generously, in helping make our Service one not of profit alone but of the confidence that rests on good will.

Never for a moment have we knowingly wavered from the responsibility of this relationship. It has always been to us an inspiration to reach out for greater things, that we might be the better prepared to render a Service which should prove to be more and more beneficial to the increasing numbers who come to us.



Where Some of Our  
773 Stores Are  
Located

### MICHIGAN

Adrian	Ironwood
Albion	Ishpeming
Alma	Kalamazoo
Alpena	Lapeer
Battle Creek	Ludington
Benton Harbor	Manistee
Cadillac	Manistique
Calumet	Marquette
Caro	Monroe
Cheboygan	Muskegon
Coldwater	Niles
Escanaba	Owosso
Hilldale	Petokey
Holland	Port Huron
Houghton	Saginaw
Ionia	Sault Ste. Marie
Iron Mountain	Sturgis
Iron River	Traverse City

### WISCONSIN

Antigo	Monroe
Appleton	Oshkosh
Ashland	Portage
Beaver Dam	Racine
Beloit	Reedsburg
Berlin	Rhineland
Boscobel	Rice Lake
Chippewa Falls	Richland Center
Fond du Lac	Sheboygan
Green Bay	Stevens Point
Janesville	Watertown
Manitowoc	Wausau
Marshfield	Wisconsin Rapids

Not only is that one little Golden Rule Store of 1902—now itself grown to far larger proportions—still serving the people in and about Kemmerer, Wyoming, but there has sprung from its applied principles and policies, others to a present total of 773 Department Stores, scattered over 46 States.

All these are children of what we now affectionately term, The Mother Store; all happily operate in the Service of the public under the name of the J. C. Penney Company. The Founder of this Organization—Mr. James C. Penney—built in his pioneering days more enduring and substantially than he knew.

His ideals and practices—square treatment alike to all always—and the extent to which he packed Value into every Dollar of purchase—these constitute the pattern according to which this enormous business has been shaped and which has caused it to grow until it has now become a Nation-wide Institution, serving more than 3,000,000 homes.

The dynamic selective and buying power of the Company created by its tremendous volume of cash sales, which, in 1926, amounted to \$115,682,737.86, gives a *saving power to the public* which means much to the thrift and to the economic life of the people of every community where it operates a Store.

At this milestone in our history, we pause only long enough to express our thanks to the great American people for their continued confidence and appreciation of our efforts in their behalf and to offer the assurance that in the future as in the past we shall strive to serve not only well but better and better with each succeeding business day.

OUR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BEGINS APRIL FIRST!

WRITE TODAY FOR  
"THE STORE NEWS"

beautifully illustrated by rotogravure, showing you how to save large sums on Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes and kindred lines—standard quality goods! A post-card will bring it.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION  
**J.C. PENNEY Co.**

Executive Offices and Warehouse—330 W. 34th St., N. Y. City

RETAIL SALESMEN WANTED  
experienced in our lines, to train for Co-partner Store Managers, providing for the continuous growth of our Company and especially the expansion planned for 1927. Write for particulars.



To paint costs less than not to paint.  
To paint with an all-lead paint costs  
least of all. Dutch Boy white-lead  
makes an all-lead paint.

**WHAT** paint shall I use on my farm buildings? How should it be used on wood, concrete, stone, plaster, stucco? What colors are best inside my house and out?

If these questions puzzle you, as they do many others, take advantage of the facilities of our Department of Decoration. Ask any specific questions. Individual service will be gladly given. As a starter, send for our booklets—"Handbook on Painting" and "Decorating the Home." Write to our nearest branch.



## DUTCH BOY WHITE-LEAD



### NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway  
Buffalo, 116 Oak St.  
Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Ave.  
St. Louis, 722 Chestnut St.  
Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Ave.  
Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut St.  
Boston, 800 Albany St.  
Chicago, 900 West 18th St.  
Cleveland, 820 W. Superior Ave.  
San Francisco, 485 California St.  
316 Fourth Ave.

Try a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. for Results

## Insure Your Automobile

12th Season of Success State-Wide Organization  
Rates Reasonable

Largest number of automobiles insured of any company in Michigan.

Assets have increased each year as follows:

Dec. 31, 1922	-	\$266,499.45
Dec. 31, 1923	-	375,945.95
Dec. 31, 1924	-	565,225.96
Dec. 31, 1925	-	704,152.41
Dec. 31, 1926	-	840,845.24

There is an agent in your city or county, or you may write to

**The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company**  
Howell, Michigan



### SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS CLOSES.

**T**HE Sixty-ninth Congress closed its labors after a three-day filibuster in the midst of a legislative jamb unequalled in the history of Congress. In all, 24,729 bills and resolutions were introduced during the two sessions, and 1,422 became laws. Of these 878 were public, many of them bridge bills, and 544 were private laws and resolutions.

Several highly important measures were lost because of the filibuster, among them being the second deficiency appropriation bill, carrying \$93,716,000, and the \$125,000,000 public buildings bill.

The bill providing \$300,000 for the purchase of a national arboretum in Washington was signed by the President, but the appropriation was lost in the Senate tie-up, as was also the \$8,000,000 seed loan bill and the Capper-Ketchum bill providing for expanding the state extension work.

While a filibuster is not to be desired, yet there is some compensation in the saving of hundreds of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money, for the coming year, at least.

The postal rate reduction bill, which was all through except adoption of the conferees' report, failed by reason of the Senate filibuster.

Two members of the new radio control commission failed of confirmation, and the machinery set up by Congress for regulating radio broadcasting is of little use, for a time, at least, because of the failure of the Senate to approve the appropriation of funds for its operation and the salaries of the commissioners.

The 500,000 persons on the government pension rolls will meet with some inconveniences, as the failure of the second deficiency leaves the government without funds to pay pensions for May and June. The accrued allowances will be paid at one time in July. Of the pensions appropriation of \$37,200,000 in the deficiency bill, \$33,000,000 was for increased pensions granted in a bill passed some weeks ago.

Among the bills that became laws of special interest to dairymen is the Lenroot-Taber measure, prohibiting the importation of milk and cream from Canada unless the importer holds a permit from the secretary of agriculture, given under the assurance that the milk is inspected and produced under the same sanitary requirements as are imposed upon milk producers and shippers in the United States.

The \$10,000,000 appropriation for corn borer control is regarded as one of the most important laws enacted by this congress, beneficial alike to the farmer and consumer.

The effects of the new branch banking law upon the country as a whole, and the farmers in particular, cannot now be accurately forecasted. Some farm organization leaders look upon it as of far more importance to agriculture than any other measure enacted by the sixty-ninth Congress. The law grants the twelve federal reserve banks a perpetual charter. The bill would not have passed this Congress had it not been for a coalition of the advocates of the McNary-Haugen bill and the banking interests in agreeing to permit a vote on both measures.

The anti-dumping law designed to prevent destruction of perishable products by commission merchants as a means of maintaining or boosting prices, and the Capper-Tincher law to prevent discrimination against cooperative marketing associations, are measures of considerable interest to farmers, especially the latter.

The prohibition enforcement bill,

which became a law, creates a separate bureau of prohibition enforcement in the treasury department. It puts prohibition agents under the civil service, and the treasury officials claim it will tend to more economical administration and more efficient enforcement of the prohibition law. The dries in the Senate were able to put it through in spite of the filibuster, having more than two-thirds of the Senate membership on their side.

Before the adjournment the House committee on military affairs agreed on a report rejecting the two bids providing for the leasing of Muscle Shoals, and saying that unless a satisfactory bid is received by the time the next Congress convenes in December, an effort should be made to obtain an operating contract for fertilizer production at Muscle Shoals, and in default of that the committee should consider operation of Muscle Shoals for fertilizer production by a government corporation.

## News of the Week

Alfred Frick, of Evanston, Ill., became paralyzed from the limbs up, until the paralysis reached the diaphragm. Artificial respiration had to be resorted to by thirty-five friends taking turns expanding and contracting his chest. He has lived eighty hours that way.

All present members of the United States prohibition enforcing forces have to pass civil service examinations, according to a new ruling.

A severe earthquake in central Japan last week, caused the death of over 2,500 people and has made from 50,000 to 75,000 homeless.

According to the sheriff of Owosso county, some of the sheep in that county have contracted the rabies, and quarantine may have to be established.

Captain Barnett W. Harris, of the Field Museum, Chicago, has invented a "mercy bullet" which will "kill animals alive." It contains a chemical which enters the blood, rendering the animal temporarily unconscious. Thus animals which have been hard to catch alive may now be easily obtained.

Three banks in Palm Beach and West Palm Beach have closed their doors.

President Coolidge has invited Great Britain and Japan to a new disarmament meet at Geneva, June 1. These powers will endeavor to come to an agreement on naval strength.

The First Baptist Church, of Monroe, Mich., has hired autos to bring members living some distance from the church to the services, and has found it effective in greatly increasing the attendance.

The ashes of C. E. Ruthenberg, leader of the Workers' Party in America, who died recently, have been taken to Moscow, Russia, for burial.

Mrs. I. Tasaka, the wife of a fisherman in Ganges, B. C., has had twenty-three children in twenty-five years of married life, seventeen of which are living.

Major Tadeon Larre-Borges, the Uruguayan flyer, and three aides, who attempted a flight across the Atlantic, were found safe with a friendly inland African tribe.

An airplane brought relief to the thousand inhabitants of Silvertown, Colorado, which was snow bound for four weeks.

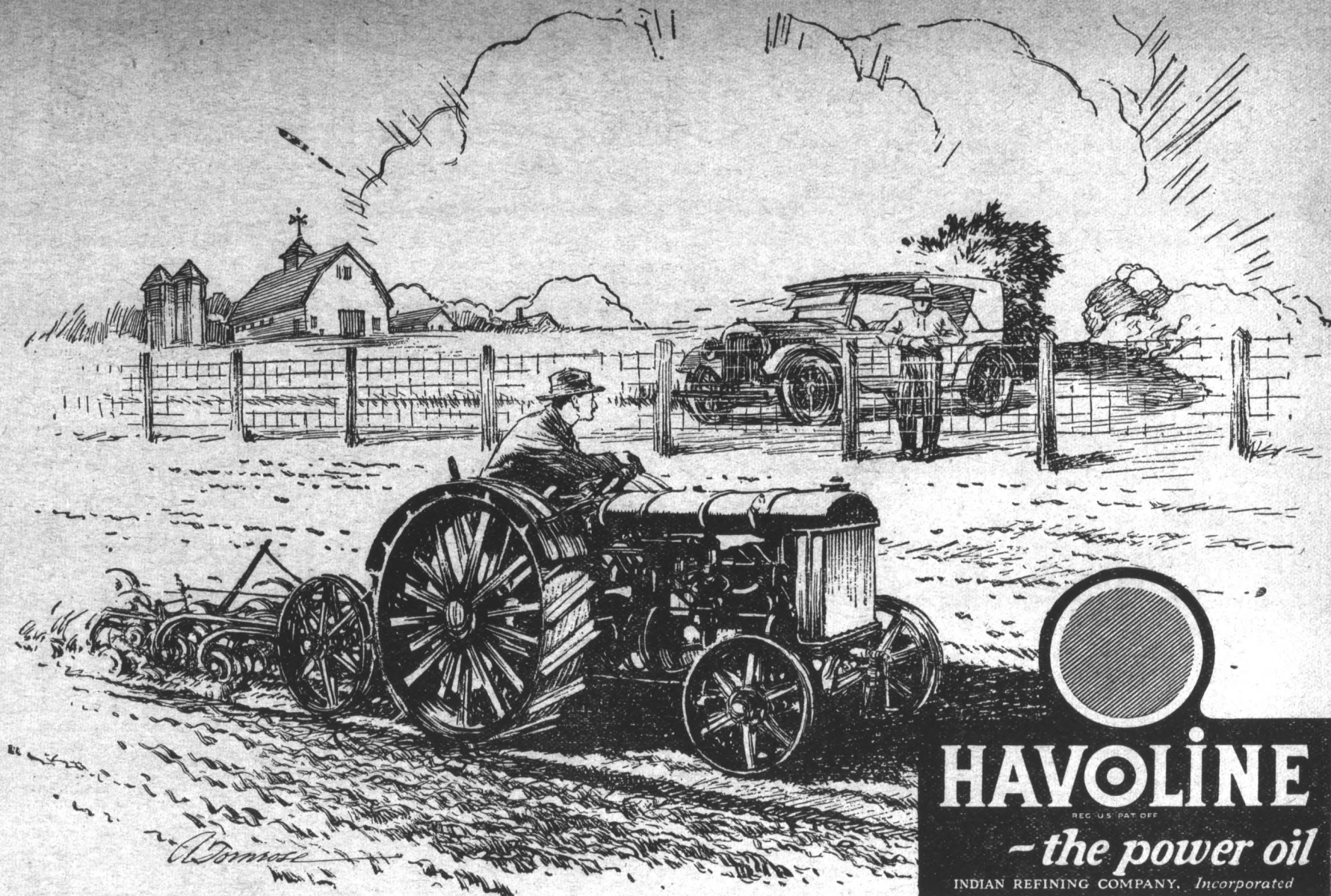
President Coolidge is considering the spending of his vacation the coming summer on Mackinaw Island.

There are 700,000 World War disabled soldiers on the French 1927 pension roll.

The board of temperance and prohibition of the Methodist Church, has made an analysis of the arrests in New York since prohibition has been a law, and has found that the increase has been due to traffic violations, and not to drunkenness.

Mme. Belmont-Gobert, a French woman of Bertry, France, has been given the honor of Dame of the Order of the British Empire, for having hidden a wounded British soldier in her house for four years while several German officers were occupying it.





**HAVOLINE**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
*- the power oil*  
 INDIAN REFINING COMPANY, Incorporated

## “More time working; less time fixing



The phrase “high-test gasoline” is becoming out-of-date. Until 1923 the best gasoline was high-gravity (or high-test) gasoline. But improved refining processes, known as “cracking,” produce *low-gravity* gas of far better all-round qualities.

Indian Gas, is a “cracked” gasoline blend, is not high-gravity, yet it has power-producing and anti-knock qualities that make it ideal for farm use. Costs no more than ordinary gasoline.

Boiled down to everyday language, that’s all there is to the oil question. Why talk vaguely of “depreciation, maintenance,” etc., when the thing that really matters is performance, day-to-day? Get the right kind of performance and the other things take care of themselves.

You wait a long, long time before you find out how much any oil saves you in depreciation and maintenance. But fifteen minutes after you’ve put Havoline into a crank case, you’ll know it’s started to save you money. Almost immediately there is new-found power. You come to the end of the season with less delay and tinkering to account for—and pay for.

There’s where your biggest savings come from. Keep your equipment run-

ning, your men working.

Naturally, an oil as good as Havoline — good enough to give you a power increase that you can feel — also reduces wear and day-to-day expense.

Order some Havoline. Put it to work! Its power quality is not the sort of thing you have to take for granted. It’s been proven in millions of automobiles, thousands of tractors—and, technically, in 60,000 working tests on the Wasson Motor Check.

Buy Havoline, in 55- or 30-gal. drums or 5-gal. cans, from your dealer or nearest Indian bulk station. Prompt delivery—a price you’ll like—more power and longer usefulness from every machine on your farm.

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Lawrenceville, Ill.

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### SHEET STEEL PRODUCTS

The safe, long lasting, easily handled, moderately priced building material. Fire safe, lightning safe, weather safe. Rat and vermin proof. **The maximum of protection for the minimum of cost!** Tested—and proved right—by two generations of wise farmers. "GLOBE" Brand materials come to you backed with an enviable reputation for the best that can be produced.

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for barns, houses, sheds, silos, corn cribs, grain bins, tanks and all other indoor and outdoor uses. Made in our own mills, formed in our own shops, every pound of materials that goes into "GLOBE" Brand products and every process to which they are subjected, is laboratory controlled, backed by the wisdom of many years experience. The "GLOBE" trademark is your protection. It represents the most that can be bought in building materials.

Our catalog contains a mine of valuable information for farmers. Write for it today—also list of money-saving prices.

The Globe Iron Roofing & Corrugating Co. (3)  
Dept. 53 Cincinnati, Ohio

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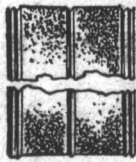
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Globe Roll and Cap Roofing

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# LEADCLAD FARM FENCE

## Good Fences make good neighbors

**THERE'LL** be no trouble with your stock getting into your neighbor's field or your neighbor's stock injuring your crops if your farm is fenced with LEADCLAD.

LEADCLAD Fence, once up, is up for good. LEADCLAD Wire is protected with a coating of pure lead, seven times heavier than the coating of zinc on ordinary fence. Heat, frost or dampness have no effect on lead. Rust can't get through. Leadclad doesn't crack, chip or peel off.

Some of your neighbors may be using LEADCLAD; thousands of farmers are. Mr. Vankirk is one who knows what LEADCLAD means to his pocketbook—read what he says—

"Leadclad Wire Co. Sirs:—I was among the first in this section to use your Leadclad fence. I put it up on my farm about four years ago and it still is free of rust and seems as good as when put up. I believe it will last at least twice as long as galvanized fencing. I don't hesitate to recommend it to farmers as the best and most economical fence on the market.—Leroy W. Vankirk, 622 N. Main St., Washington, Pa."

Our big catalog shows all styles of LEADCLAD for farm, poultry and lawn use.

LEADCLAD Fence is priced Factory to You, Freight Paid. Write today for new 1927 catalog and prices.

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR THE NEW LEADCLAD **Free** canvas apron—let's reserve one for you

We have a limited quantity of these handy aprons which we will include free with March and April orders as long as the supply lasts. Mail us this coupon and we will send you the big new Leadclad catalog and reserve an apron for you awaiting your order.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

LEADCLAD WIRE CO. 1211 Plainfield Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.

## Service Department

### TITLE MUST BE CLEARED.

My father died, leaving some land which had back taxes on it. I paid these and had my brothers and sisters make me a quit-claim deed. One of my brothers was not of age then. I have been paying all the taxes. Can I sell this property. Is it legally mine?—T. J.

The probabilities are that the purchaser will insist on administration of the estate of the father to guarantee clear title against the debts of the father. Moreover, the share of the infant brother can be sold only by order of the probate court on proper showing, or upon suit by partition.—Rood.

### FENCE TO TURN SHEEP.

A. and B. own a twenty-acre tract of land, mostly set to fruit trees. A's and B's part of line fences are built of four-feet to five-feet of barb wire sufficient to turn cattle and horses. C., a newcomer, owns land on east side and north end of A's and B's tract. C. is putting woven wire fence on all his share of the line and intends keeping a number of sheep. Is it necessary for A. and B. to fence against sheep in this case? C's farm has not had sheep or hog pasture for the last sixteen years, and most of C's land has no fence at all and has not had any for many years.—F. L. C.

A fence sufficient to turn sheep is required to make a legal fence, as they are animals usually kept upon farms; and the fact that such has not been kept there for some years is immaterial.—Rood.

### RIGHT TO TRAP.

We live on a rented farm and have lived there two years. It is now trapping time. Do we have to have a license to trap on our own farm? Has anyone the right to trap on this land without our permission?—B. C. N.

No one has a right to trap on the land of another without his consent, express or implied. We do not find any reference in the index to the statutes to any requirement of a public license to set traps.—Rood.

### INSURANCE BENEFICIARY.

I have been told that if a person having no children is killed in an automobile accident, the state collects his insurance, the beneficiary named in the policy receiving nothing unless the matter is especially provided for by a will. Is there any such law as above stated? Does a will render the beneficiary safe?—Mrs. L. E. B.

The beneficiary under a life insurance policy is determined entirely by the terms of the policy. If the amount of the insurance is made payable to the estate of the deceased, in case of death it would pass under his will if he made one, and to his administrator if he made none, and after payment of debts and cost of administration, the residue would be distributed like the rest of his estate. If any other person were named as beneficiary in the policy, the loss would be paid to him in case of his surviving the insured.—Rood.

### BOUGHT AT A SALE.

A farmer had a sale. He sold a mow of hay and claimed there was three tons in it. I bought the hay at \$9.50 per ton and he gave me the right to weigh it. When I hauled it there was only one and one-half tons. I gave a note for the three tons, \$28.50. Do I have to pay the \$28.50? Would it be right for the banker to deduct the note one-half, or should the farmer who sold me the hay make it right? What can be done?—L. D. R.

The agreement by the parties would be no defense to a suit on the note by a bona fide purchaser for value; but as between the parties, if it could be shown that there was a definite agreement it would be a defense, and undoubtedly the maker would have the right of recovery in such case against the payee who had transferred the note.—Rood.

**K-R-O**  
Kills Rats Only

## Kill rats wholesale

Endure these pests no longer. Get rid of them safely. Here's a new sure way. K-R-O, a fine non-poisonous powder, kills 'em off in a hurry. Made from powdered squill as recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. 10% mixture in any bait ends your rat troubles. It kills them in swarms—with deadly sureness, with absolute safety to live stock.

### Safe for poultry and pets

K-R-O was forcibly fed to chickens, pigeons, cats and dogs. Not a single bird or animal was injured. Yet a 10% mixture killed rats and mice with deadly certainty! Think what that means to farmers and merchants. Think what that means to you!

### Not a poison

Use K-R-O freely. Place it around your home, your barn, your granary or farmyard. Guaranteed to do the work and do it safely! 75c at your druggist. If he has not yet received his stock of K-R-O, send us his name and 75c and K-R-O will be sent you postpaid. Accept no substitutes, there is only one K-R-O.

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"Dandelion Butter Color" gives Winter Butter that Golden June Shade

Just add one-half tea-spoonful to each gallon of cream before churning and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

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**SELL** your poultry, baby chicks, hatching eggs and real estate through a Michigan Farmer classified advertisement.

## A good old Friend

Remember the old-fashioned mustard plaster Grandma pinned around your neck when you had a cold or a sore throat?

It worked, but my how it burned and blistered!

Musterole breaks up colds and does its work more gently. Rubbed over the throat or chest, it penetrates the skin with a tingling warmth that brings relief at once.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it is a clean, white ointment good for all the little household ills.

Keep Musterole handy and use at the first sign of tonsillitis, croup, neuritis, rheumatism or a cold.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole. The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Jars & Tubes



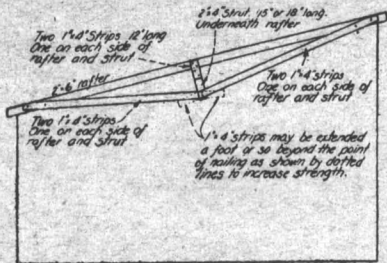
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



## SIMPLE ROOF TRUSS.

HERE is a very simple but effective roof truss used by C. C. Crain in building a feeding-shed twenty-six feet wide and seventy feet long, without supporting posts inside. The roof is braced by means of a truss arrangement suspended below, as shown in the diagram. Mr. Crain says that several men can walk on the roof without making it shake, and that the same arrangement could be used nicely for the roof of a machine shed.

As used, the cross piece is a two by four about fifteen to eighteen inches long, set under the middle of the rafter and with one by four pieces nailed



on each side and these nailed to the rafter. Strips one by four, and of the proper length, were then nailed on each side of the rafter at a lower end and also on each side of the cross piece or brace. A similar pair of one by four strips were then nailed on each side of the rafter at the upper end, and then on each side of the cross piece on top of the other two one by four's.

There is no question but what this construction would stiffen such a rafter immensely, but its weak point is the tendency of the one by four strips to split where they are nailed to the cross piece or brace. The strength would be very much increased by letting the ends of these strips extend out about beyond the nailing, as indicated by the dotted lines. Then there would be little danger of these nails splitting out. Such a rafter arrangement can be used for feeding-sheds, poultry houses, machine sheds, or for any sloping or flat roof of more than twelve-foot span; as with heavy snow loads two by six rafters on an unsupported flat roof are likely to sag after a few seasons if not trussed in some way.

## SOY BEANS—A SOIL BUILDER.

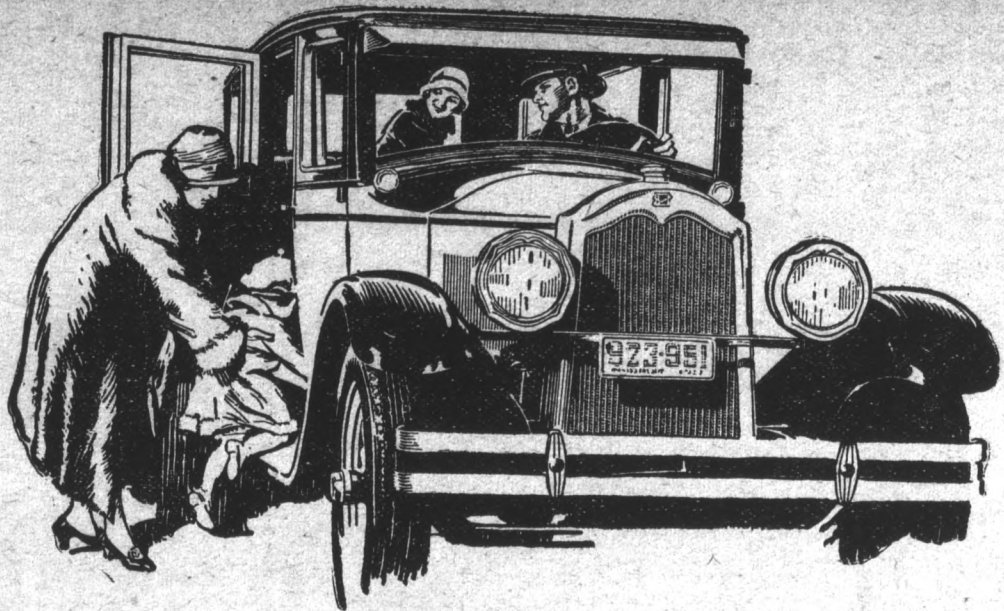
(Continued from page 391). same cultivation. From the time the corn was knee high, that on the "soy bean" soil had a darker and more thrifty appearance than the rest of the field, and by the time it was full grown, it showed a greater height, and anyone could readily note that it would husk out more corn per acre.

What soy beans do in the way of improving the soil for greater crops of rye, oats and corn, they will do for other crops. They are one of the best, and a very easy crop to grow to add nitrogen to the soil.

On fields where early maturing crops such as oats, early potatoes, strawberries, etc., can be removed and the soil prepared reasonably early in the summer, soy beans can be grown to great advantage. They will have ample time to mature their beans, especially the early varieties, such as the Manchu. And, even though the growing season is not sufficiently long to allow the beans to mature, the tops can be cut for hay, and the roots will have had time to do their soil improving.

Instead of allowing fields to lie idle during the summer time after early maturing crops have been harvested, why not grow soy beans and let them improve the soil, and at the same time harvest a crop of beans or a crop of hay?

The value of radio sets and accessories sold in the United States in 1926 was \$506,000,000, an increase of \$76,000,000 over 1925.



# Surround Yourself! with Safety!



One safeguard after another contributes to your feeling of security, when you drive a Buick.

There is extra power in the famous Buick Valve-in-Head engine—for hills—for passing slow-moving cars on crowded highways—for quick action in traffic anywhere.

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Buick's *five-bearing-surface* steering gear is much more dependable, besides more flexible and less tiring.

Surround your family and yourself with *safety*. Buy a Buick!

## THE GREATEST BUICK EVER BUILT

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY  
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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Your local dealer can  
promptly get from a nearby  
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plumbing fixtures, water  
system, or softeners. See him

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Get into the Well Drilling Business. Earn from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per day clear profit. Be Your Own Boss! Exceptional opportunities are open in every community for drilling wells, which you can work at the year 'round! A Machine for every depth, built in gasoline traction and non-traction models. Write TODAY for our BIG FREE BOOK describing ARMSTRONG ALL-STEEL WELL DRILLS. Address: ARMSTRONG MFG. CO. 228 Chestnut St., Waterloo, Iowa.



**Eureka Potato Planter**

Increases Yield—Lowers Labor Cost  
Pays for itself many times over. One man and team opens furrow, drops seed any distance or depth, drops fertilizer (if desired), covers up, marks next row. Automatic. More accurate, dependable and quicker than hand planting. Furrow opens and seed drops in plain sight. Does not injure seed. Has long life, needs few repairs. Sizes for 1 or 2 rows. Protects you against uncertain labor and season. Investigate Now.

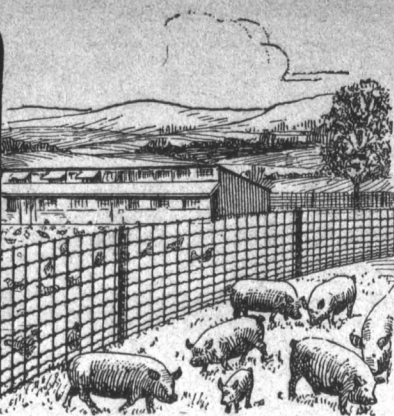
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Mower Co.  
Box 832  
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# Fence For Better Farming



WHEN you haul away corn, wheat, cotton and such crops you pay high marketing costs and reduce the fertility of your land. But by feeding your grain on the farm and selling hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry, eggs, wool and dairy products you get good prices, have low marketing costs, buy less food and increase the fertility of your soil.

## SuperZinc-ed

Pittsburgh Perfect and Columbia Fences

meet the first requirement for modern, diversified farming. They make and keep your fields hog-tight so you can rotate crops, grow live stock and pasture fields most profitably. Super-Zinc-ed fences include the Columbia Hinge-Joint and Pittsburgh Perfect Stiff-Stay brands, both of which have proved their merits in the tests of severe service.

Super-Zinc-ed Fences are guaranteed unexcelled in quality and durability. They are made of our own special formula steel and armored against rust by an extra heavy coating of zinc, so closely bonded to the special steel that it will not crack or peel. Styles for every farm, poultry, garden and lawn need. Our brand on fence, barbed wire, gates, steel posts and wire nails is your assurance of uniform quality and durability. Write for catalog and the new farmers' vest pocket booklet "Farm Records," FREE.

### FREE



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Gentlemen: Please send me FREE, your new booklet "Farm Records", also Super-Zinc-ed Fence Catalogue.

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WORTH \$5. 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.

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Largest Farm Fire Insurance Co., in Michigan

A Blanket Policy Covering all Farm Personal Property.

Agents Wanted In Good Territory.

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## A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

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

The Aermotor Company, more than 12 years ago, solved the problem of complete self-oiling for windmills in such a way as to make the system absolutely reliable. The oil circulates to every bearing and returns to the reservoir with never a failure. There are no delicate parts to get out of order. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.

CHICAGO  
KANSAS CITY

**AERMOTOR CO.**  
DES MOINES

OAKLAND  
MINNEAPOLIS

## Garden Planting Time Near

A Few Practical Suggestions

By Charles H. Chesley

FOR the utmost efficiency in the home garden, the plans should be made well in advance of the actual planting season. It is a real pleasure to sit down of an evening and study over the catalogs. What wonderful products are pictured! We immediately make up our minds that we will have everything shown, then our sober common sense comes to the rescue and we proceed to eliminate and discard until we get down to the list we have time and space for.

The gardener who grows for home use will consider the preferences of the family. When growing for market the case is different. We have to grow what will sell best. In planning for the garden this year, we will have ample room for the best, or quality products. For instance, if we are going to plant cabbage, we will plant the green Savoys. We will also grow cauliflower and brussels sprouts. Both of these vegetables are practically as easy to produce as cabbage, yet many gardeners seem to think they cannot raise them.

In onions we will grow some of the larger varieties, starting the plants in the hotbed and transplanting them to the open ground. The Prizetaker onion is a large, mild-flavored sort, the nearest thing to the genuine Spanish onion which we are able to produce in the north. Plants of this variety may be purchased from growers in the southern United States and set in beds early in May. Bulbs of wonderful size and flavor are often grown in this way. The leek is a member of the onion tribe not commonly seen in the home gardens, yet is one of the most desirable vegetables we are able to produce. This is another product which many gardeners do not dare attempt to grow. Get a packet of seed this year and follow directions for growing. I am sure you will be pleased with the result.

One of the first things to do is to plan where the garden is to be located. Where plenty of space is available, a patch of ground that has been planted for a year or two is preferable to newly-broken sod. However, the new ground is all right for most products and you may be sure that the earth is free from the insect pests which often trouble the plants. Land that has recently been reclaimed from the forest or bramble patch often makes the best kind of soil to grow vegetables. There should be plenty of humus or decayed vegetable matter for best results. For this reason, well-rotted manure from the stable or dairy barn makes the best kind of fertilizer. Still, there is no reason why one should give up the garden idea just because manure is not available. You can doubtless do very well for one year with chemical fertilizer. Meanwhile, prepare a compost heap right away in order to be ready for next year. The compost heap is rotted vegetable matter. Start this spring with sods and grass roots dug out of the garden. Add leaves, weeds and all sorts of vegetation and next spring you will have something to spread on your garden that will take the place of stable manure. Another way to get more humus into the soil is by sowing a cover crop in the fall and plowing it under the following spring. This information is given for the benefit of the village gardener with the small patch of ground.

On the farm the garden should be laid out with a view to making the work of taking care of it as light as possible. I would plant the different vegetables in long rows far enough apart to allow for cultivation with the horse-drawn cultivator. This will make the work of weeding much less than in the old-time garden planted in beds.

The close-row method is about the only method available for the village gardener, but his labor will be materially lightened if he will procure a wheel hoe. This will not only lighten the work of weeding in a considerable degree, but it will assure frequent cultivation, so important during periods of dry weather. It is a simple matter to run the wheel hoe between the rows practically every day in the small garden.

The story is told of two neighbors who were rivals in gardening. When they planted the sweet corn, a bet was made as to which would have roasting ears first. One of the men hoed his patch twice a week, religiously. He never saw his neighbor out in the garden, but, somehow the corn grew rapidly and the neighbor had corn ready for the table first. "How is it that you have corn first?" asked Neighbor No. 1. "I hoed mine twice a week and you never hoed yours at all." "Oh, yes I did," said No. 2. "I hoed it every morning before you were out of bed." That is the secret of a good garden. Hoe and cultivate! Make the horse do the heavy work, if you can, but cultivate if you have to do it by hand. There are garden tractors on the market which are excellent machines for use in large gardens. One of the things to plan for, then, is good working equipment.

Get the seed you plan to use sometime before you are ready to use it. You will be sure of having the best if you order from a reliable seedsman, but, on the other hand, if you wait until you are ready to plant, then go to the store and purchase the seed, you will have to take what you can get. If you wish to buy of the local merchant, buy early, just the same. I do not mean to imply that there is anything against buying from the local dealer. The mail-order catalog simply offers a greater variety to choose from. Doubtless the same sorts could be procured from local sources if the matter were taken up with the dealer in advance. At any rate, wherever you buy, do not put it off until the last minute. In the main, the tried and true varieties will be safer to plant than varieties you know nothing about.

### BEES AND FRUIT.

AT the South Haven meeting of the State Hort Society, H. D. Hootman, secretary, and Prof. Edwin Elwell, bee specialist, appealed for greater cooperation between fruit growers and beekeepers as a means of increasing the set of fruit from taking the bees into the orchards at blossom time and of expanding the production of honey per colony of bees.

Profitable experiences of the Huron Orchards, Inc., at Geddes in moving bees into a pear orchard were cited. The bees were supplied by Floyd Markham, of Ypsilanti, president of the Michigan Beekeepers' Association. This orchard had bloomed profusely for five years, yet the largest crop, until last year, was only eighteen bushels from five acres. Markham put sixty colonies of bees in the Huron orchards for ten days, and the five-acre orchard produced a 1,000-bushel crop last year.

Similar results have been obtained for five years by F. H. Burkhardt, of Traverse City, in a sour cherry orchard. Two hundred colonies of bees were obtained from a beekeeper at Mesick, and the results have been mutually profitable to orchardist and apiarist. As high as one to five supers of honey were made while the bees were in the orchards. The greatest benefits to the orchardist from the bees were in season when the weather conditions were unfavorable.

(Continued on page 404).



## OUR SECOND MASTER FARMERS' CONTEST.

(Continued from page 389).

judges, and each will be presented with a gold medal by the management of the Michigan Farmer.

The splendid response to this contest last year leads us to believe that our readers will make every effort to have the name of the best farmer in each community nominated. It is our sincere desire to have the ten farmers selected for 1927 to be the ten best all-around men who are available.

As stated before, nominations should reach us not later than May 1. The awards will be announced probably in October or November. It is not necessary that a farmer be a subscriber to this publication in order to become eligible to this contest.

## Detailed Suggestions on Scoring

## I. Operation of Farm—a Total of 290 Points.

## 1. Maintenance of Soil Fertility—70 Points.

**Drainage.**—On soils that lack natural drainage, suitable ditches should be provided. Where drains have not been provided on such land, deduct up to ten points.

**Manure.**—If all manure is carefully saved and is hauled to the field with the least possible loss, make no deductions under this head. If manure is located so as to leach badly, deduct seven points. If half or more of the manure is left in yards or piles, during the summer, deduct eight points; other cuts in proportion.

**Lime.**—If soil is too acid to secure a good stand of legumes three years out of four, deduct fifteen points where no lime has been applied. If applied in adequate amounts make no deductions. If less than this amount, cut in proportion.

**Legumes Plowed Under.**—If most of the plowed fields are devoted to cash crops, at least one-fourth of the cultivated acreage should be in legumes each year, and at least half of this legume acreage should be plowed under. If this is done, make no deduction under this head. If no legumes are plowed under on a farm where cash crops are extensively grown, deduct fifteen points; if less than one-eighth of the total crop land produces a legume for plowing under, make deductions accordingly.

**Commercial Fertilizers.**—If used in sufficient quantity with barnyard or green manure to replace plant food removed by crops, make no deduction; if not, deduct accordingly up to fifteen points. If other methods of maintaining fertility are followed, disregard this point.

## 2. Crop Rotation—30 Points.

A good crop rotation should keep at least twenty-five per cent of the cultivated acreage in legumes. Deduct one point for each one per cent in which the rotation falls short of this.

The crop rotation should include a maximum of the most profitable cash crop, or on a live stock farm a maximum of feed most needed. The crop rotation should also provide for the distribution of labor. Cuts should be made in proportion as it falls short in these respects.

## 3. Seed Used—25 Points.

If seed has not been carefully selected and stored, deduct ten points. If seed has not been tested, deduct five points. If seed has not been treated for the control of disease, deduct five points. If legume and grass seed contain the seeds of noxious weeds, deduct five points. If seed of mixed, unknown, or unadapted varieties is used, deduct five points.

## 4. Quality of Live Stock—25 Points.

If all sires are pure-bred, and all females productive and high-grade, make no deduction. If all females are pure-bred, add ten points to the total score. Deduct ten points for each grade or scrub sire in use.

## 5. Feeding and Care of Live Stock—30 Points.

On a dairy or beef farm, if no sil-

## Explodes the theory

that one binder twine  
is just as good as another

A MASTER FARMER'S EXPERIENCE

You probably know how I used to feel about binder twine. Bought the cheapest. Why not save a few cents per ball? What's the difference? Twine is twine.

Each year I'd nurse the binder along. A weak spot in the twine . . . break. A knot catching in the needle . . . break! I thought my back would break too—with so much re-threading. Then near the end, each ball would collapse and tangle up in the twine can.

Result—wasted twine and time! Wasted grain from loose bundles.

## Plymouth twine stronger and better

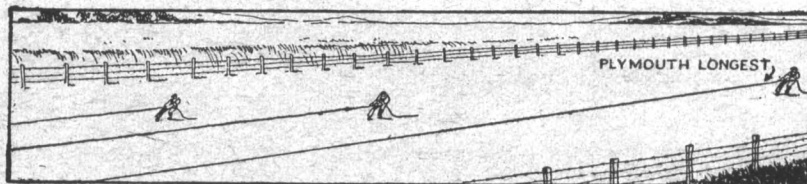
Last year I happened to mention my trouble with twine to an implement dealer. He suggested a remedy—Plymouth Twine. I was skeptical. How could Plymouth be better than the others? But hope springs eternal, so I tried it!

Oh man, what a difference! Strong—yes! Evenly spun—yes! No breaks, snarls, or tangles. All the old grief of harvesting disappeared.

## More length per pound in Plymouth

And I've discovered that Plymouth twine gives me more "money's worth." My farmer's club made actual measuring tests, and found that Plymouth runs its tagged length guaranteed to the pound,\* while cheap twines run 7% to 16% shorter. I win all way round by using Plymouth!

\*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.



## PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY  
North Plymouth, Mass.  
Welland, Canada



Plymouth—more economical:

the six-point binder twine

1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's even—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. It's better wound—no tangling;
5. It's insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

You can easily test Plymouth's length per pound against any other twine. The experiment pictured at the left has been made frequently.

Take a ball of Plymouth and any twine of the same weight and tagged as being the same length per pound and unwind them down the road. Then measure the length. Plymouth twine wins out—7% to 16% longer than cheaper twines.

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Dept 511 Peoria Illinois

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That Works Like Magic

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Quickly attached—no changes necessary on the Fordson—ball bearings—two speeds—oiled automatically—fool proof—can be used with or without Fordson fenders.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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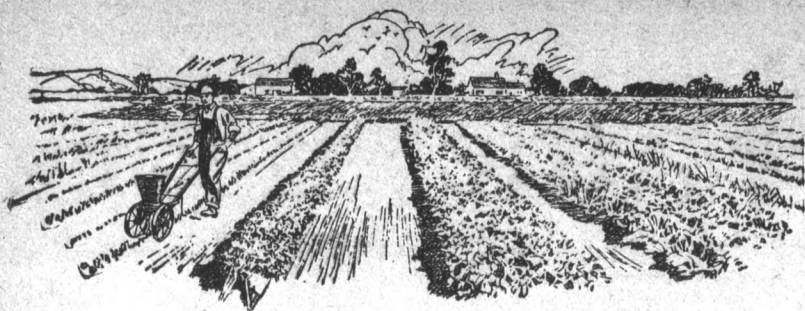
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## 7 more growers "swap experiences"

Here are a few reports of actual experiences with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. Study them!

CROP	GROWER	Arcadian Sulphate application per acre	Increased Yield per acre
Sweet Corn	D. M. Chalcroft, Beech Grove, Ky.	240 lbs.	528 doz.
Apples	A. M. Nichter, Elizabeth, Ind.	200 lbs.	80 bu.
Potatoes	H. O. Brandt, Luther, Mich.	150 lbs.	55 bu.
Tomatoes	Roger Sondag, Velmeyer, Ill.	100 lbs.	217 bu.
Cabbage	Lynn Heatley, Midland, Mich.	200 lbs.	12,840 lbs.
Apples	A. J. Marble, Omro, Wis.	200 lbs.	240 bu.
Cherries	Donald C. Pharis, Harrisonville, Mo.	325 lbs.	81 bu.

Top-dressing with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia—25 1-4 per cent Ammonia guaranteed—will help all kinds of crops—backward or bumper. Try Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia for yourself. Will send you—FREE—enough Arcadian Sulphate to fertilize 25 square feet of soil. Just fill in and mail the coupon.

Results prove the availability of the nitrogen in

## ARCADIAN Sulphate of Ammonia

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## Let's Kill the GROUND HOGS

THEY don't do anybody any good and they destroy valuable crops every year. A tablespoonful of Cyanogas A-Dust in each burrow will finish the ground-hogs for good. Cyanogas gives off a poison gas that reaches them all and kills them almost instantly.

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"It's the gas that kills them"

Just as effective against rats, moles and ants. Simple, cheap and sure. Ask your dealer for Cyanogas A-Dust or send us \$2.50 for a five-lb. tin, express collect.

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AMERICAN CYANAMID SALES COMPANY  
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age or legume hay or an insufficient quality is produced and fed, deduct ten points. Whatever the class of live stock, if grain is not properly supplemented with protein feeds (home-grown or purchased), deduct ten points; if used in insufficient amount, deduct in proportion. Live stock should be thrifty, healthy, productive and properly housed. If not, deduct accordingly.

Add five points to final score if sufficient alfalfa hay is produced for all live stock; add five points if cattle herd is U. S. accredited. Add five points if hogs are immunized against cholera; deduct twenty points if any contagious disease is present in the stock.

### 6. Efficient Use of Man and Horse Labor—30 Points.

On general farms the most efficient men handle from sixty to eighty acres in crops per man, and twenty-five acres per horse, or its equivalent in tractor power; deduct two points for every acre short of this in each case. Allowances will be made where special crops are being used.

### 7. Adequate Tools, Machinery, and Equipment Well-housed and Repaired—20 Points.

If the equipment is inadequate for the efficient handling of the farm work, is poorly housed, or in poor repair, deduct accordingly.

### 8. Convenience of Farm Arrangement—15 Points.

Where buildings are located in a manner that requires additional labor to perform work about them, deduct up to eight points. If fields are not conveniently arranged as to shape and size, deduct up to seven points.

### 9. Products of Farm—Yield and Quality—40 Points.

This paragraph covers all products sold off the farm. If the five-year crop average yields are twice the five-year average for the state, make no deduction. For every bushel of grain, or for every 100 pounds of hay per acre short of this, deduct one point up to twenty points. For special cash crops, including fruit, make proportional deductions. The remaining twenty points are to be credited to quality of product. In this the scorer, or judges, will have to use their best judgment.

### 11. Business Methods and Ability—180 Points.

#### 1. Relation of Income to Expenses—80 Points.

If operating and living expenses (including interest and taxes) exceed income for an average of five years, make full deduction. If income exceeds expenses, make no deduction except in the case of extravagant expenditures.

#### 2. Accounting Methods—50 Points.

If a checking account is kept and all expenditures and receipts are properly recorded, give twenty points. If complete book account of income and expenses is kept and balanced at least once a year, give forty points. If accounts are kept on a cost account basis on plans recommended by our agricultural college, or the agricultural agent, give full score.

#### 3. Business Reputation—50 Points.

If bills are promptly paid, and if reputation for honesty and square dealing is good, give full score; if not, deduct accordingly.

### III—Farm Appearance and Upkeep—90 Points.

#### 1. Repair and Up-keep of Buildings—30 Points.

Buildings should be kept well-painted and in good repair; if they fall short, deduct accordingly.

#### 2. Appearance of Yards—30 Points.

Lawns should be in good condition, and well mowed. Shrubby and trees should be healthy and properly cared for. Yards should be neat and free from weeds and rubbish. If they lack in any of these matters, deductions should be made accordingly.

#### 3. Condition of Fields—15 Points.

Fields should be neat, and free from noxious or unsightly weeds. If they

fall short of this standard, deduct accordingly.

### 4. Condition of Fences and Ditches—15 Points.

Deduct for broken or rotten fence posts, unstapled or broken wires, broken or missing gates, unsightly fence rows, and also for ditches that are not working properly, or are clogged with rubbish or filled with weeds.

### IV. Home Life—300 Points.

#### 1. Convenient House—50 Points.

Do not score on size or cost of farm house, but only on its convenience and adaptability as a home. Deduct in proportion as it falls short of this.

#### 2. Labor-saving Equipment in the Home—75 Points.

If no water system is provided, deduct twenty points.

If no sewage disposal system has been installed, deduct fifteen points.

If no heating system other than a stove is in use, deduct ten points.

If no lighting system other than kerosene lamps, deduct ten points.

If no refrigerator or cooling system, deduct ten points.

If no power washer, deduct ten points.

If any of these conveniences are inefficient or in poor repair, deduct accordingly.

#### 3. Character as a Husband and Father—100 Points.

This must be necessarily a matter of judgment. A man who is kind to his wife, makes her tasks easy, gives her trips away from home, and sees that she is provided entertainment, who is also a companion to his children, taking an interest in their training, their recreation, and their problems, should receive a full score. Deduction should be made in proportion as he falls short of this standard.

#### 4. Education and Training of Children—75 Points.

Except in case of sickness, the cause of which cannot be attributed to unsanitary conditions about the home, fifty points will be deducted for a child of public school age who is not attending; forty points for a boy or girl of high school age not attending, and thirty points for a boy or girl of college age who is not attending. In case of more than one child the points will be divided between the children and pro-rated as above. For homes lacking an adequate supply of good books and current reading matter, deduct ten points. If the father does not assist children with their school problems, or aid them in their club work, deduct fifteen points.

### V. Citizenship—140 Points.

#### 1.—Neighborliness—40 Points.

Do neighbors regard him as a good neighbor and a healthy friend? Is he cheerful and friendly, always ready to help where help is needed, and willing to do almost anything to avoid a quarrel with a neighbor? If so, give full score. If not, deduct in proportion as he falls short of this standard.

#### 2. Interest in Schools and Churches—40 Points.

If he votes regularly at all school elections give ten points.

If he visits schools, or otherwise shows evidence of an active interest in school affairs, give ten points.

If he attends church at least thirty-five times a year, give ten points.

If he is active in religious education work, give ten points.

#### 3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises—30 Points.

If not a member of farmers' organizations, deduct fifteen points.

If an inactive member, deduct five points.

If known in the community as a chronic "knocker" on community enterprises, make full deduction.

#### 4. Interest in Local and National Governments—30 Points.

Deduct twenty points for failure to vote in last general election.

Deduct ten points for failure to vote at last township or local election.



## Cloverland News

### TO BOOST ALFALFA IN GOGEBIC.

A GROUP of business men and farmers gathered in the office of the Gogebic county agricultural agent at Ironwood, late in February, for the purpose of inaugurating an effort that should result in the planting of ten thousand acres of alfalfa in that county. The benefits accruing both to town and country from this movement was explained, and committees appointed. One committee will promote the campaign among the farmers while another committee will secure good seed. A school committee will arrange for an essay contest in the rural schools in which the boys and girls will write on why we should join the ten-thousand-acre alfalfa club. There are also membership and poster committees arranged for.

### NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK.

THE department of agriculture's February report on live stock on Michigan farms, shows that, on January 1, there were 24,000 horses, 64,800 milch cows numbered; 113,000 all cattle; 12,000 sheep, and 12,000 swine, in the Upper Peninsula.

### RAILROAD OFFERS TO FINANCE LIVE STOCK.

THE Soo Line Railway has made an offer to Chippewa county farmers to assist them in financing their live stock purchases, and in consequence a number of live stock loan committees have been established in the county. The committee will assist in linking up the farmers and the Agricultural Credit Corporation, which provides the loans with the cooperation of the railroad. The local committees will comprise four or five farmers and business men. These committees handle applications for loans, make recommendations for loans and act as local field agents. Such committees are being formed at Sault Ste. Marie, Pickford, Rudyard, Dafer and Brimley. County Agricultural Agent D. L. MacMillan is engineering the undertaking.

The railroad, through this enterprise, is helping the farmers to get long-time loans for the purchase of pure-bred live stock, and hence to improve general agricultural conditions along its line. The plan calls for a \$1,000 loan, repayable in two years. Of this amount thirty per cent is due to be repaid before November 1 subsequent to the purchase of the live stock. Thirty per cent is payable one year from that date, while forty per cent a year later, with six per cent interest on deferred payments. A chattel mortgage on the stock purchased with the proceeds of the loan, is executed. A somewhat similar arrangement applies both to cattle and sheep loans.

Borrowers may be either land owners or tenants, and must, in either case, have made definite and certain arrangements for the subsistence of the stock purchased. Inquiries from farmers are already reported as coming in, and many more are looked for. The ultimate result should be great improvement in the live stock situation at the eastern end of the peninsula.

### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

CONTACT with the various districts of the Upper Peninsula shows progress in the development of community consciousness in a number of these localities. Where farmers are taking an active part in the building of a better agriculture, the greatest progress is being made. This pride for the community, and desire to improve the business of farming is very largely the result of efficient extension work.

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You cannot afford to take chances on seed of doubtful quality or unknown origin. For your protection, genuine "Pine Tree" Brand Farm Seeds are packed in bags branded with the green Pine Tree, machine sewed with a red string, and sealed with an orange and green "Pine Tree" certificate. Ask your dealer to show you the certificate.

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With a SHAW DU-ALL TRACTOR

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Special Offer—Write for Factory Offer and Free Catalog. Address Dept. MF-3 SHAW MFG. CO., Galesburg, Kan.

Power Mower Attachments furnished in both reel and cutter bar types

# 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.

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Hand pumps with easy-operating cog-gear handles and self-oiling power pumps with automatic pressure control, give a powerful penetrating spray that reaches every leaf and blossom.

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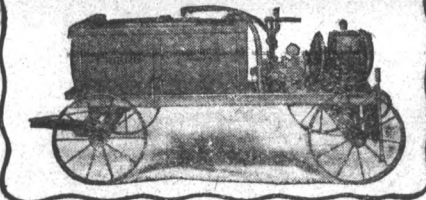
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HUMOGERM

### BEES AND FRUIT.

(Continued from page 410).

Where the bees worked but a few hours near normal sets of fruit were obtained by Burkhart, which neighbors without bees obtained light crops.

Many of Michigan's best fruit varieties are self-sterile and interplanting is recommended to insure the proper pollination. Where Bartlett and Bosc pears were interplanted on the farm of W. L. Hamilton, of Bangor, full crops were obtained, but in solid blocks of one variety little or no fruit was obtained though the trees blossomed profusely.

Most sweet cherry varieties are self-sterile and need interplanting. Clayton Reilly, of Mears, placed branches of another variety in a block of Windsor cherries last spring. As a result he obtained his first full crop of fruit, realizing \$17 per tree. O. R. Gale, of Shelby, fertilized an unproductive orchard on his farm by the same method, Hootman said.

Experiments at the South Haven Experiment Station last year showed the Seckel pear was one of the poorest varieties to interplant with Bartlett to pollinize the latter, although it had been supposed that Seckel was among the best. Flemish Beauty and Sheldon were recommended for interplanting.

Experiments at the Graham Experiment Station at Grand Rapids last year showed the McIntosh self-sterile and even if interplanted with other apple varieties, bees are needed.

Some apiarists refuse to place their bees in or near orchards for fear of spray poisoning, but many were said to be anxious to cooperate with orchardists. L. M. Hubbard, of Olmstead, has offered to transport 200 colonies 200 miles, he said. Other apiarists can be reached through A. G. Woodman, at Grand Rapids. The bees need the fruit nectar to stimulate the development of the colony for the season's work, according to Prof. Elwell.

### PLASTERING PEAR PSYLLA.

A METHOD for combating pear psylla whereby the young insects are encased in plaster of paris and suffocated, has been perfected by F. G. Munding, entomologist for the Hudson River Valley Fruit Investigations of the State Experiment Station. The plaster of paris dust, which is a combination of four parts of fresh hydrated lime to one part of high-grade plaster of paris, hardens quickly when it comes in contact with the moist bodies of the young psylla, it is said.

Repeated tests with this dust mixture have demonstrated its effectiveness in the Hudson River Valley and have proved that it is harmless to foliage and fruit. Also, the most is nominal, amounting to about three cents a pound, which is sufficient to cover an average sized tree.

After the insect has passed the early stages of development and has become what is commonly known as a "hard-shell," or has transformed into an adult, it will be necessary to add nicotine to the dust for effective control. One pint of nicotine sulphate to each fifty pounds of dust is said to give good results. Also, sulphur at the rate of ten pounds, or two pounds of copper dust, may replace similar amounts of lime in each fifty pounds of the mixture for protection against diseases. If chewing insects are present, five pounds of lead arsenate are added for an equal amount of lime.

The addition of nicotine, lead arsenate, cyanide, sulphur, copper, etc., will increase the cost of the treatment somewhat for the later stages of the pest. For the early stages, however, these materials are not needed for very effective control.

The man "who would give the shirt off his back," usually has only one shirt.

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LIBERAL amounts of Nitrate of Soda properly used will bring vegetables to maturity ten to fifteen days earlier, in that good form and fine quality necessary to secure the highest prices of the best markets.

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# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



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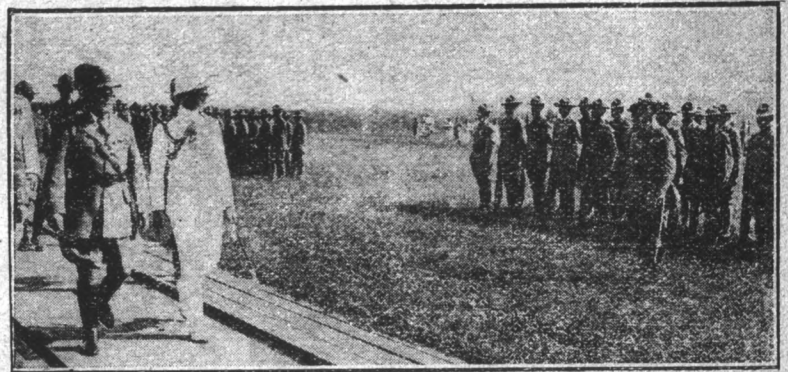
M. Francois Eugene Turpin was the inventor of melinite, a powerful explosive which the French used in the late war. Mr. Turpin died recently at the age of seventy-eight.



Five-mast ship being remodeled in Brooklyn shipyards as headquarters of Buccaneers' Club.



The veteran locomotive engineers, members of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held a reunion recently in Venice, Florida. The sixteen engineers shown represent 756 years of service.



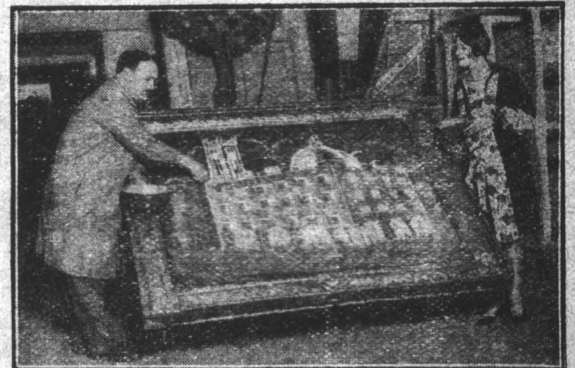
The Duke of York, who is making a tour of the British possessions, inspected the U. S. Guard of Honor at Gatun Lock, Panama Canal. With him is Major-General Martin, of the U. S. troops.



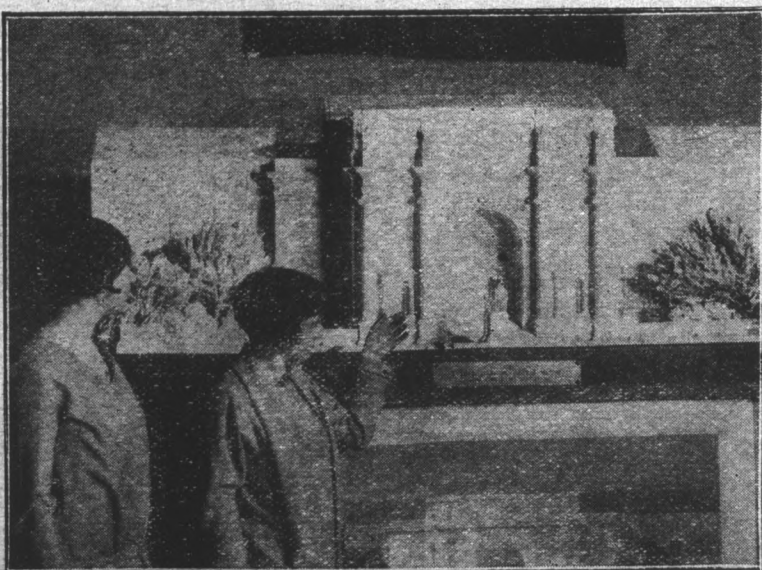
Five American bluejackets, part of a detachment that constantly patrol streets of Shanghai to protect American interests.



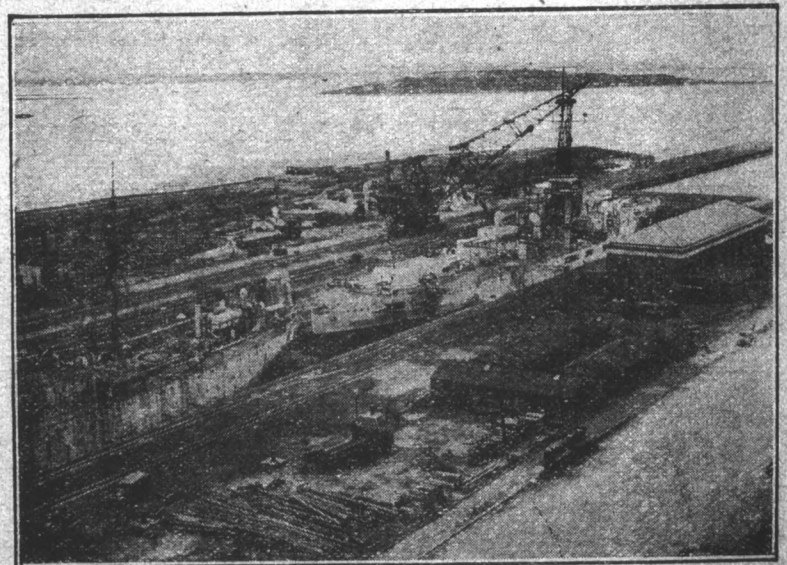
Prince Mihail, heir apparent to throne of Rumania. Prince Carol renounced his rights.



Peter Van Lane, a Los Angeles artist, uses specially dyed sand, which is spread on slightly dampened canvas by hand.



The first motto of the New York State Memorial to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, to be placed in Central Park, West, and Seventy-seventh Street, New York is the work of Russell Pope, architect.



The world's largest dry dock is located in South Boston, Mass. The U. S. Battleship "Utah" is here seen being prepared for a thorough overhauling, which will require about two years.



THAT brought Jim to. "What's the trouble, Mae" he asked, walking over to her.

She looked from us to him, her face a question mark.

"They're all right," he told her. "Good friends of mine who will help you if they can."

We must have looked honest to her for she drew a long breath and shivered. "I have just seen a man I am so afraid of. I ran up here. Perhaps I oughtn't."

"Just the thing to do. Is he coming after you?" Jim pushed back his cuffs.

"No; he didn't see me. But I know he is looking for me."

"Where is he?" Jim clapped on his hat. "I'll fix him."

"No, no." She held the door. "You mustn't touch him."

"Why not? if he annoys you."

"He doesn't."

Jim stared at her. "I thought you said you were afraid of him."

"I—I am."

"And he is looking for you?"

"I—I think he is. He is a fellow I don't like and don't want to see. That is all."

"Then I will tell him to move along or Mel will see him about annoying you on the street."

"Who is Mel?"

"The sheriff."

"Oh, no, no!" She backed tight against the door. "You must not mention the police."

"Hang me for a hen thief," Jim said, rubbing his head. "What do you want me to do?"

"Let me get my nerve back, then walk home with me." She smiled at us in a sort of brave, pitiful way and added, "Girls are silly things, aren't they?"

"Yes, ma'am," I agreed.

Jim laid a hand on her shoulder. "You are keeping something back," he said in a low voice. "Tell me so I can help you."

"Let's fade, Bill," I said.

"No." She still held the door. "You must stay. It is fortunate you are here for girls aren't supposed to call on their—cousins this way."

"Tell me what the trouble is," Jim said again. "I want to help you."

She met his eye and said, "Don't ask me questions I can't answer now. Sometime I shall tell you."

"All right." He shrugged his shoulders, in a worse puzzle than any cross-word. "In the meantime am I to sit around like a bump on a log and do nothing to this fellow?"

"Take me home," she said. "That is all you can do now."

Without a word Jim began putting on his coat. As cool as a carload of polar bears Bill ambled over to Miss Dirkin and held out the handkerchief Pete had found.

"Did you lose this?" he asked.

"Yes." She gave a little start. "Where did you find it?"

"Up the street a ways," he said. "I thought it was yours."

"Thank you." She took it. "How did you know it was mine?"

Bill looked bored. "Oh, I'm a detective."

## The Piano Leg Complex

By Merritt P. Allen

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

"You are?" She laughed.

"Yes." He waved his hand toward me. "Speak to my partner."

"How interesting. Is business good?"

"We're fairly busy just now," he told her.

"Come on, if you're ready," Jim said, and they went out.

WE didn't want the appearance of spying on them too much, so we gave them a five minute start and then lit out to hunt for the gink who

when he gets back."

"You bet," I agreed. "There's a fire there."

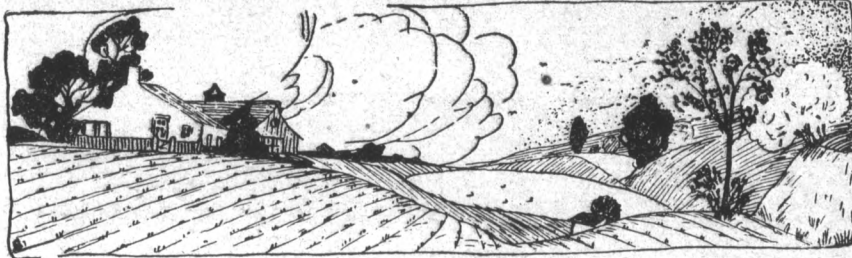
So we went back to the room and waited perhaps an hour before Jim showed up. "Still here, eh?" he said, throwing his hat on the bed and standing over the stove.

"We went to look for the man, but we didn't find him," I said.

"I had better luck." He kicked the draft open.

"Get a line on him?" Bill asked.

Jim clicked his teeth. "I wish I



had sent Miss Dirkin up a tree in such a hurry. He must be an outsider, for in our town, especially in winter, there is no traffic jam of strangers. It was below zero that night and as the store and postoffice were closed the usual crowd was on the street; Caleb Howes on his way over to Steele's to play cards, Gilly Cabbins waddling home from somewhere. Annabelle Spudd's dog with a bone he had

pinched, and a horse hitched to a post at one end and to a yellow sleigh at the other. We prowled around until we began to freeze in spots, but there was nothing suspicious to be seen.

"Let's go home," I finally said.

"That's the place for 'softies,'" Bill snapped, being sore that we couldn't find the mysterious stranger. "You'd better go."

I thought I would punch him but, then, he is not responsible when he is having one of his Sherlock spells, so I only said, "Our detecting is sort of petering out, I guess."

"Is it?" He turned up his nose.

"Well," I remarked, "we're not on a very hot trail."

"What difference does the weather make?"

"It makes quite a bit of difference in a fellow's feelings."

"Poot! A northwest policeman went clear to the north pole to hang an Eskimo."

"Hung him to the Pole?"

"Oh, you bonehead, why can't you be serious?"

"Because it's such a joke to freeze to death."

"I'm not cold," he said.

"I'll bet you're as blue as your Sunday necktie."

"You make me tired! If you would feel any better we can go up to Jim's room and hear what he has to say

had a line on his neck and the other end over the branch of a tree."

"Atta boy," I encouraged. "Spill it to us."

Jim walked around the room. "If you kids hadn't gone so far into this on your own hook, I would tell you it is none of your business."

"It's just a professional interest," Bill put in.

Jim half smiled. "And if it wasn't so serious your high-falutin' talk would make a dog laugh. But it is serious. By thunder, boys, with what you have told me and what I have seen since, I know that Mae—Miss Dirkin is in trouble." He twisted his fingers together, almost wrung his hands.

"Take a brace," I tried to cheer him up. "The three of us can pull her out."

"But she won't let us try," Jim moaned.

Bill nodded wisely. "There is more in this than meets the eye."

JIM sat down on the bed. "There has enough met the eye already to give me a headache," he said. "When we left here Miss Dirkin started up the street like a scared cat. She wouldn't walk in the moonlight but kept to the other side of the shadow as tho she was—as tho she felt guilty or something. Of course she isn't, understand."

I said, "She was afraid of this strange man."

"But why should she be afraid when I was along?" Jim kicked a chair. Plainly he was all cut up.

"Proceed," Bill croaked, like a judge.

And Jim continued, "We didn't see a soul on the street and when we got to Betsy's she said no stranger had called. We sat down in the parlor—"

"You and Betsy?" I cut in.

"Don't interrupt the witness," Bill

growled, still in the judge business.

"We sat down," Jim repeated, "and I tried to calm her. I tried to find out what the trouble was and what I could do to help her. Guess what she said."

"Good-night?" I suggested.

"She said, 'Jim, do you know if Mr. Brown has sold or traded pianos lately, or even piano legs?'" He jumped up and walked around the room. "I tell you, boys, the girl is crazy."

Bill scowled. "You lost a good chance right there. Why didn't you cross question her?"

Jim sat down and got up again. "Before I could get my thoughts together Betsy came in to say that a stranger wanted to see the music teacher. 'Tell him to clear out,' I said. But Miss Dirkin asked to have him shown in. When Betsy went out Mae grabbed my hand. Gosh, her fingers were cold! 'Stay with me, Jim,' she whispered. 'If I must meet him I want you here!'"

I thought to perk him up by saying, "That made you feel pretty chesty."

Jim was serious about it though. "You're right, Speck. When I saw she really wanted me to take care of her—well, I met the guy at the door."

"What did he look like?" Bill shot out.

"I don't know."

"Another chance lost. Go on."

"I told him he wasn't wanted there. He started to argue. I collared him with one hand and opened the front door with the other. He might have gone down the steps on his own power, but I thought best to help him along with a kick." Jim's big chest was heaving as he told about it.

"What did he do?" I wanted to know.

"I didn't watch him. I was through with him." Jim clicked his teeth together. "I shut the door and left him."

BILL shook his head as solemn as a group picture of the supreme court. "It's always best to keep an eye on such people," he said.

"If he wants more at any time he knows where to find it," Jim said, beginning to strut his stuff a little.

"That's the trouble," Bill said, with sense. "You have put him on his guard. If you had talked to him more you might have learned something about him."

"Talked to him!" Jim cried, also with some sense. "That was no time for a friendly visit. I'm sorry I didn't go out and mop up the sidewalk with him. I would have if Miss Dirkin hadn't called me back to the parlor."

"She didn't want you to spoil his face?"

"Hanged if I know what she wants. First, she threw her arms around—that is, she sort of took hold of me, you know. Then she made me promise that no matter what happened I would not set the police after this stranger until she told me to. That's the same as saying that he deserves to be arrested—sometime. I couldn't find out what she is waiting for. I couldn't find out anything except that she is in trouble. She may be crazy."

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—Mandy Says That Advertising Would be a Total Loss





Perhaps I am. I'm not sure of anything any more.

So after a while we left him walking up and down the room chewing a pencil and kicking the bed post at every turn. We had almost reached home when a horse and yellow sleigh, the one we had seen hitched on the street, went past at a good clip. The driver was not togged out for our kind of weather for he wore a tight cloth coat and felt hat, which gave us a chance to get a good look at his face in the moonlight. He was Fitzhugh.

#### CHAPTER XI.

HE didn't see us, for we happened to be in the shadow of a house.

"The fake claims agent!" I whispered, when he had passed.

"I'm not surprised," Bill said, moving on.

"Oh, of course not."

"Don't get flip. Didn't you guess he was the one Jim booted out the door? What else would Miss Dirkin be afraid of?"

"The police."

"She wouldn't ask Jim to protect her from the police. And an officer with the law behind him wouldn't sneak away like a whipped puppy after he had been kicked out the door."

"What do you suppose he wants of her?"

"It has to do with piano legs."

"But what—"

"Suffering cats! Can't you say anything but 'What?' How do I know what their game is? That's what we are trying to find out, ain't it? You've got a screw loose somewhere, that's why your tongue rattles so much." And we went on down the street so busy arguing that we would have gone past our house if Scotty hadn't barked at us from the steps.

The next morning before school we stopped in at the store and finding Jim alone there told him what we had seen. He looked as though he hadn't slept during the night and our news didn't act as a soothing syrup to him.

"So that's the skunk," he burst out, whacking the counter with his fist. "And I'd like to know what he is doing here."

"And what?" I added, airing my thoughts, "was he doing here the first time, when he bought the piano leg? Perhaps he has come back for that leg."

"Your Aunt Emma!" Bill snorted. "Does a man sneak around in the night after something he has bought and paid for? If that was what he wanted he would—"

"Good Lord!" Jim cried, of a sudden. "Does he think Mae has it?"

"She's interested in piano legs," I reminded him.

"Oh, damn all the piano legs in the world!" Jim wiped his face, for he always sweat easy when he was excited. "Was there ever such tommyrot as this rumpus about piano legs. Piano legs! Somebody is crazy. I wonder if it is me."

The door opened and Miss Dirkin came into the store. She was paler than usual but her smile was working.

"Again in conference with the boy detectives, Jim?" she said. "I will only disturb you long enough to say that Mrs. Taber wants some bread flour."

"All right. Thank you." Jim straightened his necktie. "I'll take her up a leg."

"A what?"

"I mean a piano."

"But she wants flour, Jim."

"That's what I mean. I mean a barrel."

She gave him a queer look and turned to go.

"By the way," he said, pulling himself together, "these boys know something about your last night's caller."

"Oh!" She stopped, hesitated, and turned around slowly. "Do they?"

(Continued next week).

We suspect that a lot of fellows are surprised that they get along as well as they do.

# The Sins of Price

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## Immortality

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

Thou wilt not leave us in the dust; Thou madest man, he knows not why, He thinks he was not made to die; And thou hast made him, thou art just.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL, asks, "In truth, except for the Mussulman soldier whose heaven is a harem, and whose eternity a perpetual polygamy, does any body really believe in resurrection? Is there not, in sooth, a certain insolence in this demand for immortality?" Contrast with this the words of E. E. Kelley, written when his five-year-old grandson lost his life by an automobile accident: "You were such a little tyke, Sonny Boy, to fare forth all alone on the Great Adventure. But you had no doubt whatever that the far country is a beautiful place—a place of many mansions, and pleasant shade by cool-flowing rivers on whose banks little boy angels can play while no one fears they will come to grief; a place of joyous music and triumphant song; of rare fruits and fragrant flowers. You had no doubt of all these things, Sonny Boy, you were invested with eternal youth. We who stay behind may



grow old, and the years may come when we shall say, 'I have no pleasure in them.' But to us you will always be the little five-year-old boy filled with joy in the new-born day."

Somehow one warms to the Christian's way of belief, rather than the Hebrew's.

"Let not your heart be troubled." The Last Supper was over. The traitor had gone forth to execute his black designs. Something dark and tragic was at hand. The hearts of all the men were troubled, except one. In the first place, says Jesus, have a strong, sturdy belief in God. That alone will drive away thoughts of gloom, fear, hopelessness. Believe in God. Trust in God, as Father, who never forgets His children. This is more than intellectual belief. It means that we trust God implicitly. When Alexander the Great was ill, he took medicine which his physician had prepared. Someone had whispered that he beware, perhaps the medicine was poisoned. "Friend," said Alexander, before he drank the potion, "Friend, I trust you." Let one's whole being go out in trust and confidence in the love and care of God. This can displace, root out, the worst of fears.

And we are to believe also in Christ. It may have sounded strange to those men that night, to hear their Friend link himself in the same sentence with God. But He knew that in time they would come to believe that He spoke for God. To believe in Jesus was to believe in God, and to believe in God made belief in Jesus easy. They had not seen yet what was going to take place. They little dreamed that their Friend was about to open a new way into the next world, and was to make himself victor over death, so that they would, from that time on, read a new meaning into the prophet's words, "O death, I will be thy plagues; O grace, I will be thy destruction."

It may sound a little morbid, or at least strained, to hear Paul saying that he would like to die, and get out of this "earthly house," so as to get into a heavenly house, not made with hands. But we must remember two things. Paul was not a strong man, physically, and the idea of rest was in no way distasteful to him. He was always on the go, because he felt that was his mission, but the thought of rest and quiet and the presence of the Master whose voice he had heard that day on the way to Damascus, was so beguiling and lovely, that he was more

than willing to experience death in order to arrive at this happy state. And then, too, remember that the unseen world was very real to him, as it was to many of the early Christian workers. They were in peril of their lives much of the time. To compensate for this, was the thought that Jesus was near, that He would receive them into His upper kingdom at any moment, and strife and pain would cease forevermore.

It was a difference in the things emphasized. Today we emphasize health, and we have a right to. The life of man has been increased by six years since 1900, and that is an amazing advance. We are learning how to prevent disease, so that diphtheria may in a few years be utterly wiped off the map, and smallpox and scarlet fever are less virulent than they once were. We are emphasizing the physical more than the spiritual, the seen more than the unseen. This is both gain and loss. It would do us no harm if, with our progress in medicine of the body, we also advanced in the medicine of the soul. And, of course, the one does not exclude the other. The thought of the other world, the idea of immortality is as needful now as it ever was. Think of what took place after the war. People all over the world were shocked and bleeding over the loss of loved ones, and an intense interest sprang up in what follows death. It was just a spontaneous outburst of feeling. Immortality was not dead after all, and people were consumed with a desire to study the meaning of death, and the survival of the human spirit. You cannot kill off the spiritual, no matter how fast physical science may advance. In fact, the one ought to help the other, and, as time goes on, doubtless will. The best answer to all such questions is the statement of our Best Friend, "In my Father's house are many mansions."

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MARCH 20.

SUBJECT:—The Christian's Hope.  
John 14:1 to 3; II Cor. 5:1 to 10, and I John 3:2 to 3.

## "By the Way"

### THE WHOLE TRUTH.

Schoolma'am—"Did you whisper today, Carl?"

Carl—"Yes, wonst."

Schoolma'am—"Should Carl have said 'wonst', Ben?"

Ben—"No, ma'am, he should have said 'twist'."

### AN HONEST MAN.

A tramp came to a house and asked if he could get work there. The man told him he could gather the eggs if he wouldn't steal any.

"No, I won't steal any eggs," said the tramp, "I worked in a bath house for twenty years, and never once took a bath."

### SUCCESS HINT—MAKE USE OF WHAT YOU GOT.

A love-sick negro swain was orating eloquently to his sweetheart. "Ah, Mandy," he said, "I wisht I had a thousan' eyes to gaze on yo' beauty. I wisht I had a thousan' tongues to tell how much I loves you. I wish I had a thousan' arms to hug you wif. I wisht—"

Here she contemptuously interrupted him, "Aw, g'way Niggah, yo' hain't makin' no use of the two arms yo' done got."

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New Improved Martin Farm Ditcher and Field Terracer. Turns water-soaked and washed acres into producing land. All steel. Adjustable, reversible. Does work of 100 men. Open Drainage, tiling, irrigation, terracing, road grading. Low prices liberal terms. Send for Book. Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc., Box 3015 Owensboro, Ky.

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**We Need Ambitious, Industrious Young Men**

One of the largest, most successful companies in Detroit, owned and operated by men who were farmer boys, will teach you salesmanship, without charge, by actual demonstration, personal selling and public speaking and will employ you when you qualify.

If you are between the ages of 18 and 40, married or single, and able to finance your transportation and one month in Detroit—write today.

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Most of America's Greatest Executives were once Farm Boys



## Opinions & Comments

From  
Michigan Farmer Readers

### THE FORECLOSURE LAW.

UNDER present Michigan laws, full title to property securing a mortgage does not pass at the sheriff's sale which culminates foreclosure proceedings. The mortgagor is given one year in which he may redeem his property by paying the principal sum of his mortgage plus accumulated costs.

Theoretically, a long period of redemption should assist the farmer by permitting him to operate his farm over a full crop season in an eleventh-hour attempt to work himself out of indebtedness. Practically, however, the lawmakers' leniency has militated against the best interests of the farmer.

The demand for the change has been made by the borrowers rather than the money lenders because of the fact that they are not being extended the amount of credit they deserve, considering the security they have to offer and the rate of interest charged is higher, as compared with other states where there is no redemption period after a sheriff's sale.

The borrower, aside from being penalized by paying a higher rate of interest, and securing a smaller loan on his security, is further handicapped by the fact that there are no bidders present at a foreclosure sale to buy his equity.

The advertising done in connection with the foreclosure is fruitless because no one is interested in the advertisement except the borrower himself, and this expense is charged to him. It is of no more advantage to him than the formal notice that is served upon him, because no one is interested in buying real estate where possession cannot be given until a year later.

If the period of redemption came before the sheriff's sale, the advertising would have a tendency to interest bidders. He would then be more likely to receive direct benefits from the advertisements, as all enthusiasm over the advertisement of the sheriff's sale in the paper has died out long before the year's period of redemption has expired, and few people have in mind the redemption date. So, if any results are to be obtained from the advertisement to attract bidders, it must be all done over again immediately prior to, or after the redemption period, in order to bring it to the attention of the parties interested.

Under the Ohio law, where the title passes at the time of the sheriff's sale, it is not unusual to find enthusiastic and competitive bidding for the property.

An example of what actually happened, and what is happening in most cases, occurred with a loaning agency operating in both Ohio and Michigan. In the case of the Ohio loan of \$5,000 on a farm, a sheriff's sale was held and the farm sold for \$10,000 cash. There was competitive bidding at this sale. The difference between the mortgage and the selling trade went to the borrower and he received approximately \$5,000 for his equity.

On about the same date a farm sold in Michigan at a sheriff's sale, upon which there was a \$5,000 mortgage, and the Michigan farm was better located, and originally cost the borrower more money than the Ohio farm. There were no bidders at the sheriff's sale of this farm and the year's period of redemption was directly the cause, as the farm was well located and one or two parties made inquiries regarding it, but found that they could not get possession before one year after the sheriff's sale, and for that reason did not bid on the farm.

The Michigan man retained posses-

sion of the farm for a year, at the end of which time he was unable to redeem because he lost his credit through the fact that the foreclosure became necessary and he found that he not only had to raise the delinquent interest, but the cost of the foreclosure sale, together with the entire amount of the principal. This he was unable to do without assistance, and in one case was offered assistance, but because of the cost of the new loan, and the excessive toll asked by the local money lender, he declined to accept the offer. He had not duly concerned himself regarding the redemption of this farm until a few weeks before the time expired. The result was he lost his farm and all he received for his equity was the privilege of using the farm for one year.

When comparing this with the \$5,000 that the Ohio farmer received for his equity, due to the fact that there was no period of redemption, and there was competitive bidding at the sheriff's sale, the Michigan farmer finds that the Michigan foreclosure law, with a year's period of redemption, has worked considerable hardship on him as he did not realize the damage done to his credit, due to the fact that his mortgage had been foreclosed and he did not realize how hard it was to redeem when the time of the redemption period was so near at hand.

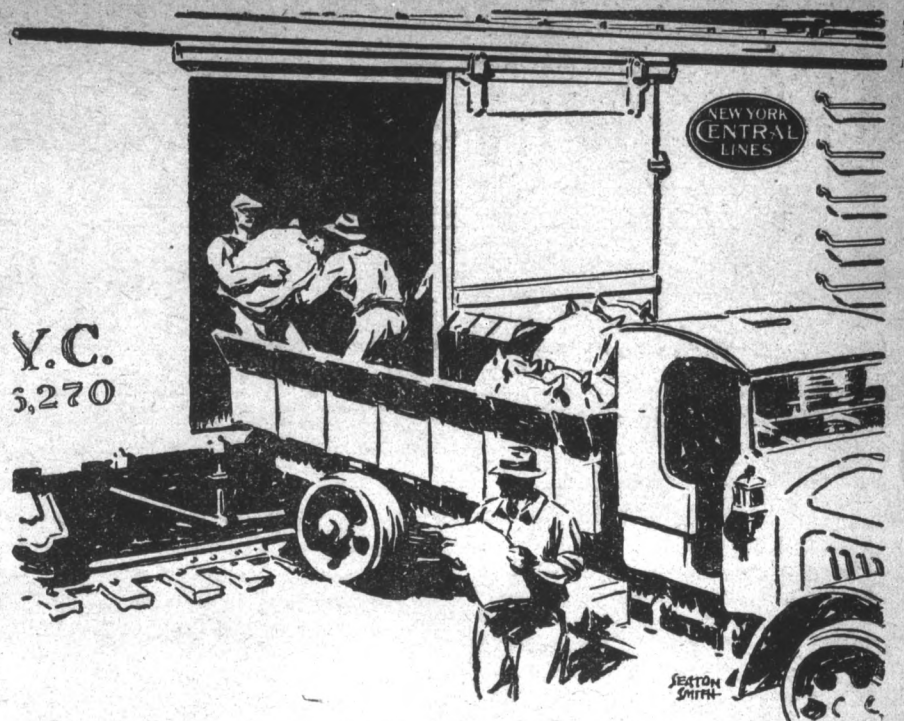
In the case of the Michigan farmer, he was entirely bankrupt, because his capital and earnings were represented by his equity in the farm over and above the mortgage. This equity represents a number of years of savings which he finds entirely wiped out, while the Ohio farmer has received enough for his equity to start again, for he has a nucleus from which to work.

The fact that depreciation on real estate, which is being neglected, or possibly lying idle, is so rapid, that a discount of fifteen to twenty-five per cent is usually made by the loaning agency at the time the loan is made, and for the reason that the money is being loaned under adverse conditions, a higher rate of interest is charged. The fact that few people, if any, are interested in buying a piece of property which they are not permitted to take possession of until a year hence, is causing the Michigan borrowers to lose their equity in a majority of cases.

Because of the results of the Michigan foreclosure law, an effort is being made to shorten the redemption period and bring the redemption period closer to the date of the sheriff's sale so that the borrower may realize something for his equity, and it is a well-known fact that when the loan is made the borrower is going to receive more liberal terms, both as to rate of interest and amount of loan granted.

The change in the law is expected to bring more competition among loaning agencies, with a tendency to grant larger loans considering the amount of security, on more liberal terms. This change will avoid the embarrassment which has come about through the fact that the borrower has hoped for a change of affairs which would enable him to redeem his mortgage, and through failure to do so has lost his entire equity.

The penalty and the embarrassment coming at the end of the year is far more detrimental than it would have been to refinance at the time of the default, or if it is not possible to do that, to accept the amount received at the sheriff's sale over and above the mortgage, which would assist in the starting of some other line of endeavor.—O. P. Gossard.



## Feeding Plants

CONTINUOUS crop production on most of the farm lands in the central and eastern parts of the United States has reduced the available supply of fertility for the best growth of crops.

In order to produce farm crops at less cost per bushel or ton, it pays to apply certain kinds of plant food in the form of prepared fertilizers. The kind of fertilizer and the amount to be used will depend upon the previous treatment of the soil, the crops produced in the past, and the crops to be grown.

Apply to your county agricultural agent, to your agricultural college, or to this Department for information regarding the best fertilizer to apply.



## New York Central Lines

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

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.

La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.

Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.

466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

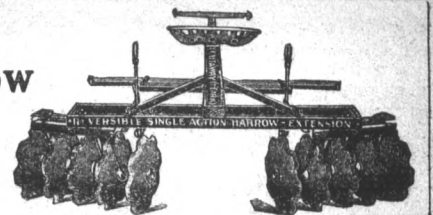
68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio

### Before You Buy a Single Action Harrow

Investigate the

**Clark**

Single Action Harrow. It has many desirable features you should know about. The disks—not the horses—carry the entire weight of the machine. No tongue truck needed. Gangs are reversible; they throw the soil in or out. Extension type for general field work and orchard tillage—2 harrows in one. Heat treated disks have edges forged sharp—a Clark "Cutaway" process which makes them cut finer, stay sharp and last longer—they won't crack, bend or chip. Clark "Cutaway" harrows are furnished ready to use—no extras such as weight pans to buy. Free: Catalog and valuable book "Soil and Its Tillage." Send Coupon.



THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO.,  
693 Main St., Hingham, Conn.  
Please send me FREE catalog and book,  
"The Soil and Its Tillage." Also name of  
dealer nearest me.

Name .....

Address .....

### This Beautiful 1927 Model BUICK Sedan GIVEN or \$1195.00 in CASH

I am going to give this beautiful new Buick Sedan—also a 1927 Chevrolet Coach and a large list of additional costly prizes. I have already given over 50 new automobiles to advertise our business and now YOU can get this new Buick Sedan or \$1195.00 cash.

**Can You Put a Star Around the Buick?**  
By drawing only six straight lines with four dots on each line or twelve straight lines with two dots on each line you can make a six pointed star—can you do this? Draw the lines—cut out the ad.—send your name and address. Get 5,000 points toward a Buick Sedan. You can have \$1195.00 in cash instead of the Buick if you win first prize and prefer it.

**\$250.00 Cash Extra for Promptness!**  
Think of that! I will pay \$250.00 cash extra for promptness. A word to the wise is sufficient—be prompt. Duplicate prizes will be paid in case of ties. 30 big prizes. You don't risk a cent of your money now, later, or ever. Solve the puzzle—act promptly—reply now.  
**F. G. REYNOLDS, 500 North Dearborn Street, Dept. 446 Chicago, Ill.**



\$1195.00

1927 BUICK  
GIVEN

Send  
No  
Money

Reply  
Today



# The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

## Cover a Multitude of Sins

*With Paint, But Follow a Few Simple Rules If You Would be Successful*

By Francis N. Henry

**P** AINT covers a multitude of sins. When the kiddies or the carpenter bang holes in the plaster, we say, "I'll paint it over." Or when the woodwork and the furniture gets to looking the worse for wear, we can call paint or varnish to our rescue.

But before we begin our spring campaign of painting, there are a few things we should "brush up on."

The covering capacity of paint per gallon is about 550 square feet on old work. On new work it is about 450 square feet. One gallon of liquid varnish remover will clean off about 250 square feet of surface.

Paint should be neither too thin nor too heavy. For those who intend to do their own painting of any kind, it is wise to purchase good paints from some reliable firm. All of these firms furnish free color cards, stating what colors should be used for the body of the work, and what color or colors should be used as a trimmer. You can purchase from these firms most of the colors in the flat or glossy finish, whichever you desire.

Always read carefully and follow the printed instructions on every can. Now to the work. If it is on new work, go over the entire surface lightly with No. 1 sandpaper and dust off carefully. With a broad wooden paddle, stir up the entire contents of the can until all the lead and other heavy matter at the bottom is thoroughly mixed. Then through an old piece of fly screen, strain the entire contents into another can or container. This is done to remove all lumpy or other rough matter.

To every quart of the liquid add about a tablespoon of Japan dryer. Apply the first, or priming coat, always in the direction of the grain. Use a small brush for the corners and tight places. When this priming coat has been allowed to dry for thirty-six hours at least, go over the entire surface very lightly with No. 1 sandpaper and dust it off carefully.

Then putty all nail holes and splintered places. Color your putty with some of the paint. If it is too smeary, stiffen the putty by adding enough whiting. Give the entire surface another coat, and successive coats, if necessary, until an even color appears over the entire surface of the work. Always allow thirty-six or more hours for the drying of each coat, and never apply a coat unless the previous coat has been lightly sanded if you wish to secure a smooth job. The last coat should not be sanded.

### The Proper Treatment for Old Work.

Before proceeding to repaint old work, examine the entire surface of the work very carefully. If this surface is badly cracked, blistered or peeled off, your only remedy will be to purchase liquid varnish remover and apply it according to the printed directions on the can, using bunches of excelsior with the remover until all the old finish has been removed. Then go over the entire surface with a rag saturated with turpentine to destroy the injurious effect that any remaining remover would have upon the new finish. Then finish as directed for new work.

If the surface of the work is free from these defects, clean the entire surface with rag, soap and water. Then

dry sand the surface lightly with No. 1 sandpaper and finish as new work. I have an Irish friend who says that he is successful in all things because what he lacks in (EddyKShun) he makes up in (InjunUnity). If you make up in ingenuity what you lack in experience, you will, like my Irish friend, be successful in this work.

### WHERE CORKS ARE USEFUL.

**E**VEN the old discarded cork has numerous ways in which to aid in the household economy question. It is excellent for removing stubborn spots on linoleum if repeatedly dipped

are covered with a clean cloth, weighted down with a stone, a heavy paper tied over the top, and the jar kept in a cool place until winter. While the packing is in progress, the greens must also be kept in a cool place.

When opening the jar in the winter, there is most always a layer that must be thrown away, the same as with sauerkraut. Then I take out enough for one meal, let stand over night in cold water, wash through a couple of waters, parboil with a bit of soda, and cook, adding two or three slices of bacon or pork.

I have put down greens like this for three years and had good luck every

navy beans until tender. Rub through sieve to remove hulls, and add a pint of milk and a small cup of thin cream. Season with salt and pepper and lump of butter. Serve with small cubes of well-browned toast or ordinary soup crackers.

Beans are improved if a cupful of tomato puree is added to the pot before baking. It gives them a tang that nothing else can.—Mrs. F. S.

### HOME-MADE HARD SOAP.

Will someone please send me a recipe for making hard soap at home?—Mrs. C. H. A.

Use seven pounds melted, but not heated fat, and one pound of soda lye dissolved in three quarts of water.

The lye solution should be cooled before it is added to the melted fat. Stir the mixture until it resembles the consistency of honey and is creamy. Pour it into graniteware pans or pasteboard boxes. When almost hard, cut it into squares. Pack it with open spaces between, and allow it to dry for at least a month before using.

### CLIPPED FROM LETTERS.

**M**OST farmers' wives have so much to do, that they feel obliged to "work in" other tasks while preparing meals, even though the meal may not be quite as perfect as if it had received the undivided attention of the cook. Usually the food doesn't suffer from lack of care, but when it does a little, we consider it inevitable. Everyone, who has ever had the experience, knows, too, that the mother of small children must do several things at once, unless she has help—and how many farm women have? Probably the great majority of town and city women do their work alone also, and many of them have several little ones to look after.

One thing I never could understand is, why it should be considered so necessary for a woman to doll up at meal time lest she lose her husband's affection? I can't recall ever loving or feeling tempted to love, the grocer or the book agent because he showed less signs of toil than my husband did. Anyone would suppose a hard-working man would love his wife better, rather than less, because she also works.—Mrs. E. M. A.

I keep my canned fruit in the original can boxes and others of convenient size, well covered, each variety and products of that variety by itself, in a well-darkened store room, for if all light is excluded, fruit will preserve its color and its flavor much better. It is well to wrap some cans—especially those containing tomatoes and strawberries—in paper before placing in boxes.—Mrs. B. O. R.

One thing that worries many is how to keep that new aluminumware shiny and bright. All smoke and grease will come off outside very easily if cleaned with a rag dampened in soapy water, and the most important part is to have pan or kettle hot. Next, put on a mild cleaning powder, such as is used for washing windows. When dry, polish. This does not necessitate scouring, and does not scratch. Have used mine for nearly four years, on an oilstove, and yet they look bright and new.—Mrs. A.



A Coat of Paint on the House, and a Few New Shrubs, Rightly Placed, Tells the Passerby that you Know Spring Has Come.

in gasoline or benzine, and the spotted parts rubbed vigorously.

A cork dipped in damp salt will clean china or enamel plates which have become discolored or burned in the oven. Dipped in gasoline, the cork removes spots from windows and mirrors which have failed to come off under the usual cleaning.

Hearth tiles can be cleaned beautifully by the use of cork dipped in paraffin. Kitchen knives are easily cleaned by using the humble cork, dipped in any good cleaning compound.

### DANDELION GREENS FOR WINTER.

**O**F course, it is hard to even get enough to supply the family's demand in the spring and summer, but my family is so fond of dandelion greens in the winter time that for three years I have made an extra effort to "put down" some for winter use.

I gather the young greens before they bud or blossom. After cleaning and washing, I put a layer about an inch thick in an earthen jar, sprinkle with a tablespoon of salt, and alternate these layers until all the greens are packed. I weigh these down and they will settle considerably over night. They will make their own brine to cover, and sometimes more. Before adding more greens, I dip off the extra brine that comes above the top of the greens, and then add a layer of fresh greens and a layer of salt, and so on.

When I have gathered and packed all I want for winter use, the greens

time. I am going to do the same this year.—Mrs. R. B.

### MAKES RUBBER GOODS WEAR LONGER.

**I** HAVE learned through rather expensive experience that it is not easy to keep rubber goods long before they generally tear or stick when they are washed.

I have done the following for some time and it works fine: Always wash rubber sheets, aprons, etc., in lukewarm water, using any good soap that hasn't too much lye in it, as the lye tends to rot the rubber. Rub lightly until clean, rinse in clean warm water, shake well so that no parts stick together; immediately lay on a soft cloth or towel, dry outside and powder on both sides with any good talcum powder. Unless torn, rubber washed and dried this way will last at least double as long as when done in cold water and let dry by itself.—Mrs. S.

### BEANS MINUS MEAT.

**A**FTER a winter of more or less steady diet containing meat in some form, we begin to tire of it. The hard work of spring calls for a substantial fare.

The following recipes are delicious and do not require meat:

Prepare beans as for baking, and in place of the usual pork, substitute a cup of rich cream and a generous lump of butter. Proceed in the usual way, baking until brown on top.

Recipe number two is for a bean soup in which cream is used in place of meat. Clean and cook a quart of



## Household Service

## TO DYE RUGS.

Could some reader tell me how to dye or refinish a very heavy grass rug from which the pattern is nearly worn away? Could it be painted with a strong dye solution?—Mrs. M. D.

Will some reader who has had experience with refinishing worn grass rugs, tell how they did it?—M. C.

## UPSIDE DOWN CAKE.

I have heard about "upside-down" cake, but do not know how to make it. Can you tell me?—Mrs. F. B.

First put one cup of brown sugar and one-half cup of butter in a pan and cook until a thick syrup is formed. When cool, sprinkle with chopped nuts. Make a sponge cake batter.

3 eggs beaten  
1½ cups sugar  
½ cups flour

1½ tsp. baking powder  
¾ cup cold water  
Lemon flavoring

Beat the eggs two minutes, add the sugar and beat for five minutes. Sift the dry ingredients, add and beat two minutes. Add flavoring and water and beat two minutes. Pour the batter over the syrup mixture in the pan and bake twenty-five minutes. When the cake is turned out you will have a delicious cake with a ready-made caramel frosting.

## TO PAINT ON CLOTH.

I HAVE several letters that ask for directions and what kind of paint to use to paint on cloth. Many of these letters do not give addresses. If you will send me your address, I will gladly tell you where the directions and material may be obtained.—Martha Cole.

## TO WASH RUGS ON THE FLOOR.

IN response to Mrs. H. C. F.'s request, I will tell how I wash my rugs on the floor. First I make a soap solution of the following:

2 large bars of mild wool soap  
2 ozs. soap bark  
1 oz. Fuller's earth  
2½ ozs. ammonia  
½ oz. sal soda

Boil the soap in five quarts of water until dissolved. Boil the Fuller's earth and soap tree bark in three pints of water for twenty minutes, strain, and add this to the soap mixture. Add the sal soda and ammonia and enough soft water to make four gallons.

Put some of the soap solution in a basin and spread it on the rug with your hands. Scrub well with a brush. When you think it is clean, rinse with warm water, either using another brush or a cloth. I wash and rinse only a small spot at a time and change the water often. If the rug is not clean the first time over, I repeat the process. When finished, place out on the grass to dry.

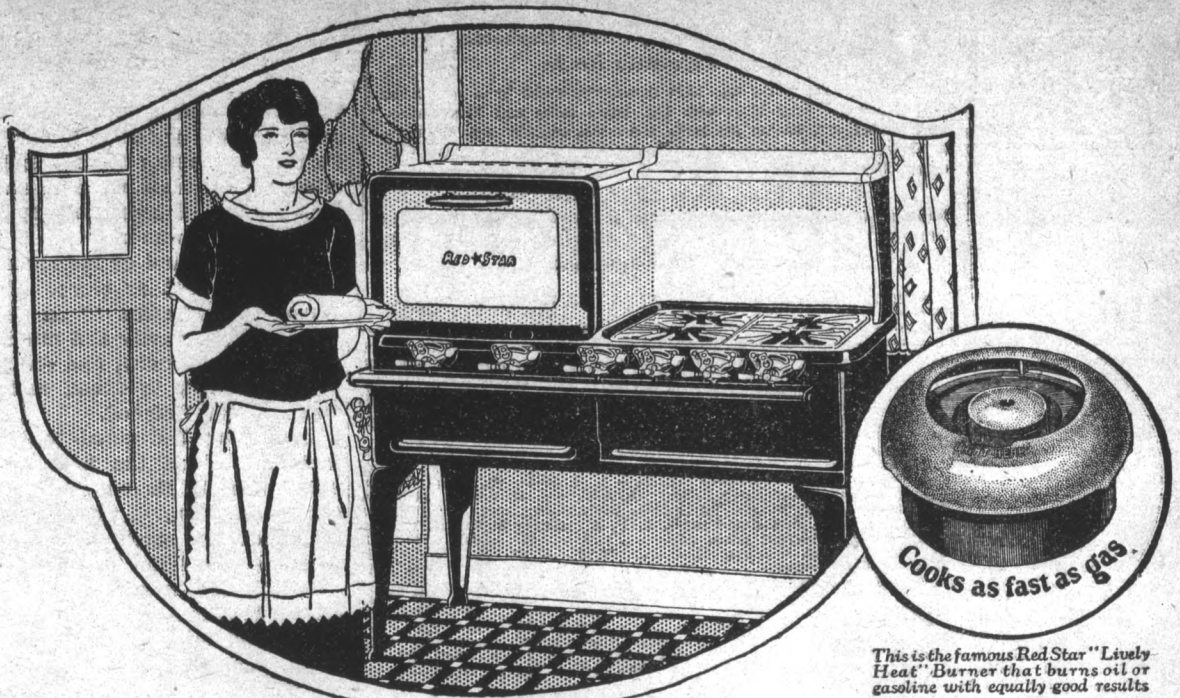
## THEY'LL BRIGHTEN UP YOUR KITCHEN.

NOTHING brightens up one's kitchen like new, well-chosen curtains. This design, No. 3601, is stamped on fine quality striped dimity, and launders exceptionally well. Full instruc-



tions as to colors and stitches is furnished with each pair of curtains. These curtains are 18x40 inches in size, price 75c per pair. Address all orders to Stamped Goods Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

## THE RED STAR OIL STOVE BURNS OIL OR GASOLINE



**"Now meals are served on time and comfortably"** —says Mrs. E. R. Acri, Marietta, Penna.

Dear Sirs: "I like my Red Star Oil Stove so well that I would not know what to do without it."

"It eliminates cooking, canning and preserving, over a red hot range, in a hot kitchen in warm weather. One can have the oven in use, and two other burners, and be comfortable."

"There is no wood to cut, coal to carry, and no ashes to empty. Just fill the tank with oil! It cooks and bakes as well as a range, with less trouble."

"It is always ready to use. One need not worry about the oven being the required temperature on time, or the meals ready to serve promptly. Until I bought my oil stove, I was never sure of having a meal on time. It made me very nervous. The Red Star with its wonderful 'Lively Heat' burners has solved my problem, costs much less

than a coal range, and now I cook in peace, knowing that my meals will be served on time."

(Signed) MRS. E. R. ACRI.

Thousands of women, like Mrs. Acri, know the economy and convenience of the Red Star Oil Stove with its wonderful wickless "Lively Heat" burners. The Red Star burns either kerosene or gasoline.

Go to your nearest Red Star dealer. See a demonstration and be convinced. Made in two to six burner sizes and at a price for every purse. Smaller sizes cost no more than ordinary oil stoves. Most dealers sell on easy terms. If your dealer is not listed below, write us at once and we will send you a nearby dealer's name and the interesting Red Star Book free.

THE DETROIT VAPOR STOVE COMPANY, Dept. 102, Detroit, Michigan; makers of the famous Red Star Oil Stoves and White Star Gas Ranges.

**RED STAR**  
**OIL STOVE**

GO SEE THE DEALER NEAREST YOU



Round Boiler

Standard Engineering & Mfg. Co.,

**REDUCED PRICES**  
Now on All Steam Vapor or Hot Water Heating Systems  
Order Now and Save 20%

Prices on boilers and radiators have been reduced as usual at this time of year and are lower now than they possibly can be for the remainder of the year. Improve your property and increase its value now by installing a modern heating system at a 20 to 30 per cent saving. Months of cold weather yet before summer! Complete plans and instructions for installing furnished with each order. Prices are subject to advance without notice. ACT NOW AND SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND INFORMATION SHEETS.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY

Farmers Bank Bldg.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.



Radiator

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Liner is a good investment. Try one.

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Send us your wool and we will make it into warm fluffy batts, or beautiful serviceable blankets. We sell direct. Write today for samples and descriptive folder. WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS, 108 Lynn St., WEST UNITY, OHIO.

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New loose frozen February catches. Quality guaranteed. 100 lbs. Pickered, round, \$6.50; Pickered, headless, dressed, \$8.00; Large mullets or suckers, \$5.50; Tulibee, Whitefish, \$7.50; large dressed whitefish, three pounds each, \$11.50; Salmon, \$13.00; Herring, dressed, \$6.00; large yellow perch, \$6.00. We charge ¼c per pound higher in less than 100-lb. orders. Box charge 35c.

INDEPENDENT FISH CO.  
DEPT. J GREEN BAY, WIS.

**This Cooking Secret**  
adds new zest and relish

THIS seasoning secret will give everyday foods a different, altogether delicious flavor. Just spread Gulden's on steak, ham, veal, hamburger, cabbage, etc., before cooking. As they cook, the mellow mustard flavor and the

delicate spices in Gulden's spread through the food, making every mouthful taste like more! Try it in your cooking today.

Write for free Recipe Book. Charles Gulden, Inc., Dept. B63, 48 Elizabeth St., New York City.

**GULDEN'S MUSTARD**  
Use it as a seasoning in cooking

**Save 1/3 to 1/2**  
AT FACTORY PRICES



New FREE book quotes Reduced Factory Prices. Introduces sensational 5-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. 500 day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 20 years in business. 600,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mrs. 121 Rochester Ave. Kalamazoo, Mich.

**A Kalamazoo**  
Direct to You



## Chicks from High Egg Production Stock

We  
Specialize  
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Every bird in our flocks has been thoroughly culled by a recognized culling expert. Only birds with big, broad backs and long bodies, well carried out, having the large abdominal capacity that indicates the heavy layer are retained. All breeders are mated to Large, Vigorous, Healthy Males.

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Tells all the facts in detail, just why you should specify Bay View Leghorns, and Rocks, and how you can make big profits with poultry.

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S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13	\$60	\$120
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15	72	138
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16	77	144
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16	77	144
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20	98	195
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20	98	195

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

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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.

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## DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT and will do it for you

High in quality, low in price. "I have always liked your chicks the best," one customer writes. Do not pay fancy prices for chicks that are not better. Twelve years of honest dealing behind us. Pulletts after May 1st. Postpaid prices on 25 50 100 500

Single Comb White Leghorn, English Strain	\$3.25	\$6.25	\$12	\$57.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks, Park Strain	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15	72.50
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.75	9	42.50

Diligent Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Harm J. Knoll  
R. R. No. 11, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

## Babion's Pure Bred Chicks

Also BLOOD TESTED CHICKS from highest producing strains in all leading varieties. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. 35 VARIETIES.

Prepaid Prices on 25 50 100 500

S. C. White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00
Wh. Wyandots & Buff Rocks	4.50	8.75	17.00	82.00
Mixed all Heavies	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00

Send for large Price List, including Ducklings. Please remember. Quality goes ahead of Price. Consider this when you place your order. No C. O. D. orders shipped. 10% will book your order, balance 2 weeks before chicks are delivered. BANK REFERENCES. You cannot go wrong in ordering from this ad direct. CHICKS Hatched from TRAPNESTED LAYERS, 3c per Chick higher than above prices.

CHICKS Hatched from BLUE RIBBON PENS, all BLOOD TESTED, 8c per Chick higher. Write at once today.

BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS,

Lock Box 354-A,

FLINT, MICHIGAN.

## WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy pure bred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid. (100% live del. guaranteed). 25 50 100 500 1000

S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns; Anconas	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$13	\$62	\$120
Wh. & Bd. Rocks; S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	72	140
Bl. Minorcas	4.25	8.25	16	75	145
Wh. Wyandottes; S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	75	145
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25	115	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies)	3.50	6.50	12	60	120
Mixed Chicks (Lights and Heavies)	3.25	6.00	11	55	110
Mixed Chicks (Light)	3.00	5.50	10	50	100

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 42, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.



## 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.



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Of Proven Strains from a National Breeder for Greater Poultry Profits. 20% discount this month only. Our Oklahoma Contest Pen averaged 240 eggs. Ten other pens made official records of 270 eggs each. Winners at Chicago and National Egg Contests. \$7.81 official profit on Contest Pen. FREE Catalog tells all the facts. Tanager, Hanson, English, Ferris (Hensley Bred) Pulletts, Hens, Males, Chicks. 1c per chick books your order and holds your shipping date.

First hen to date Missouri and Arkansas Laying Contests. Second Pen New York Contest. DR. L. E. HEASLEY FARMS, Dept. 13, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## HIGHLAND LEGHORNS



Order your Leghorn Chicks now right from this ad. Highland Leghorns are Production Leghorns. Can furnish Tanager, Hollywood and Barron Strains. Satisfaction indicated by large percentage of customers that come back each year.

#### UNUSUAL VALUES—GET OUR LATEST PRICES.

Our big free catalog is ready. Write for it today. Describes our stock and special matings at higher prices. 100% prepaid live arrival guaranteed. HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM, Box C, HOLLAND, MICH.

## Cleaning House---Gradually

FOR many years housecleaning in my home was an annual upheaval. I usually crowded it all into about two weeks, either in the latter part of April or the first part of May. Furniture was moved, rugs and carpets taken up, curtains washed, and a hundred other things accomplished. I served pick-up meals, for I was too busy to cook, and as for myself, I had no time to eat or sleep. When my housecleaning came to an end I was worn out physically and mentally. My family was grouchy, and on the whole it was a task to dread and a relief when it was finished.

Last year I decided to try a new method. When the first warm days came in early March, I began to clean a little each day. I found that an hour or so of my spare time devoted to cleaning, tired me very little and yet accomplished wonders. First I began on the drawers and closets. I cleaned, aired, and laid away our heavier apparel, remodeled some of our lighter clothing and made some new things for the children, and put the drawers and closets in order.

The fruit cellar came next. This required a whole forenoon, for I sorted out my canned fruit, putting that which I thought wouldn't keep over until another winter, separate to be used this spring. Cleaning the base-

ment came next in order. Another warm day I washed my windows on the outside, and my kitchen cupboards required another half day.

Next came the walls, I began with the guest room, and then one by one the other three bedrooms, living room, dining-room, bathroom and kitchen were given attention. Four rooms were papered, and in two rooms the paper cleaned, the bath room and kitchen were given a new coat of paint. Later, I washed all the curtains, bedspreads, doilies, scarfs, and some quilts.

Another week I took up my rugs, one at a time and cleaned the floors. Husband beat the rugs and helped me replace them. This done, I washed my windows on the inside and put up my curtains.

Before I realized it, my housecleaning was done. Although it required in all about five weeks, it was done so gradually that I felt none of the usual fatigue. I had time to prepare the meals properly. I also found time to enjoy the early spring days which, to my mind, is the most beautiful time of the year.—Mrs. A. S.

We suspect a lot of fellows are surprised that they get along as well as they do.



#### SPENDING HALF A MILLION.

ANN ARBOR is well chosen as the site for the new state tuberculosis sanatorium. The five hundred thousand dollars authorized by the 1925 Legislature for this institution is one of the best investments Michigan could make, for every young person (most tuberculosis patients are young) who goes there for early treatment and comes out sound, is worth ten thousand to the state, and there will be many such every year.

But although the investment is good no matter how you look at it, there are possibilities in the expenditure of this half million dollars that will make for better or worse. About a year ago I was much interested in helping a small tuberculosis sanatorium in the very best expenditure of the comparatively small sum of eighty thousand dollars. The superintendent of the hospital, and the board of managers, had some plans prepared which showed they could add thirty beds to the original capacity of the institution. This would be doing pretty well, for \$2,666.66 per bed is not high cost for sanatorium construction. However, I believe in getting expert advice when available, and I had personal knowledge of the fact that the National Tuberculosis Association maintains what is known as "the institutional advisory service," conducted by an architect than whom there is no better qualified in the United States or Canada. It was not so much a matter of getting the most beds for the money, as it was of securing the best kind of a building. There are so many things needing special thought, things that do not come into the knowledge of the everyday architect. For example, one has to plan for different ages and sexes, to bear in mind that some patients will go to the dining room and others must be served at the bedside, to know that a certain group of patients will be especially benefited by "sun cure," and be sure to arrange quarters for it. Just any old plan for an institution will never do—it has to be planned for the cure of tuberculosis.

I found that the expert would be in

our part of the country soon and we could get him for one hundred dollars. I went to the institution and spent the day with him while he counselled with the superintendent and the board of managers. I think our hundred dollars brought ten thousand in dividends. The superintendent generously acknowledged the inadequacy of his own plans, and in the end we got forty beds instead of thirty.

Moral: In spending this half million let us have expert counsel.

#### STOMACH PAINS WHEN EMPTY.

The past ten years I have been troubled with my stomach. Have pain in my stomach when it gets empty, three hours after meals. Pains till I eat—sometimes get so bad I lie my head on chair and feet on other and bend body—that will give a little ease. My age is twenty-seven. Can you tell me what it is?—A. E. M.

Your symptoms indicate hyperchlorhydria, a condition in which there is an excess of hydrochloric acid formed in the stomach. This may lead to gastric ulcer so it is very important to get the proper treatment. The sensible plan is to go to a sanitarium where your digestive organs may be thoroughly examined and you may get instructions as to the exact diet suited for your particular case. This is not an easy thing to do, but it will bring results and as you have played with palliation for ten years, I judge that you are ready to take any measures for relief.

#### POSSIBLY TUBERCULOSIS.

I have an awful sore back and at times it feels as if there are drops of water running down my spine, and in the evening when I undress my clothes are damp.—O. F.

Since you have the evidence of wet clothing, it seems that you actually do have "drops of water" or perspiration. There being no particular reason for such unseasonable sweating, combined with soreness of the back, leads me to suspect some serious complaint, possibly a tubercular abscess of the spine. You must have a very thorough examination by a skilled physician at once.



## Plant Your Own Seasonings

SOME of the most useful herbs which may be easily grown in a mellow garden soil are seldom planted; but the variety they offer to condiments, soups, meats, sauces, dressings, cottage cheese, sweets and several other culinary products makes them desirable in many gardens. The perennials usually need slight protection in the coldest winters.

The annual dill, so commonly used for flavoring cucumber pickles and other condiments, is probably the most familiar herb, the seeds and sometime the entire plant, being used in brine or similar liquid.

Sage, too, is often grown, the leaves and tops for poultry dressings, meats and a number of sauces, while sweet marjoram mainly for soups and dressings and horehound for flavoring candies and syrups, are practical perennials. A perennial, also, is coriander, popular for candies and cakes. Sweet fennel is made use of in sauces, or occasionally as a raw salad. The leaves of the perennial rosemary are used for the seasoning of various things, thyme for extensive flavoring, and winter savory in soups, stews and meats.

Summer savory is an annual, with both leaves and flowers adapted for flavoring. Other desirable annuals are anise, balm, sweet basil and borage.

Anise seeds are considered for cakes, as a rule, but the leaves and blossoms are a favorite in our household for simple candy. The foliage of balm improves dressings, soups and similar dishes, while tender tops may be utilized in salads. In its resemblance to mild cloves, sweet basil might be called a "garden spice," and borage leaves make tasteful additions to vegetable salads.

The biennial caraway is so ordinary that it scarcely needs mention. I seldom grow it because it requires too much attention. The seed is not easily cleaned, and the commercial product may be obtained at so reasonable a price that I feel the extra work scarcely repaid.

As to catnip or catmint for seasoning, it is frequently despised as a weed. Other mints, however, are valuable for meat sauces, as appropriate with lamb, in beverages and in candy. Plain sugar and water confections with creamy textures and mint flavors, delight our young folk. They like to select their own flavors from the garden as much as they once used to enjoy selecting mint candies in the grocery store.

Lavender is outside the kitchen realm, but it is well worth raising and drying because of its delicious perfume.

On the whole, herb raising need not be a "fussy" task, even if we are conscientious about gathering on a dry day just previous to full bloom, or when the seeds are well matured; but if we have no time to gather, nor proper place to store seeds or bunches for winter use, we may at least have the piquant pleasure from their summer freshness.

### FINED FOR SPEEDING.

Mother—"Mary, didn't I tell you that if you didn't stop racing around you wouldn't get any candy?"

Father (coming in soon after)—"Why so quiet, Mary?"

Mary—"Oh, I've been fined for speeding."



## Twenty Tales from Timberland

*Frisky Gets a New Spring Vest—No. 11*

CROO-A-K, croo-aa-k, cree-aa-k, cree-aa-k," sighed Frisky Frog to Hopper. "I wish that I had a pretty spotted green vest like yours."

Hopper, perched on the other end of the log, was very proud of his spotted vest. "Perhaps the Water Fairy will help you," answered Hopper, and then he dived into the water for a swim.

Frisky looked and looked for the Water Fairy, but he could not find her. The weather grew colder and colder. At last, one very cold day, Frisky said to himself, "I must look no longer. I must hurry and get tucked up in my mud house before King Winter spreads a blanket of ice over the pond."



Together Frisky and Tommy Danced Up and Down the Log.

ed up in my mud house before King Winter spreads a blanket of ice over the pond."

Right then, as Frisky turned about, there stood the Water Fairy. "Croak, croak, creak, I'm so glad to see you, kind Water Fairy," greeted Frisky. "Please, I would like a spotted vest like Hopper's," asked Frisky.

"You may have a spotted vest if you

will do some kindness for some one in trouble," answered the Water Fairy, and in a wink she was gone.

"Oh, dearie, me," sighed Frisky, "I can't do a kindness for anyone now, for I must hurry into my mud house before King Winter catches me. I think I'll go over where the lily patch is thickest to make my house. Croak, creak, and I must hurry, too."

Near the lily patch Frisky heard a faint "croak."

"I wonder what that is," said Frisky to himself.

After a long search Frisky found Skipper, the frog, so badly tangled up in some weeds that he could not get away.

Frisky helped Skipper to get loose, and then they both hurried into their mud houses just as King Winter came. All winter they slept. When spring came and the sun shone warm, Frisky wiggled out of his mud house and hopped upon the nearest log.

"Oh, hum, hum," he yawned, as he stretched himself from his long winter nap. Right then he spied his new spotted green vest from his reflection in the water.

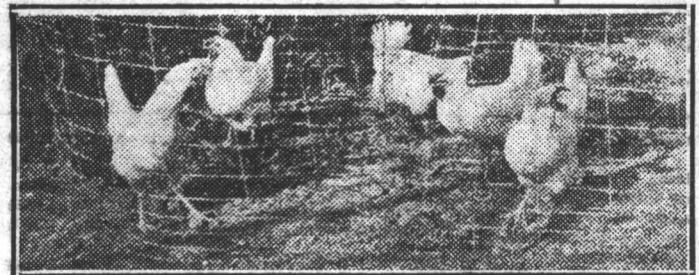
"Croak, cree-aa-k, cree-aa-k," sang Frisky. Then he remembered about what the Water Fairy had told him and how he had helped Skipper out of the weeds before King Winter caught him.

Frisky was very happy in his new vest. He danced down to the other end of the log where Tommy Turtle was basking in the sunshine, grasped him by the forefeet and they danced up and down the log, for Tommy was very happy, too, over Frisky's good fortune.



## Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

SUPERIOR



QUALITY

Buy chicks from well-developed, heavy-laying Tom Barron strain. Customers report 65% production during Dec., Jan., Feb. Foundation stock from hen with records from 200 to 279 eggs.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00

Hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00; 1,000, \$70. Eight-week-old pullets \$55 each. We prepay all of shipment on chicks and eggs, and guarantee safe delivery. We will ship C. O. D.

**Byron Center Poultry Farm, Byron Center, Mich.**

## Buy Insured Baby Chicks

Insurance Covering Brooding for 30 Days

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

## STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION

Masonic Temple

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

## HA! LOOK! Buy Our Big Easy To Raise Chicks!

15 pure bred varieties of Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Single Rose Comb Reds, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Shepperd'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.

BECKMAN HATCHERY,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

## BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK					
	50	100	400	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$50.00	\$72.00	\$120.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
White Wyandots, Reds, Black Minorcas	8.50	16.00	62.00	90.00	150.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	11.50	22.00	84.00		
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	7.00	13.00	50.00	75.00	125.00
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	100.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds					

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 56, BUCYRUS, OHIO



## More Egg Money

Make \$1000 a year from 300 hens, like others are doing. Poultry Tribunes shows how; explains brooding, culling, feeding management; monthly, 80-160 pages.

**3 Months' Trial 10c**  
50 Cents a Year

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

## Worth While Chicks

S. C. Buff Leghorns our specialty, also hatch White Leghorns, Reds and Rocks. Send for Catalog of Walhalla Wonderful Worth While Chicks, now. Don't delay.

**Walhalla Poultry Farm**

Noblesville, Ind., Box 50

## PURE BRED CHICKS

FROM HIGH EGG RECORD FLOCKS. All leading varieties, America, Cent-O-Cult. 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.**

### PEERLESS CHICKS MAKE FRIENDS

One writes, "Pullets from your White Leghorn Chicks are again highest record laying flock in county." Another writes, "Lost only 28 out of 1000 chicks." And another, "Raised 152 pullets from 300 chicks." Price per 100, S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, \$12; Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds, \$14; White Wyandottes, \$15. All flocks are healthy and closely culled. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

THE SMITH HATCHERY,

BRYAN, OHIO.

### LARGER WHITE LEGHORNS

We breed them bigger. Reasonably priced profit-makers for the farmer and egg producer. New free illustrated catalog fully describes them and will help you succeed. Send for it. A. W. WAUCHEK, Gobles, Mich.

## BABY CHICKS

from free range, good laying and culled flocks. 12 varieties 8 cents up. 100 live prepaid. Free circular and prices.

**ST. STEPHEN HATCHERY, St. Stephen, Ohio.**



**CHICK PRICES CUT**  
Per 100: White, Brown, Buff Leghorns \$11; R. I. Reds, Barred, White Rocks, \$13; Black Minorcas, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., \$14; Mixed, \$9. Postpaid. Cash with your order. Pleasant Valley Farms, Elgin, Iowa.



# Over 8,000,000

## 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 shipping.

### in 1927



**BUY ONLY MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS**  
For Full Particulars and a List of Michigan Accredited Hatcheries  
Write **J-A-HANNAH** - Michigan State College  
East Lansing ~ ~ ~ Michigan.

Michigan Accredited Chicks  
Every breeder approved by authorized State inspectors.



**Meadow Brook**

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

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

### "BUY ASELTIME QUALITY CHICKS FOR 1927"

#### You Can Buy High Quality Production

From all blood tested stock for four years. All stock Michigan Accredited. Every nest on our farm is a trapnest. All males used from known high blood lines. All females inspected and males banded by M. S. P. I. Inspector.  
Customer reports 2,066 eggs in January from 100 of our pullets. Blood will tell. If you really want good chicks that will grow into very profitable layers at a fair price, write today for our instructive and descriptive circular.  
**ASELTINE POULTRY FARM, Burlingame Station, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.**  
L. W. ASELTIME, Mgr. and Owner.

**WINSTROM POULTRY FARMS and HATCHERY**

**BIG HUSKY CHICKS**

Proven Layers—Michigan Accredited. Get These High Quality Profit Producers. **ENGLISH AND TANGRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, SHEPPARD'S ANCONAS, BARRED ROCKS AND S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.** Also Mixed Assorted Chicks. All from carefully culled, selected breeding stock. Heavy Laying Type. Profit Producing Pullets, from English and Tangred White Leghorns. Order NOW for Assured Deliveries. **FREE Circular** Gives Full Details. Write at once. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank Reference.  
**WINSTROM'S HATCHERY, Albert Winstrom, Prop., Box C-6, Zeeland, Mich.**

**\$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 breeder 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.**

**MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS**

**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

**HOLLAND HATCHERY**

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

**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:

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. 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.**

**PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS**

**B. P. ROCKS LEGHORNS R. I. REDS**

**MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS** that are bred from proven blood lines. Every brooder 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. First hatch Jan. 31st.  
**BRUMMER-FREDRICKSON POULTRY FARM, BOX 20, HOLLAND, MICH.**

# POULTRY

## THE ALL-MASH METHOD.

FIRST, I consider laying ability half the battle; proper feeding and housing the other half toward a profitable egg farm. We raised eighty-three White Leghorn pullets this last year. At the age of six months, I culled them. I found twenty-seven that I could only get one finger between the pelvic bones. I cropped their tails and at the end of the seventh month, I culled the culls again and found three that had begun to lay. I dressed the twenty-four and found they had made no start toward laying, while the others were laying heavily. These all came from the same hatchery and at the same time. Tonight I culled the flock again and found six more that had quit laying, so the butcher gets them. I weighed two that are laying; one weighed five and one-half, the other six and one-half pounds. A dozen eggs weighed twenty-five ounces.

I have eighty pounds of yellow corn and twenty pounds of wheat ground in a coarse meal. With this I mix five pounds of bone meal, five pounds of meat meal, three pounds of Old Process oil meal (the same as we feed the cows), one and one-half pounds of fine salt, and five pounds of coarse sand. This is put into a long hopper. We give them some kind of vegetable on the floor, and milk and water to drink.

I know several farmers that buy baby chicks each year, and last year they all got their chicks from the same hatchery. They tell me they always got eggs, but not so many as this winter, but the hens are small and lay small eggs. These hens have been kept in the poultry house since the first of October, but get direct light.—H. C. Williams, Palms, Michigan.

## GETTING READY FOR THE CHICKS.

THE house for your chicks must have clean, dry floors of wood or cement. Damp floors mean chick troubles later on. The house must be free of drafts so there is plenty of warmth for the chicks.

The brooder or brooder stove must be plenty large to give an abundance of heat, and space to allow all chicks to reach the heat in the coldest weather. It is better to have a stove too large than just large enough. It is also well to put fewer chicks under a brooder than it is supposed to be built to handle.

Warmth, plenty of it, is the first need of the chicks for their first week at home. To keep chicks from wandering away from the heat in cold weather, strips of roofing paper, or fine mesh wire, cut eighteen inches wide, can be set up some distance away from the hover. After a week these can be taken down to allow more room for exercise, but it is well on cold nights to use the strips to keep the chicks nearer the heat. The corners of the house should be turned, or cut off, to keep chicks from piling in them.

Put the brooder stove to one side of the house so that one side will be warmer than the other. This gives the chicks a chance to run from warm to cool air, and this helps in working up an appetite.

Light and direct sunlight into the chick home are necessities. Have windows to open so as to allow the sun to shine right on the chicks, or use a glass substitute for windows. If no sunshine can reach the chicks, use a substitute for sunshine in the feed, such as cod liver meal or oil.

Some fine litter that is free from dust and not harmful for the chicks to eat, such as finely cut alfalfa or clover, if free from dust, clean straw, and

even wood shavings make good floor coverings. Peat moss is also widely used. A thin covering of sand may be used next to the floor, but should be well covered with some other litter to prevent chicks from eating too much sand.

Chicks may be fed on flat boards for the first two weeks, but these must be kept perfectly clean. Also, shallow water fountains for milk and water can be used, but must be cleaned daily to get best results.

Warm up the brooder stove and house at least a day before the chicks arrive from the hatchery.

Have litter on the floor, and water fountains and feed boards cleaned and ready for use.

See that you have a supply of starting food ready to give the chicks as soon as the time is right to feed them.—Reese V. Hicks.

## FEEDING GRIT TO YOUNG CHICKS.

EXPERIENCE, so they say, is a good teacher, and, believe me, I found out one way to feed grit to the young chicks through experience that I'll never forget.

We always had put the grit in small dishes and placed these on the ground near the chicks. But they were slow in feeding on it, as they did not understand its value.

One day I came into the kitchen from the field and saw a golden-hued johnny cake—or corn bread—setting on the table, still warm, as it had just come from the oven. Getting a knife I cut a generous hunk, split and spread it thick with butter, and took a large bite. Wow! I believe I chewed on more grit the next few moments than I ever did in my life before.

Mother heard my yell and came into the kitchen to see what was the matter. Oh, how she laughed when she saw what I had done.

You see, after the first week or ten days of a young chick's life, after they were over the cold egg and oat meal stage, mother would bake corn meal bread and break this up fine before the chicks, as in this way there was no waste to the feed.

In order that the young chicks were assured of the necessary grit needed for their good, she would mix it with the corn meal in the batter and bake it with the cake. Then, as the chicks fed on the crumbled bread, they would get the grit as well.

I always will maintain that this is a good way to feed grit to the young chicks, but a poor way to fill up a man with it.—L. A. Reber.

## HEN'S HEAD TURNS DARK.

I have year-old White Leghorn hens. Their combs turn dark and keep getting darker for about a week, when the hens get dumpy and die. They eat and lay up to the day they die, but take little exercise, although they do not lie around.—Mrs. W. F.

When the head of a hen turns dark and the bird dies, it is often a sign of liver trouble. A postmortem examination of the internal organs may furnish some clue to the cause of the loss. In a large flock, a bird may occasionally die from liver trouble, even if the feed and management are all right. When such a loss occurs, and the remainder of the flock seem to be in good condition, it is charged up as part of the normal death rate.

When there are a few very old hens in the flock, they are the most apt to develop some disease of the liver. Culling out old hens heavy with fat, and feeding the flock a balanced ration, is the only means of preventing such losses.



# SOME POULTRY FEEDING INVESTIGATIONS.

(Continued from page 339).  
entitled, "Washington Poultry Rations": All proteins do not have the same influence on egg production and growth. A difference is found in accordance to their source and quality, whether animal or vegetable. Recent experiments have shown that if animal proteins are omitted from the ration, egg production is affected. Common sources of animal protein feeds for poultry are skim-milk, meat scraps fish scraps and tankage.

Schoppe, of Montana, found that when skim-milk can be obtained economically, it should be fed in preference to commercial meat scraps or fish scraps.

Lewis, of New Jersey, in experiments with various protein concentrates of vegetable origin, concludes that meat scraps and milk in some form are the most economical sources of protein for laying hens. Twenty-five per cent meat scraps is a sufficient amount of animal food in a dry mash.

At the government poultry farms in Beltsville, Maryland, in the experiments conducted with cottonseed meal, peanut meal and soy bean meal, it was found that the above vegetable proteins did not entirely replace animal feeds to half. Fairly good results were secured with these vegetable proteins in combination with animal proteins for laying hens.

Kennard, of Ohio, found that the addition of minerals more than doubled the value of cottonseed meal, peanut meal and soy bean meal in a ration for egg production. He also recommends that a four per cent mineral mixture should be added to the ration as a vegetable protein concentrate, used to replace an entirely animal protein. The formula that he recommends is as follows: Fine ground bone meal, sixty pounds; ground limestone, twenty pounds; table salt, twenty pounds.

Bulletin No. 293, Purdue University, entitled, "Soy Bean Oil Meal and Rations for Laying Pullets." The mineral factor has been recognized as essential to the diet, and therefore, has received careful consideration by many investigators. McCollum found that the principal cause of the failure for normal growth on rations composed of feeds, consists in the amounts and character of the mineral complex of the ration. Daniels and Nichols conclude the value of the protein of soy beans appears to be quite as adequate as casein in milk. In order to make soy beans a more complete feed, suitable mineral material consisting principally of calcium compounds and sodium chloride, must be added. To determine the value of a protein factor in feeds, it is necessary that the mineral content be made adequate. Kempster, of Missouri, found that when five per cent of bone meal was added to a ration containing twenty-five per cent cottonseed meal, that the production of eggs was increased thirty eggs per bird. When four per cent of mineral mixture consisting of steamed bone meal, sixty per cent; calcium carbonate, twenty per cent, and sodium chloride, twenty per cent, was added to cottonseed meal, the egg production was increased to forty-nine eggs, and when this mixture was added to a ration containing soy bean oil meal, the egg production increased fifty eggs.

Kennard, of Ohio, found that the values of soy bean oil meal, peanut meal and cottonseed meal were doubled as a result of adding the mineral mixture composed of raw bone meal, sixty per cent; ground limestone, twenty per cent, and salt, twenty per cent.

General conclusions concerning soy bean oil meal in rations for laying pullets, are as follows:

1. Soy bean oil meal proved to be a satisfactory source of protein in a laying mash when supplemented by the proper mineral mixture.
2. Tankage was a satisfactory source of animal protein in a laying mash and required no additional min-

erals. When soy bean meal was used as the only protein feed, or up to one-half of the source of protein in a laying mash, it was necessary to supplement it with a mineral mixture.

3. Steamed bone meal in itself was not a satisfactory mineral supplement to soy bean oil meal.

4. A very satisfactory mineral mixture was as follows:

Finely ground limestone, twenty-four pounds; salt, fifteen pounds; steamed bone meal, twenty-two pounds.

5. In using a vegetable protein, such as soy bean oil meal for poultry, eight to ten per cent of mineral mixture should be added to the mash.

6. Ground soy beans was as satisfactory as soy bean oil meal when used in place of tankage in a laying mash, provided a mineral mixture was added.

From Technical Bulletin No. 19, North Carolina Experiment Station, "Mineral Content of Southern Poultry Feeds," conclusions:

1. Green mixtures as ordinarily used in poultry feeding are acid.
2. Mash mixtures containing a sufficient quantity of digester's tankage, meat and bone meal, dried milk or dried blood will be base.
3. Acid balances of feed mixtures can be overcome by the addition to mashes of dried milk, digester's tankage, meat and bone meal, dried blood or ground limestone or oyster shell, also aid in overcoming the acid balance of green mixtures.

## BLEEDING COMBS.

I have lost several of my White Leghorns this winter from their apparently bleeding to death from their comb. Is that a common happening with the English strain? Is there any remedy?—A. M. P.

When a hen has her comb injured in fighting, and it starts to bleed, the wound is often constantly irritated by the pecking of other birds in their attempts to obtain the blood. The wound has no time to heal and is in a constant state of bleeding until the hen is greatly debilitated. The best remedy is to rub the comb with camphorated vaseline to induce healing and then isolate the bird from the flock until healing results.

As the English strain Leghorns have large lumpy combs, there is probably an increased danger from comb injuries, although losses from such a cause are so small that the size of the comb does not count against the breed.

## PREVENTING SOFT-SHELLED EGGS.

What should I give my hens so that their eggs would get hard shells? I feed them grain and mash three times a day. I also have a good supply of gravel and oyster shells for them at all times, but just the same, their egg shells are thin.—J. M.

Possibly the hens do not eat enough of the oyster shells, so add two per cent of ground limestone and two per cent of ground bone meal to the laying mash. Keep the oyster shells before them at the same time. A quart of cod liver oil per 100 birds per week tends to aid the hens in producing shells of good texture.

Sometimes hens that are over-fat might lay a few soft-shelled eggs in spite of the best of feeding methods. Abnormal conditions in the oviduct might cause the same trouble. If hens continue to lay soft-shelled eggs when plenty of lime is supplied, it is best to locate them and cull them from the flock.

Scratch feed, mashes, meat scraps, and milk, properly fed, under common-sense methods make it possible to bring poultry into egg production successfully.

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# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

## Golden Circler Thoughts

Contributions for G. C. Reunion Month

IT is indeed very delectable to be a participant in the Golden Circle Special, and I sincerely hope that the members will not be sparing in endeavor to make it a success. It is with enthusiasm that I await the issue which will contain comments from some of the more inactive members.

It might be appropriate for me to here attempt to explicate the reason I maintained an attitude of reticence so long, and especially during the time of our Home-coming. Fate has been so cruelly unkind to me. I have been ruthlessly plunged into a world of woe. At the time of our Home-coming last fall, I was brought face to face with a sorrow that has burned its heartless message into my very soul, by the sudden death of my mother. But fate did not yet pause, for three weeks later I was rushed to one of your Detroit hospitals—I have been convalescing—and staring blankly into a strange and empty life.

I must pause to eulogize the articles on "What is Beautiful," which appeared in a recent issue. They were very good, but Guilford Rothfuss's was so impressive, so touchingly different.

We dream of beauty, and are impressed by the multifarious wonders of the earth, but I wonder how many have considered the beauty of the human soul. I wonder if God didn't sprinkle a bit of poppy dust into the clay of which he made man, that makes us so inclined to dream, but I think if we will pause to observe the beauty of the human soul, we will find our noblest, most inspiring impression of beauty. Those who can sing in the face of the most oppressive burdens, who are ever munificent of kindness, who hide their pain that others' joy might not be dimmed—truly, that is soul beauty! "Beauty is its own excuse for being," another term for God.

It is with deepest regret that I must state that I am obliged to make this my valedictory letter, as I have recently passed the age limit. But although I cannot take an active interest in "Our Page" henceforward, pray allow me to assure you that my radical predilection for its activities shall never wane. And now, probably more than ever, do I sincerely appreciate our Home-coming which so excellently provides us an opportunity to voice our sentiments at least once a year. I have been the recipient of extravagant eulogies and likewise criticisms from the M. C.'s, and yet I am delighted to state that I consider them all my friends. I would not have it otherwise.

And now, my friends, I cannot say farewell, but would rather substitute "au revoir," and request you to please accept a veritable and sincere expression of wishes for the continued happiness and progress of the Merry Circle from "White Amaranth."

I am sure the Merry Circlers will be as pleased to hear from you as I was. One must eulogize your thoughts on "soul beauty," for the soul is the seat of appreciation of all beauty. I know that you have met what fate has handed to you, in the proper spirit.

### The Golden Circle.

I was so glad to think I could come back again, especially as a Golden Circle writer. On account of having been gone so long, it's hard to think what subject to write about. There are so many, and yet, we want one worth while. I thought of sports, fads, contests, memories, and others, but none seemed to suit. And then it came to me, here it was right under my nose,

as they say, and I couldn't see it. Why not write about the Golden Circle, and what it means to a member of it?

Here's one place where the goal is hard to reach, but worth it when we arrive, and we know when someone else is taken in that they were worthy, too. The prize in this is much more than what we get in the contest, the feeling that we have accomplished something by belonging to it.

When I think of these two Circles, I always think of the "Merry Circle" as a very large one, taking in so many people from all places, and the "Golden Circle," in the center of the other, taking in those who have finally struggled over the line. Only those that belong to it know how wonderful it seems, when Uncle's letter arrives and



Nellie Barber, G. C. Says that Here is my Little Helper. He, or She, Looks Capable.

nouncing that we are at last over the line. The whole circle seems closer to us when we belong to the "Golden Circle," as, of course, it should, seeing the circle is smaller. Maybe this is a queer way to express it, but it's the way I think of it.

Now, just what does "Golden Circle" mean? "Golden" means bright shining, like the sun, and so we shine as the sun, golden over the rest. A "Circle" is a figure, bounded by a curved line, all parts of which are equidistant from the center, such as we are figures bounded by a curved line, which we could call Uncle Frank, and when we start, are all equidistant from the center. Some work up and others don't, but still we are together in this one circle, like a great family, with our usual quarrels over simple matters.

There's one great difference between the two circles, their colors, of course. In the Merry Circle it's blue we stand for, and are true and faithful, as blue means that. Also, we follow the name and are merry, as only we know how. When we get into the Golden one, we are still faithful and true. We are getting more serious toward it, and a little wiser as to what it means, and perhaps shine so all can follow our example.

Another reason we are so glad to be a "Golden Circler," is that we know we have written one good letter, or article, to get in, if we never write another, but after writing one it is not hard to write more. The only way to write good ones is to forget oneself and write all ideas and thoughts for the good others might get from them. I know when one stops and

thinks over every word that he puts down, he can not write well, for it's that way with myself.

I hope someone gets something from this letter, and at least that everyone will work harder to walk through into the inner circle, as that's what I wrote on this subject for.—An old member and "Golden Circler," Geneva Kohlenberger.

Thanks for your good words for the Circle. I am glad you gave the hint about writing good letters. One must forget himself to write well. That is the only way to become inspired.

### The Gold Circle Pin.

A young girl sits by the window,  
Outside the world is gay—  
Her lips are smiling sweetly,  
And her thoughts are far away.

In her hand she holds a letter,  
On her dress is a gold circled pin.  
Tho her limbs are twisted and crippled—  
Her heart is pure and free from sin.

She laughs, and now she is speaking,  
To her mother who sits by her side.  
Whose heart is filled with pity  
And whose heart is filled with pride.

"Dear mother, I wonder if any girl  
Could be any happier than I?  
For I am a Golden Circler now,  
I'm so happy I could almost cry!

"Always shining and never resting,  
Like the golden sun sinking down,  
The Golden Circle goes merrily on  
Always smiling, with never a frown.

"With their merry verses and pictures  
Of happy-go-lucky dear Uncle Frank,  
And his merry, merry circlers  
Playing many a merry prank!

"Oh, mother dear, it's so wonderful,  
And always I'm going to pray  
To God in His Heaven above us,  
To bless Uncle Frank and his Circlers today."

So you see, dear Uncle Frank,  
How every invalid and shut-in,  
No matter how sick and weary they are,  
They treasure your gold circled pin.  
—Nellie D. Barber.

It brings a lump in my throat and makes me feel happily sad to believe that our circle means as much as some say it does. It is my hope that both circles will continue to bring happiness and inspiration.

### The Criminal Wave.

As Detroit is my residential place, and owing to the fact that all the state topics are started here, I take my pen in hand to try and relate briefly, the main subject that is discussed today. Why not, dear cousins of Michigan, tell what we think of this so-called capital punishment? I am not, as yet, on the deciding point, but shall give a few things in favor of it.

Michigan has in every way grown so largely, that the law-abiding citizen has little rest these days. No one knows in the city when one will be shot for a hard-earned dollar that he had to toil hours for. Each evening one picks up the evening paper, only to find that four or five policemen have been shot trying to serve you and me, leaving a kind little wife, and little children alone. How sweet their home life was. Just as human as ours, even if he does stand on his corner keeping the traffic moving, with a look of business upon his face. One should remember that a wife and mother are waiting his return, as in any other home.

On the farm there are chicken-thieves. How badly the farmer must feel to arise in the morning to find his large flock of prize White Rocks stolen; an empty chicken coop left, with the foot-prints of the one that has nought to do but steal, while the citizens have to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows.

Most all the people of Detroit are for it; what do the farm people say?



Some quote the verses from the Bible:

1. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."—Gen. 9:6.
2. "All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword!"—Matt. 26:52.
3. "He that smiteth a man so that he die shall surely be put to death."—Exodus 21:12.

Now, which is right, to have it, or not to have it? Is it right or isn't it? I feel this topic is worth discussion, one that is the talk of the day, by radio and paper. Let us read up on capital punishment and give our very own opinion.

I am glad I have had the opportunity to come back, through the privileged Golden Circle. Let's make this the very best Merry Circle year, with more interest than ever shown before. —Mrs. Goldie-Kleinhardt-Witmer.

The crime wave is a serious proposition and needs serious consideration. Whether capital punishment would be a cure is greatly a matter of doubt.

#### On Prohibition.

In former letters I have stated the fact that I like to debate, and if you ask me on which side of the prohibition problem I wish to debate, I most assuredly would answer—the negative. And why? Because it is more difficult and more deserving of credit. Before you read further, I wish that no one will take it for granted that I am in favor of having drunkards rule in the future.

Here are my negative arguments:

I believe that prohibition can never be executed to a full extent in all of the forty-eight states, nor in one of the forty-eight in the Union! (Phew, an introduction that rather takes my breath away). Now for a few facts.

1. Conditions in the states are worse now since the Volstead Act has been made a law, than in 1914 when it was not a law.

2. Drunkenness increases with good times and decreases with bad times.

3. In June, 1923, President Harding said in his speech at Denver: "It is a significant fact that some states that have successfully enforced their own prohibition statutes before the eighteenth amendment was adopted, have lately gone backward in this regard."

4. Drinking before prohibition was largely done indoors. After prohibition, from a flask on the road.

One of the strongest arguments for prohibition is that this is a motorized age, and the automobile is a dangerous instrument which must be kept out of the hands of intoxicated people; therefore, ban all intoxicants. The result, however, is precisely contrary to what the friend of prohibition intended and prophesied.

The most distressing result of the Volstead Act is the increase in drinking by the high school girls and boys; something we never experienced before prohibition. When the young folks go to parties and barn dances now, they are really more wild than their fathers before them. Out come bottles, flasks, and jugs—an all-round drink is indulged in, a few capering dances; another drink, and yet another. If the young folks keep up at this rate, what of the coming generation?

We cannot possibly escape the conclusion that the Volstead Act has failed utterly to do what it intended to, namely, to promote temperance and sobriety.—Christine Zeck.

You would make a pretty good anti. In fact, your "facts" would almost drive me to drink. The trouble with arguments on prohibition is, that so many things are stated as facts that have no foundation in fact.

#### The M. C. Fund.

Golden Circle reunion! Now is when the members are proudest of their membership. Proudest of our M. C. motto, "Work to Win."

Ever since I became a G. C. member, I had hoped to find out the names of the members of the G. C. Now is when I can.

You may think this is a funny time

of year to think of Christmas. But listen, when about Christmas time comes, I often think of the pleasure and fun we have, and then, suddenly I think of some poor little children. Perhaps orphans in some asylum who hardly know what Christmas is. Just think, M. C.'s, while we are having such good times—to us the happiest day of the year—some little children hardly know what Christmas is like.

Where is our M. C. fund? We are not using it now, are we Uncle Frank? We have finished giving radios, have we not? There are so many of us in the club, and a long while until Christmas comes again. I suggest we use our fund for these children's Christmas. They will enjoy gifts, perhaps more than we do.

I have written this now so there will be plenty of time to think about it, and if this is carried through, time to have our fund ready. Anyway, G. C.'s, also M. C.'s, let us discuss this. Let's help those children to look forward to Christmas. I will close with a hello for each Golden Circler.—Helen Piper, G. C., Spruce, Mich.

It is laudable to want to give Christmas cheer to the unfortunate, but I fear our big problem would be to be impartial and to choose those who need it most. Ours is a state-wide institution which must be state-wide in its activities. I hope to announce a new fund project soon.

#### CORRESPONDENCE SCRAMBLE.

IT has been some time since we have had a correspondence scramble, and I think an opportunity to get correspondents is most always welcome. Therefore, a scramble this time.

Write a nice little letter to "Dear Friend," or "Dear Merry Circler," and put it into an envelope addressed to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. With your letter also include a stamped envelope with your name and address on it, in which we will send back to you a letter from another correspondence scramble. Your letter will be put in some other envelope and sent out, so you will have two chances to start correspondence. Be sure to have a stamp on the envelope you enclose, otherwise your letter will not be included in the scramble. If you are above thirteen years of age, put the letter A. on the outside of the envelope addressed to me. If below thirteen, use the letter B. This scramble closes March 25.

#### RIDDLE WINNERS.

I HAVE a riddle to solve. I thought you liked riddles, and then I gave three, and only four got the right answers. The only way I can solve this riddle is to believe that the riddles were too hard. The funny part of the whole thing is, that they were sent in by M. C.'s themselves.

All four will get first prizes of fountain pens. They are as follows:

Patrick F. Casey, Elkton, Mich.  
Dorothy Chappell, R. 4, Marion, Mich.  
Margaret L. Lester, Clark Lake, Mich.  
Florence Sanford, Box 21, Devils Lake, Mich.

The answers to the riddles are:

1. Hours of sleep.
2. Shoes.
3. Bed.

The club girls of Adams township in Hillsdale county, and the parents of the girls, recently held a banquet at the home of Mrs. John Williams, of North Adams. Mrs. Williams has been a club leader for the girls in their first, second, and third year clothing clubs. During this time, Mrs. Williams has been so successful in her leadership that every girl in each of the three years has completed the club project which she enrolled for.

Frank Wiercinski and Lawrence Erickson, poultry club members in Gogebic county, were exhibitors at the annual poultry show of the Gogebic Range Poultry Association, and these boys gave a culling demonstration at one of the evening sessions.



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S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	25	50	100	400	1000
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Light Mixed	4.75	8.00	15.00	58.00	140.00

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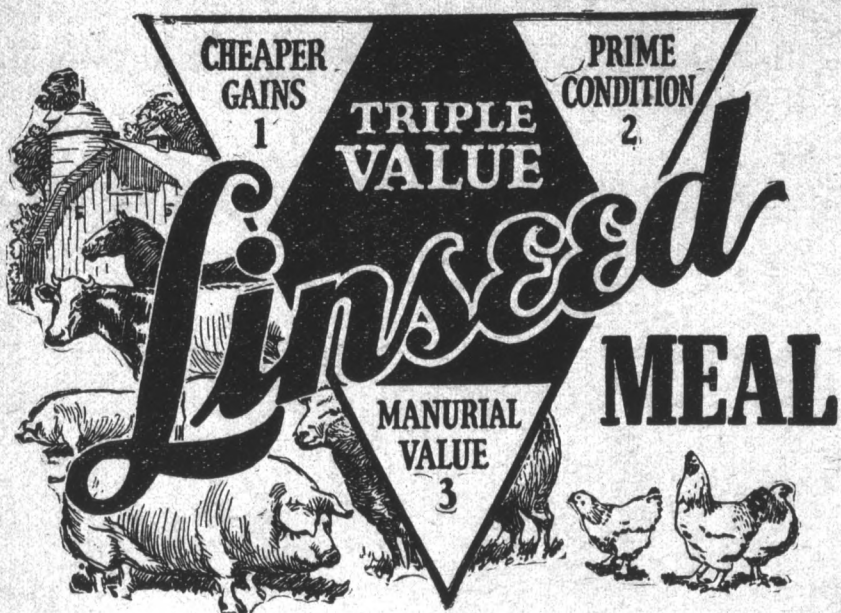
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Br. Rocks, Anconas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00
Wh. Rks., Wh. Wyand., Buff Orp.	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00
Mixed	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00

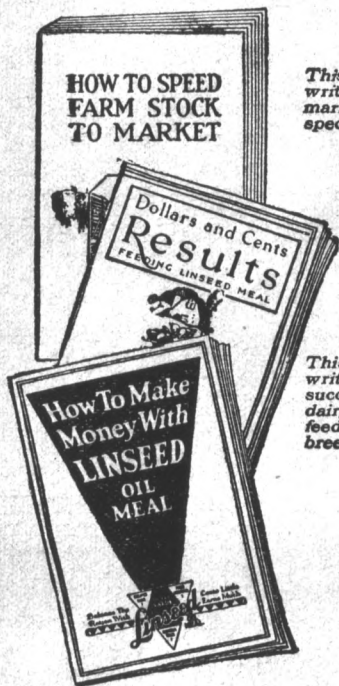
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## LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

### Mutton on the Stalk

*Experiences of a Cass County Sheepman*

By I. J. Mathews

**F**RED POLLOCK, of Cass county, has fed lambs for many years, but the last six more extensively than before, and he has found it possible to keep his losses down to less than three per cent, while at the same time having the lambs clean up his corn from the standing stalks. Out of eighty acres of corn that he grew in 1926, only seven acres were shucked out, the lambs harvesting the rest.

"It's the rich feed that kills the lambs," says Pollock, "but the quick gains and saving of labor in letting the lambs get their corn right from the corn field, more than makes up for

day per lamb. Soy beans are planted with all the corn, and the sheep generally start eating the soy beans before they do the corn. Pollock has found that where the lambs have clover pasture while they are in the corn fields, they will not eat the shucks of the corn, but if they do not have such pasture, they generally eat the shucks before they start on the corn.

Forty acres, averaging about fifty bushels of corn to the acre, lasts 1,500 lambs, with thirty bushels of oats a day in addition, about two months. When they get the bulk of the corn eaten off that they can reach, two



The Stock Buyer, Whether at Your Farm or at the Stock Yards, will invariably Bid Higher for a Uniform Offering.

the losses, if the feeder observes some practices that prevent losses."

On this farm I saw 1,760 lambs in one flock, and those who are in a position to know, give Pollock a very high rating as a successful lamb feeder, and as a farmer who gets work accomplished with the minimum of human labor.

It was the latter part of December that I knocked at the big brick house and asked for Mr. Pollock. I was told that if I wanted to find him, I would find him back "riding the corn field," and the gate was pointed out. (No, I wasn't given the gate).

At this gate the lambs were literally pouring out of that forty-acre corn field, and Fred Pollock was riding a black horse back and forth across the field to find any lame, sick, or halt. This is the regular morning "bracer" for this sheepman while the lambs are in the fields. "Eternal vigilance is the price of profit," is the way he put it for lamb feeding.

If he finds a lamb standing still or down, he throws him across the horse and takes him to the barn to a pen especially provided for this purpose. He has but one treatment for these lambs, which he says are practically always sick from eating too much strong feed. Each one is given epsom salts, all that can be dissolved in two ounces of water. This is given with a syringe, the nozzle of which is put well back into the lamb's mouth.

Usually sixty-two to sixty-four-pound lambs are purchased some time in October, but they are never turned into the corn fields until around the first of November. "Plenty of good feed will generally loosen their bowels," Pollock explained, "so we don't turn into the corn field until all danger of flies and maggots is past."

Pollock's system, as gleaned from several carload weights, results in a gain of about a third of a pound per

horses are hitched to either end of a long pole, and about a third of the field is poled down at a time. In about a week another third goes down, and so on.

In what was the summer pasture field, the lambs are fed clover hay once a day, and grain from a self-feeder. It is difficult to discuss Pollock's sheep feeding methods without referring to his soil fertility plans, because they are complimentary; he builds his soil to get sheep feed, and he feeds sheep to make money and save soil fertility. The lambs are fed on a field that was pastured the year before, and will be put to corn the following year. The self-feeders from which the lambs get grain in addition to the corn from the fields, are on runners and are hauled from one place to another in this pasture field.

Each morning a jag of clover hay is hauled out and put into the feeders, and by night, there is not much left of it. In the grain feeders there is put a mixture of 400 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of linseed meal to each sixty bushels of oats. These feeders are kept scrupulously clean. Salt is fed in blocks rather than troughs. He says that if one lets the troughs get empty for two or three days, then refills them, some lambs will die from too much salt.

"I find it much better to feed the lambs out on the fields," said this good farmer. "They need the exercise and they seem to fatten faster in the open with merely a shelter where they can get out of the cold drizzly rain." His out-door feeding leaves the fertility right on the soil where none of it can be wasted, and where but little labor is required to distribute it.

Wood ashes make a thoroughly complete mineral mixture. They carry all the mineral elements found in plants excepting those which have been driven off by the burning.



## THIS HERD IS HARD TO BEAT.

ARTHUR SHEPARD, of Charlevoix county, who has a fine herd of grade Holsteins, is proud of the high average milk and butter-fat production of his seven cows. For the past year these animals produced an average of 12,308 pounds of milk and 465.5 pounds of butter-fat. These records show that our farmers in the northern part of the state are rapidly learning the lesson of good dairying. It also shows that they are paving the way for a more substantial type of agriculture for northern Michigan.

## HOLSTEIN DOINGS IN BERRIEN AND CASS.

BERRIEN county Holstein breeders met recently at the Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, to perfect the re-organization of their county Holstein association. The officers are: Fred Franz, of Niles, president; S. A. Smith, of M. S. C., secretary-treasurer. These men, with Albert Collins, of Eau Claire; Louis Prekert, of Galien, and Martin Sar, of Niles, constitute the board.

The board was instructed to secure a county sales manager to assist members in the disposal of surplus stock; also to cooperate with the county agricultural agent in promoting club work. A committee was appointed to look after the interests of Holstein breeders in the matter of selling Holstein milk. Martin Sar, of Niles, with Carl Whetstone, of Berrien Springs, and George Sherrill, of Three Oaks, constitute the committee.

Cass Holstein breeders chose Walter Dillman, of Dowagiac, for president; Robert McLeese, of Marcellus, vice-president; Clifford Southworth, of Cassapolis, secretary-treasurer; Benj. McCleary and T. B. Moore, of Dowagiac as other members of the board of directors.

For 1927 the association selected calf club work, with Chester Ball, of Dowagiac, for deputy, and promotion of cow testing association work with T. B. Moore, of Dowagiac, as deputy.

E. M. Clark, specialist in milk marketing for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America—addressed both the Berrien and Cass meetings on the

value of Holstein milk as a food. Mr. Clark also touched on ways and means of marketing Holstein milk. The points made by Mr. Clark are to be found in a "Milk Manual" being distributed by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Extension Service, 230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.—J. G. Hays, Secretary Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association.

## AUTO ENGINES FOR POWER.

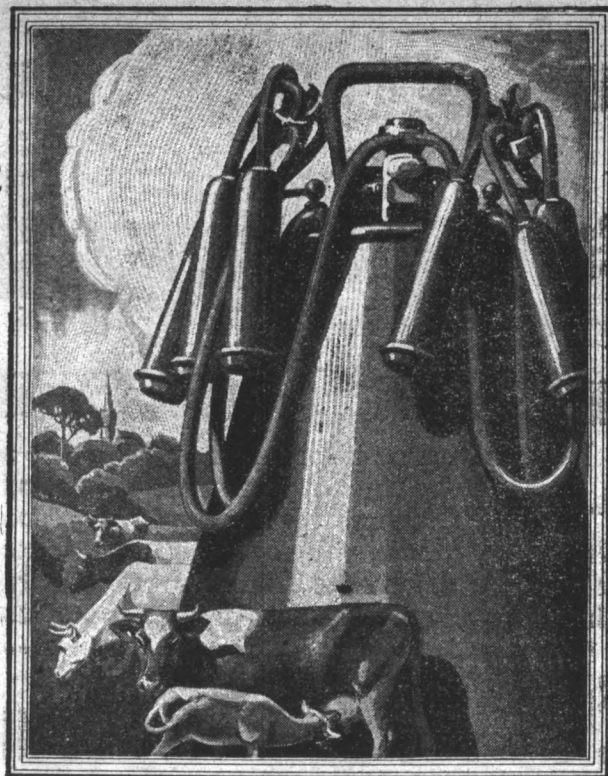
(Continued from page 394).

more common corn pickers, and these are usually better than the home-made affairs.

But there is also a wide field for these auto engines for driving cordwood saws, ensilage cutters, corn shellers, feed grinders, hay hoists, spray outfits, concrete mixers, hay balers, and in fact, almost any belt power where six to eight horsepower is needed continuously, and perhaps fifteen occasionally. Usually the best arrangement in such cases is to set the engine otherwise at the front of a frame or on skids, with the radiator and crank at the left. The clutch and transmission extends out at the right and the belt pulley is put on a short piece of the drive shaft, for which two substantial bearings are provided. The saw, or other machine to be driven, is mounted at the rear, much as is shown in the illustration, which shows a saw rig to be set on an ordinary wagon. This gives sufficient distance between pulley centers and makes the top belt the slack side, which is the proper arrangement. This arrangement takes all the belt pull off the crank shaft and clutch, and makes the clutch and speed change available. A patented cradle, or frame, into which the engine can be set, is available on the market. Practically the same results can be secured by leaving the engine right in the frame and cutting the frame off back of the universal joint, and then mounting this crosswise of the skids, with side pieces to hold the bearings which go on either side of the belt pulley.

Still another method of using such an engine for stationary belt power is shown in the second illustration, which is self-explanatory. This is a direct drive for the main work to be done.

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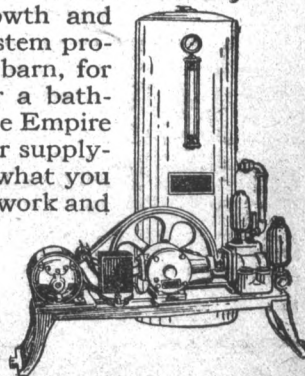
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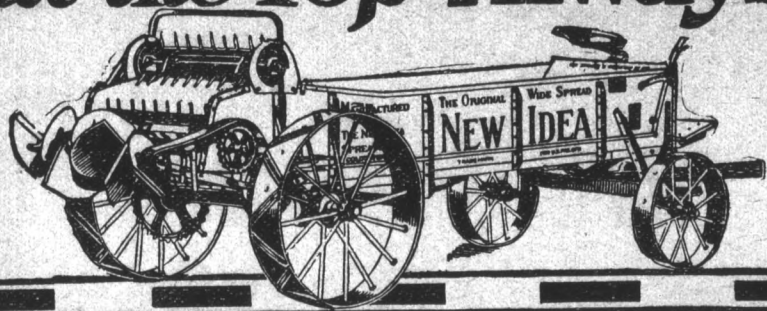
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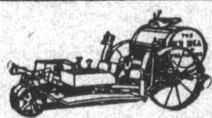
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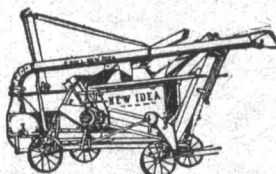
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**THE NEW SAVE-THE-HORSE BOOK**  
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### SANILAC COW TESTING ACTIVITIES.

DURING February there were 211 cows tested, and fifty-three dry in group one of the Sanilac Cow Testing Association. The cows in milk averaged 647.5 pounds of milk and 23.1 pounds of butter-fat for the month. Twenty-two of the cows produced over 1,250 pounds of milk, and fourteen made more than fifty pounds of butter-fat.

Charles Evans had the high herd, with an average of 36.7 pounds of butter-fat. These were pure-bred Holsteins. The best cow in butter-fat production was owned by O. Pritchett. This was a grade three-year-old producing 1,935 pounds of milk and 65.8 pounds of butter-fat. The high cow in milk production was found in the same herd. She produced 2,106 pounds of milk and 63.1 pounds of butter-fat. This cow has averaged 2,286 pounds of milk for the past three months.—M. B. Beebe, Tester.

### SHOW FAITH IN THE TESTER.

THE dairymen of Charlevoix are coming more and more to feel that the visit of the cow tester means greater profits to them, when the work is carried on systematically. Business methods employed in dairying, which means the elimination of low producers, the use of better feeds, and the use of better sires, bring higher profits. The herds under test in this county are exceeding the 300-pound butter-fat production mark. In fact, a 320-pound fat average, and a 8,436-pound milk average, has been reached by these animals.

### FARMERS COOPERATE IN BUYING A GOOD SIRE.

THREE Holstein dairymen of Tuscola county, Michigan, Clayton Hobart, S. J. McCreedy, and Bert M. Berry, of Colling, have a right to claim that the young bull, Decreamco Robes Cascade, which they recently purchased from the Detroit Creamery Farms of Mt. Clemens, to be one of the best bred and highest record bulls in the state of Michigan.

This young bull stands ace-high in the state as to the number of tested ancestors. What of the production of these cows? Thirteen, the entire number, average over 952 pounds of butter in yearly work, three of these records were made in heifer form. Ten of the thirteen average over 1016 pounds of butter. The nine nearest dams average of 1040 pounds. The three nearest—his dam and two granddams—average 1,106.31 pounds of butter and 25,578.97 pounds of milk.

His dam, Cascade Pietertje 455246, made 1,037.33 pounds of butter from 24,682.9 pounds of milk at three and one-half years of age. At the same age she made a seven-day record of 30.91 pounds of butter from 646.6 pounds of milk. Later she made 31.51 pounds of butter, and 689.2 pounds of milk. The Detroit Creamery Company, by the way, paid over \$3,000 for this cow in a recent Brentwood sale.

So the most important spot in a pedigree, the record of the immediate dam, is very strong in this pedigree of Decreamco Fobes Cascade.

On the paternal side of the house we find Ambassador Fobes as sire. Among his daughters is Maud De Kol Maxie Fobes, a state record two-year-old with 28.24 pounds of butter in a week. Another daughter, the dam of one of the herd sires in use at the Michigan State College recently made 33.11 pounds of butter in a week, and she is going good on yearly test.

J. G. Hayes, secretary of the Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association, says, "The addition of so good a bull as this to the fast-growing Holstein population of Tuscola county is a big step in the right direction."

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**New Side Wall Window**  
**Galvanized Steel Sash and Frame**

Designed for masonry, hollow tile and wood walls, absolutely tight, frame is mortar filled and becomes solid part of wall. Lasts a life time and is absolutely fireproof. Will never swell and stick. Will never warp, shrink or dry out. Heavy ribbed glass is not easily broken and will throw the light all over the barn. Tilted, permits ample winter ventilation over top without direct draft on animals. For summer-tilted and also raised allows greater air volume than any other window.

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Shows complete equipment for the Modern Barn. Stalls, Drinking Cups, Pens, Litter carriers, Ventilators and other money making, labor saving Clay specialties for the dairy barn. Buy no equipment until you look over this catalog—a post card brings it.



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Put down in black and white what YOU want your Silo to be. Then let that stand as OUR Guarantee of the **COPPER METAL SILO**.  
Most Modern, Most Practical Silo, COPPER-PLATED Metal throughout. Many exclusive features. Backed by 23 years of Experience and Responsibility. Tell us what size silo you want so we can quote factory-to-you prices. Special discounts on early orders.  
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Yet it costs no more than the big-production machines that cannot observe the same standards of PRECISION.

Seven sizes. Motor or gas-engine powered. Prompt shipment from eight shipping points.

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### PUTTING THE LAMBS ON A GRAIN DIET.

**B**ETWEEN the time that the lambs are dropped in the spring, and the time that the ewes are turned on to pasture, the flock is usually on dry feed around the barn-lot. There is a space of about six weeks during which the lambs can generally be trained to eat a little grain, and if the grain feeding is continued after the flock is turned out to pasture, the growth of these lambs on a grain diet, is phenomenal compared with that of lambs without the grain diet.

For a number of years now, I have had a creep in my sheep barn. The ewes are barred from this corner of the lambing pen by a fence, underneath which the youngsters can crawl without any great trouble. Here the lambs bask in the sun during the time

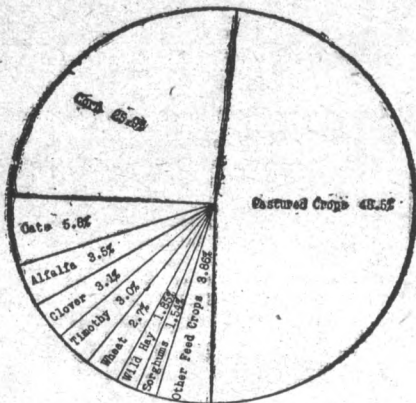


Chart Showing Relative Sources of Live Stock Feeds.

that they are not following their mothers around the yard outside the shed. Whenever I feed the ewes I always place a little feed in the box for the lambs at the same time.

It is not long before the more adventuresome of the lot is seen with his muzzle inside of the shallow receptacle, and before long all of the lambs will be eating the supplement to their mothers' milk. Of course, at first these young lambs do not eat much, except nose around in the soft ground feed, but by the time they and their mothers are turned out on grass, the lambs will be taking quite a bit of grain for themselves. Then they come to like it, and look forward to their feed as much as their mothers do.

When I move the flock to the permanent pasture in the latter part of April or the first of May, the lambs find a similar creep waiting for them in their new location. Here I fill up their box in the morning and evening. If the ewes are moved to a field of rape or fresh clover, a portable creep for the lambs is taken along.

I have found that the best location for the lamb creep is near the salt and water. Here the ewes congregate, and while they lie about in the shade the lambs are busy making flesh by eating their grain inside of the creep.

All grains are not useful in feeding lambs. Strange as it may seem, corn is not the best of feed for a lamb, as it is too fattening and the fat is laid on in lumps, for this reason I try to keep down the amount of corn in the grain ration for my lambs. Oats and barley are two of the best feeds for lambs; oats is especially good for this class of feeding, for the lambs seem to thrive on it better than they do on corn alone, and it helps them to build up their bodies and bone at the same time that it fattens. Wheat or bran make an excellent addition to the

lamb ration. If I have plenty of the following feed on hand I usually make up a mixture of one part bran, one part corn and two parts oats; these I mix thoroughly together, and then grind the mixture. Of course, if I happen to run short of any one of these three, a slight variation in the amounts will do no harm as long as I do not increase the amount of corn in the mixture too much.

Lambs fed in this manner require a little more labor, but they mature quicker and fatten faster than lambs that are left to shift for themselves. There is a greater profit in this kind of lamb, as they are ready for market just ahead of the great rush of range lambs, and come on the market at a time when the public is beginning to get a little lamb hungry again, and so they command the top price of the early fall markets.—W. E. Wiecking.

### MAKES HARNESS REPAIRS BY SEWING.

**D**IRECTIONS for harness repairs given by the Department of Farm Mechanics, University of Illinois, state that rivets are all right for emergency repairs, but the way to get a strong, smooth job in fixing the harness before the spring plowing season, is to stitch the parts together with waxed thread.

This waxed thread is built up from pieces of shoe thread. The number of pieces, or strands, to be used will depend on the strength required, but for ordinary work three will be enough. The thread should be broken off in pieces about five feet long. When these pieces are broken the thread should first be rolled on the knee to take out the twist and then pulled apart so that the break is made with long ragged ends. Enough strands are broken to build up the harness thread and when these are assembled they are staggered, that is, the end of each strand is placed about two inches short of the preceding one so that both ends of the built-up thread will have a slender taper that can be pulled through the eye of the needle easily.

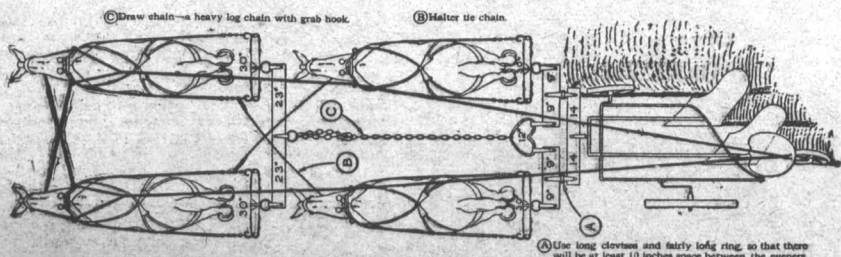
After the three strands, or whatever number is used, are laid together, the center of the built-up thread is thrown over a hook or nail in the wall, the two free ends waxed, the strands twisted into a single thread, and the remainder of the thread then waxed thoroughly. A needle is put on each end of the thread and it is then ready for sewing.

In splicing a strap by stitching, the two ends are beveled off for about three inches to a gradual taper, the flesh side of each piece being saved off, as this is the weakest part of the leather. The two ends are then placed together in a clamp or vise, with the hair side of both pieces on the same side. A hole is then made with an awl and half of the thread drawn through, leaving one needle on each side of the leather. Another hole then is made with the awl, both needles inserted in the hole from opposite sides, and the thread then pulled tight by drawing both needles through. This is continued until both sides of the splice are stitched.—D.

Willie—"May I go out and play?"

Mother—"With those holes in your pants?"

Willie—"No, with the kids across the street."



A Suggested Method of Hitching Four Horses in Tandem so that Side Draft will be Practically Eliminated.



## Increase Your Milk Check

"THE first month after I gave up hand milking and began to use the Perfection my cows gave 501 pounds more milk. The second month I got an increase of 525 pounds", writes a Perfection user.

This is what the Perfection Milker has been doing month after month, year in and year out, for fourteen years. It not only increases the size of your milk check on your present herd because of increased milk flow, but relieves drudgery, saves time and allows you to increase your herd without additional labor.

Two of the reasons for these remarkable increases in milk production are the exceptionally low vacuum and the fact that you can regulate the milking action to suit each cow throughout the entire lactation period.

The new two piece teat cup makes washing easy and at the same time milks faster, cleaner and with less vacuum.

The Perfection is said to pay for itself more quickly than any other milker and we will arrange terms of payment to suit you.

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## AUCTION SALE of FARMS

THORNAPPLE HILL STOCK FARMS  
TO BE SOLD

Middleville, Michigan, March 29, 30, & 31

The sudden and tragic death of Lyle Harper, who was in complete charge of the farm and farming operations, which have been extensively carried on at Thornapple Hill Stock Farms, has caused this offering at Public Auction.

The entire tract of 250 acres of land, consisting of 160 acres with buildings, including 35 acres of good hardwood timber that is very valuable, also, 90 acres with buildings, that will be sold in one fifty-acre farm and one forty-acre farm, all will be offered separately, and in an entire tract. The highest total to prevail. These farms are located 2½ miles northwest of Middleville, 25 miles southeast of Grand Rapids, with State Trunk Line Route No. 37 to farms.

These are choice farms; write today for complete catalogue of the farms to be sold, which will give full description, terms of sale and much other valuable information.

Sale managed and conducted by

C. M. HESS & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers,  
677 N. Howard St., Akron, Ohio.

W. R. HARPER, Middleville, Michigan.

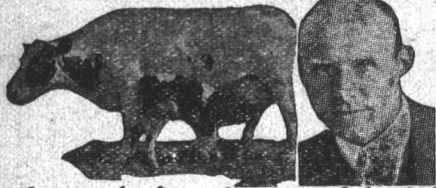
Also on March 29th the dispersal sale of the well-known Thornapple Hill Holstein-Friesian Herd, March 31st a complete dispersal of all the other live stock and farming equipment of the farms to be sold.



## Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

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

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



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

### SAVED HIS HERD

David Mohr, Jenison, Michigan says: "Last year I raised only one good calf out of 14 cows bred, all other calves were aborted. I was desperate. I used your C. C. C. treatment. This year with the same herd I have not lost a single calf. It's wonderful. My neighbor lost 3 calves in a few days—I gave him some C. C. C. and it stopped the trouble right there."

The fame of Cow Calf Control (C. C. C.) the name of this treatment has spread from breeder to breeder. Today it is put out only on an absolute binding guarantee that it will stop every case of abortion; that every cow treated will deliver a normal calf, or the treatment cost is refunded. Two reliable banks stand behind our guarantee. You can't lose. C. C. C. is practically 100% successful.

### SEND NO MONEY

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

Write today for full details explaining our free trial offer. Just send your name and address without further obligation to FROBERG REMEDY CO., 13 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Indiana

**if** has a cough or cold or has been exposed to disease give it Spohn's. Use Spohn's to keep your horses working full time. For distemper, influenza, colds, coughs, pink eye, catarrhal fever and all diseases affecting the nose, throat and lungs give—

**SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND**

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In a University test a Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 horse power or .688 H. P. per ton cut—elevating 35 feet and running only 465 R. P. M.—the lowest power of any cutter in the test. It will do as well on your own farm.

An all-steel machine, unbreakable steel fly wheel, built for years of hard service. Requires no man at feed table. Faster work at less cost. All sizes, fly-wheel and cylinder types. Dealers everywhere—Write for catalog and name of nearest dealer.

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THE greatest time-saving convenience ever invented in barn equipment is the West Bend Automatic Stanchion with locking, releasing lever—the original, lever-operated, swinging stanchion. Costs no more than ordinary stanchions that must be closed and opened singly by hand. It also assures safety in locking up or releasing cows. One throw of the lever locks or releases the entire row of cows, controls from 2 to 50 stanchions. Cow stops are operated at the same time, guiding the cows into the stanchions. Enthusiastic owners everywhere. Write today for big free catalog showing complete line of West Bend Barn Equipment.

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## HOG AND SHEEP POPULATIONS INCREASE, CATTLE AND HORSES DECREASE.

THE number of horses and colts in the United States on January 1, 1927, was 15,279,000 head, according to the annual estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. This represents a decrease of 3.5 per cent below last year, continuing the decline which started several years ago. Mules and mule colts numbered 5,734,000 head, or practically the same as a year ago.

Cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk, were estimated at 21,824,000 head at the start of 1927, a decrease of 1.5 per cent under a year previous. This is the second consecutive year in which the milk cow population has shown a small decline in contrast with the long series of increases in preceding years. Yearling heifers being kept for milk cows were estimated at 4,080,000, an increase of 4.4 per cent. This gain will be reflected in the output of dairy products next fall and during the early part of 1928, as these heifers come into milk.

The population of cattle other than milk cows and heifers continued to decline, totaling 31,617,000 head, compared with 33,091,000 head a year ago, and 43,026,000 on January 1, 1920. This means that in the last seven years, 11,409,000 more cattle other than milk cows and heifers were slaughtered or lost by death than were produced in that period.

The estimated hog population was about in line with expectancy, showing 52,536,000 head, compared with 52,055,000 a year previous. This suggests about the same market receipts during the next nine months as in the same period of 1926, since it is a safe assumption that there will be more sows and gilts held back for breeding purposes than a year ago. Moreover, in the north central states, which furnish most of the commercial supply of hogs, the January 1 population was 610,000 head less than a year ago. This is a decrease of 1.5 per cent. All other regions reported increased numbers, the largest gains being in the south central and western states.

Sheep production continues to expand with 41,909,000 reported on farms and ranches on January 1, this year, against 39,864,000 a year previous. This is an increase of five per cent.

## OFFICIAL TESTING EXPERIENCES.

I QUITE thoroughly believe that any farmer who keeps registered dairy cattle should know what the cows are capable of producing. While he may do a little try-out work in cow testing associations, sooner or later he will want to have some official tests made.

Many farmers hesitate to start this official work because they over-estimate its difficulties. They are inclined to wait for the time they can "do

the thing right." There is undoubtedly considerable money value in a forced production record, but these kinds of records are not necessary in the beginning.

In our own case, we are now doing some testing all the time. We started out with the idea of putting a special man on the test cows, and providing special feed and care. But we never felt our conditions were right for this kind of test, so instead of waiting for the proper conditions we went ahead anyway.

We have always kept our cows well fed, well groomed, and in the peak of production. So we were not doing the cows too great an injustice by testing their production "just as." We have made fat records (Guernsey) up to 500 pounds, and most of our cows carried a calf sufficiently long to qualify in the double letter class.

Some of the cows have surprised us. There were a few of which we had great hopes, and they didn't do so well. There were others which were not very promising, but which proved to be exceptionally persistent producers.

It cost us ten dollars to enter each cow with the cattle club. It cost us an average of one dollar per cow per month for supervision charges; and there was a little something for acid. The total cost per cow was probably twenty-five dollars.

The gain more than offset this small cost. In the first place, we got an idea of what the blood lines in our herd were doing. We now know that our herd averages excellent milkers, and that we have not been building all these years for nothing. We can go ahead with confidence that all is not "love's labor lost."

In the second place, every cow which made a good record has an increased market value of enough more to offset the testing cost. Her calves, whether male or female, are worth more money. The whole herd has gained in prestige.

Finally, we know that if we now want to take the last step, that of intensive, "forced" testing, we have a number of cows which would undoubtedly greatly increase their present records. We know that for some of the cows the limit has not been reached. —W. A. Freehoff.

## TALLOW FOR LEATHER DRESSING.

I have some beef tallow which I should like to use for greasing shoes, harness, etc. Can you give me a recipe for making such?—C. J.

The following recipe is given in the Scientific American Cyclopaedia of Formulas: "A good oil for farm and team harness is made by melting three pounds of beef tallow, but do not let it boil, then pour in gradually one pound of neat's foot oil and stir till cold. If properly prepared, the grease will be smooth and soft. A little lamp-black may be used to color."

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OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

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Director of Continuing Education, Michigan State College  
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Registered **ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL** For Sale  
Age 2½ years. **FRANK ROGER**, Montague, Mich.

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Sons of **BROOKMEAD'S SECRET KING** for sale.  
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**GUERNSEYS** Reg. bull nearly ready for service from a good A. R. cow. Also some good females. Attractive prices. Meadow-Gold Guernsey Farm, R. 8, St. Johns, Mich.

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

**Registered: Guernsey** bull calves, cows, heifers and heifer calves. **E. A. BLACK**, Howard City, Mich.

## HOLSTEIN BULLS

Offered by Michigan State Herds

A son of Bell Farm King Sylvia, a show son of the famous show cow, "White Susie." A light-colored calf born February 28, 1926. His dam is a 27.5-lb. show cow sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad and out of a Sr. 2-year-old with 862.48 lbs. butter and 21,441 lbs. milk in a year.

Send for Pedigree of Tag No. 221.

"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS"

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

### A GOOD ONE

Ninety dollars will buy a large, handsome Holstein bull, 8 months old. He is of good breeding, a little more white than black, and a fine individual. The first check for \$90 gets him. **F. O. B., Fowlerville, Mich.** Can spare a couple of good yearling heifers. **I. W. SHORMAN**, Fowlerville, Mich.

**FOR SALE** A Reg. Holstein show bull from a 27-lb. dam with good 305-day record, sired by a 31-lb. bull. Ready for service. **MAPLE-HURST STOCK FARM**, Onondaga, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Registered Holstein-Friesian bulls, old enough for service and priced to move them. **HENRY S. ROHLFS**, Akron, Mich.

**FOR SALE** my entire herd of Jersey cattle, 39 cows including seven 2-yr.-old heifers, 5 yearling heifers and 7 heifer calves. Also 2-yr.-old herd bull. **COLON C. LILLIE**, Cooperaville, Mich.

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

**BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS** **FOR SALE**  
**CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM**, Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

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**CALVES, YR'L'S & TWO'S.** Well marked, beef type, showing splendid breeding. Dark reds, most all bunches dehorned. Good stocker order. Can show few bunches around 45 to 90 head. Each bunch even in size. Also a few bunches Shorthorn steers. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Write, stating number and weight you prefer, 450 lbs. to 800 lbs.

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**SHORTHORNS** For sale, several good cows with calves at foot, and bred again. Also bulls and heifers sired by Maxwalton Mock or Edlink Victor, two of the good bulls of the breed. Will make very attractive prices on all of these cattle. **GOTFREDSON FARMS**, Ypsilanti, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Milking Shorthorn bull calves, sired by Prince Albert 8th. **WASTA HUBER**, Gladwin, Mich.

**Shorthorns** Best of quality and breeding. Bulls cows and heifers for sale. **BIDWELL STOCK FARM**, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

**Milking Shorthorns** 2 red heifers and 1 cow, also bull 4 mos. old. T. B. tested. **ELMER E. WESTBROOK**, Crosswell, Mich.

**ROAN SHORTHORN BULL**, 14 mos. old. Sire Rodney's Model. Dam, a Bellows, bred Duchess of Gloster. **W. E. MORRISH**, Flint, Mich., R. 5.

### HOGS

**BERKSHIRE SOWS**, registered, bred for April and May farrow. Write for prices of **TALCOA FARM**, R. F. D. No. 7, Lansing, Mich.

**Berkshire Gilts** bred for April, May and June farrow. For breeding and prices write **A. H. BLAKESLEE & SONS**, St. Johns, Mich.

**SPECIAL SALE DUROCS BRED SOWS AND GILTS**  
**SERVICE BOARS**  
Cholera immune, popular blood lines, typy. **LAKEFIELD FARMS**, Clarkston, Mich.

**O. I. C. HOGS on time** Write for HogBook Originators and most extensive breeders. **THE L. B. SILVER CO.**, Box 196, Salem, Ohio

**O. I. C. GILTS Bred for April Farrow**  
**H. W. MANN**, Danville, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Chester White fall boars out of Grand Champion Son and boar at West Michigan Fair, 1925. **JOHN C. WILK**, St. Louis, Mich.



# Quick, Sure Treatment for LUMP JAW

Why let that lump develop, ruin a valuable cow, spread from animal to animal, scatter infection dangerous to man and beast over your premises? Not to treat at all is disastrous; improper treatment is long-drawn out, tedious, painful to the animal, uncertain and costly. Use Actinoform, the sure treatment, and get quick results.

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Cases new and old, mild and severe, yield to this remarkable preparation. Brings average case to sudden end, healing often without scar—over 98% successful. In use over 30 years—now more popular than ever. 10,000 cases successfully treated last year. Users must be satisfied. If Actinoform ever fails you get your money back.

## COSTS LITTLE—EASY TO USE

But gets big results. One \$2.50 bottle enough in average case—often enough for several cases. No treatment so sure and successful. Actinoform stops lump jaw short with little cost. No experience necessary. Anyone can get results. Our directions are complete, simple and easy to follow. No tedious treatment or complicated operations.

# ACTINOFORM The Quick Sure Treatment for LUMP JAW

## Fleming's Guaranteed Remedies

- ACTINOFORM—Lump Jaw.....\$2.50
- FISTOFORM—Fistula, Poll Evil.....\$2.50
- SPAVIN AND RINGBONE PASTE—Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Sidebone.....\$2.00
- SPAVIN LIQUID—Bog Spavin, Curb, Splints.....\$2.00
- LINIMENT—Sprains, Strains, Soreness.....\$1.00
- TONIC HEAVE POWDERS—Heaves, Blood Disorders, etc.....\$1.00
- SWENY BLISTER—Hip Sweney, Shioulder.....\$1.00
- COLIC MIXTURE—Spasmodic and Flatulent Colic.....\$1.00
- WART REMOVER—Flat, Blood & Seed Warts.....\$1.00
- EYE LOTION—All Eye Inflammations......50
- HORNSTOP—Stops Horn Growth in Calves and Kids......50
- GALLOFORM—Galls, Ulcers, Sores......50
- HEALING OIL—Abrasions, Wire Cuts, Wounds......50
- HOG WORM CAPSULES—Safe, Sure—per 100.....\$4.00
- CHICKEN LIE POWDER—2 1/2 Lbs......85
- " " 5 Lbs.....\$1.40

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR OR YOUR BANKER about us. Men in your neighborhood know FLEMING'S—and can tell you how good Fleming preparations are.

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198 pages on livestock disease treatments. Easy to understand. Nearly million mailed. Save money, get one—mailed FREE on request. Fleming's veterinarians are at your service. Write us details. Full treatment outlined on any case. We ship promptly and prepay postage. Order NOW, or write for advice and FREE book.

**FLEMING BROS. 106 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO**

## Demand for Veal is Good Ship Your DRESSED CALVES and LIVE POULTRY

TO DETROIT BEEF COMPANY  
1903 Adelaide St. Detroit, Mich.  
Oldest and Most Reliable Commission House in Detroit

Tags and Quotations and New Ship-Guide Free on Application.

# One Man, Alone, Pulls Big Stumps Easy!

**No Horses or Help Needed**  
Clear idle stump land in spare time—without help or horses. Grow bigger, better crops on that rich, virgin soil! Increase farm value! Make big profits every year.

**New Low Prices**  
Easy Terms  
Big cut in prices, 4 easy ways to pay.

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ONE MAN Stump Puller  
Multiplies your strength 992 times. Pulls big, green, or sap-rooted stumps alone. No help or horses needed. Made entirely of steel. Fastest, most powerful, durable One-Man Puller made. 4 speeds double-action lever, mounted on wheels. Clears 2-3 acres without moving.

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272 Lud. St., Escanaba, Mich.

**LAND-CLEARING GUIDE**  
One Year to Pay

## THE W. J. SEXTON & SON DISPERSAL DURAND, MICH., THURSDAY, MARCH 24

At the farm 2 miles West and 1 mile North on the main road between Durand and Owosso or 1 mile South of Vernon on same road

41 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cows 41.  
The sale includes the entire herd of milch cows, all are giving milk or due to freshen soon. Among the offerings are a few daughters of Dutchland Pieterje Sir Fayne, one of the highest record bulls in the world for milk and butter. His two nearest dams average 1329.74 pounds of butter and 31,512.30 pounds of milk, and his dam is a two-times 32,500-pound cow. She and her sister are the only pair of 35,000-pound sisters of any breed. Some 2-yr.-old daughters of Winwood Aagie Maple Crest, a 1,100-pound bull. A daughter of Maple Crest Banostine Application, another yearly record bull, and many others of equal breeding.

All the cows that are bred are bred to a son of Dutchland Pieterje Sir Fayne, and who's dam is a sister to a world's milk record cow. For Catalogs write  
**GUY E. DODGE, Clio, Mich., Mgr.**

## FAT LAMBS REACH \$16.25.

AFTER a sharp setback, lamb prices advanced again to a top of \$16.25 at Chicago. This is highest since last June, and \$3.75 higher than the low point last December. Receipts have continued moderate and a substantial share of the Chicago arrivals consist of direct shipments to packers from Denver. This leaves only a modest supply for small slaughterers and for eastern shippers. The advance has already outrun general expectancy, and prices will do well if they hold this level as the bulk of the Colorado lambs are expected to be ready for shipment within a month.

## MARCH CROP REPORT.

THE stocks of corn, oats and rye on Michigan farms are less, and those of wheat, barley and potatoes are greater than on March 1 of last year, according to the March crop report issued by Herbert E. Powell, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, U. S. agricultural statistician for Michigan. The percentages of all these crops remaining in farmers' hands is near the respective ten-year averages, being slightly above in most cases. For the United States as a whole, the amount of wheat is greater than one year ago, but the stocks of all the other grains is less.

Corn.—It is estimated that 30 per cent of the crop is still on Michigan farms. The total grain crop in 1926 was 30,872,000 bushels, leaving 9,261,000 as the present holdings against 16,551,000 one year ago. The merchantable quality is reported at 49 per cent as compared with 66 per cent last year and 62 per cent the ten-year average. As only a small surplus is grown in any section, only three per cent has been, or will be, shipped out of the county where produced.

The United States' reserves are estimated at 1,113,691,000 bu., as compared with 1,318,793,000 on March 1, 1926. The percentage merchantable is reported to be 71.1 per cent, while one year ago it was 78.7 per cent.

Wheat.—Stocks are larger and in keeping with the larger crop produced. It is estimated that 23 per cent, or 3,940,000 bushels, was on Michigan farms on March 1. One year ago, 22 per cent, equivalent to 3,079,000 bushels represented the holdings. The average stocks on March 1 is 20 per cent of the crop. The portion of the crop to be shipped out of the county where grown, is estimated at 58 per cent, three per cent more than last year, and five per cent more than the average for the last ten years.

The stocks for the country as a whole, amount to 130,444,000 bushels, against holding of 99,279,000 bushels one year ago, which were the smallest on record for March 1.

Oats.—Michigan reserves on farms amount to 20,206,000 bushels, against 22,364,000 one year ago, the former representing 39 and the latter 42 per cent of the crop. The average amount shipped out of the county where grown is 22 per cent. Owing to a partial failure of the crop in some northern counties, and more or less weather damage during harvest, the surplus in many counties was less than usual. As a result, only 17 per cent will be shipped.

The national stocks on farms are reported at 423,957,000 bushels, which is over 150,000,000 less than on March 1, 1926.

## VETERINARY.

Reduced Milk Flow.—Heavy milking cow had milk fever after freshening. Since her milk flow has been much less than usual. I feed her well and she has good appetite. What should be done? J. E. H.—This is no doubt, the result of the sickness at the time of freshening. This is always followed by a lessened milk secretion, depending, of course, upon the severity of the sickness. If she is now in good condition, she should gradually come to her milk, though she may not give the same amount that she did at the previous freshening.

Piles in Lambs.—What causes piles in lambs and what treatment should be used? J. H.—This condition is usually caused by constipation. Give the affected lambs one ounce of castor oil, and apply belladonna ointment locally.



**The Best Then The Best NOW**

1883 1927

Never in the history of centrifugal cream separators has there been a machine equal to the De Laval. Each model has, in its day, been far ahead of all other machines in skimming efficiency, ease of operation and superior durability.

The present model De Laval is the crowning achievement of all. It has the wonderful new "floating" bowl which runs smoother and easier, eliminating vibration and thus making it skim better and cleaner, run easier and last longer.

You will get a richer, smoother, higher-testing cream with this new De Laval—and more of it, too.

**Trade Allowance**  
Old centrifugal cream separators of any age or make accepted as partial payment on new De Laval. Sold on easy terms from  
**\$6.60 to \$14.30 Down the balance in 15 easy monthly payments**

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Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run the skim-milk from your old separator through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that if you are losing any butter-fat it will surely be recovered. Have any cream recovered in this manner weighed and tested at your creamery, and then you can tell exactly how much a new De Laval will save for you. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.

# See and Try an Improved De Laval

## WALTER T. HILL DISPERSAL DAVISON, MICH.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31  
40 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE 40

At the farm, 1 mile north and 3 miles West of Davison, or 3 miles East (Davison Rd.), 1 mile North and 1 East of Flint.

This sale includes the entire herd of milch cows, some fresh, a few heavy springers, some bred to freshen this summer. Good Cow Testing records on all cows, in fact, this herd took third place in the state in Nov. The herd sire to be sold is a real bull 2 yrs. old, who's seven nearest dams average 31.84 pounds, and is a grandson of Echo Sylvia King Model.

A number of grand-daughters of Maple Crest Kordyke Hengerveld and Flint Hengerveld Lad and King Ona are among the offering. These are some of Michigan's most popular bulls. For Catalogs write  
**GUY E. DODGE, Clio, Mich., Mgr.**

## HOGS

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.**

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.** Bred gilts, big, smooth, stretchy. We like the good ones and believe you do. Write us  
**WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.**

**LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS** Bred gilts, large size and good breeding.  
**JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.**

**A Few** good Hampshire spring boars at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts. **JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.**

## SHEEP

**Registered Delaine Ewes**  
fine ones, bred. **F. H. RUSSELL, Wakarusa, Ohio.**

## HORSES

**CLYDESDALES,**  
stallions, mares and young stock, imported and home-bred. Prices reasonable. **DR. GEO. W. PEART & SON, Burt, Mich.**

## MULES

**TEAM OF MULES FOR SALE**—well broke, 11 and 12-yr.-old, weight 2,400 lbs. **NICK LAMBERT, R. No. 1, Gagetown, Mich.**

## COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE

# 30 Supreme Holstein Cattle 30

**W. R. Harper & Sons**  
Thornapple Hill Stock Farm Middleville, Mich.

**TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1927**

One of the best opportunities ever offered in Michigan to get really SUPERIOR foundation animals. This herd has been carefully developed for nearly two decades and stands as a healthy herd—superior in

## PRODUCTION, TYPE and BREEDING

This herd led the state C. T. A., composed of 2,603 herds, for Dec. 1926, average herd production for both milk and butter. The average was 72.1 lbs. butter and 1,768 lbs. milk. This was higher for butter, and by 8 1/4 lbs. per cow per day for milk higher than any other herd in the state for Sept., Oct., Nov., or Dec. 55% of the herd averaged 108.1 lbs. butter and 2,667.2 lbs. milk for December, with only 1 aged cow in the bunch. 90% of this herd are descendants of the great Veeman Pontiac Lake Side Lad (to be sold)—proven to be one of the greatest bulls ever in service in Michigan. ALL tested daughters average 26.23 lbs. butter at an average age of 3 yrs., 7 mos., and 29 days. There are high-bred bulls of all ages, and females of all ages up to 7 years.

There is everything you can want, and something that you need. A T. B. free herd in a fully accredited county. Many facts and features that can be of value to you are revealed in our catalog, now ready for distribution.

Write for one immediately to  
**W. R. Harper & Sons, Middleville, Mich.**

The 250-acre farm, considered to be one of the best in Barry County, will be sold at auction on Mar. 29-31. Write for pamphlet of description.





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, March 15.  
Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.33; No. 2 white \$1.34; No. 2 mixed at \$1.32.  
Chicago.—May \$1.37½; July \$1.32½; September \$1.29½.  
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.33½ 1.34½.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow 77c; No. 3 yellow 73c; No. 4 yellow 66¢@68c; No. 5 yellow 62¢@65c.  
Chicago.—May 76½c; July 80½c; September 84½c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 52c; No. 3, 48c.  
Chicago.—May at 45½c; July 45½c; September 44½c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 1.02.  
Chicago.—May \$1.03½; July \$1.01½; September 96½c.  
Toledo.—Rye \$1.03.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment at \$4.45 f. o. b. shipping points.  
New York.—Pea domestic at \$4.75@5.50; red kidneys \$6.75@7.50 to whole-salers.

Chicago.—Spot Navy Michigan fancy hand-picked in sacks, \$4.50@4.55, dark red kidneys \$5.15.

### Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 83c; feeding 73c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$26.10; cash alsike \$23.00; timothy, old \$2.45; new \$2.60.

### Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$17@18; standard \$16.50@17.50; No. 1 light clover mixed \$16.50@17.50; No. 2 timothy at \$15@16; No. 1 clover \$16@17; oat straw \$12@13; rye straw \$13@14.

### Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$36; spring wheat bran at \$35; standard middlings at \$36; fancy middlings at \$41; cracked corn at \$34; coarse corn meal \$32; chop \$33 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT.

Wheat prices had a setback in the last few days as a result of liquidation of speculative holdings by tired owners. There is no special pressure from cash wheat, and some domestic wheat and flour are being sold for export right along. Foreign markets have received large quantities from the southern hemisphere in the last three weeks, but show no sign of indigestion. Winnipeg has been stronger than our markets. Estimates as to the amount importing countries will take during the next four or five months are far apart, but, at present, it seems quite clear that Broomhall's estimate is too low. Since the remaining supplies in North America are rather strongly held, the market appears to be on a fairly firm foundation until the outcome of the new crop is more nearly assured. Thus far, the prospects for winter wheat appear quite favorable. Under these circumstances, of course, it will not be an easy matter to advance prices on the old crop materially, unless the new crop should meet adversity.

## RYE.

Exports of rye continue small and the visible supply is the largest it has been in a little over a year. Larger clearances are expected after the opening of lake navigation, however, as a result of export sales reported during the past two months.

## CORN.

While the corn market has an occa-

sional period of strength, the advances have failed to hold thus far, and prices are at practically the lowest point of the crop year. Demand for cash corn continues slow, and the commercial supply is so large that the market drags in spite of fairly strong speculative support. There is still a chance of a stronger market in a few weeks when receipts from the interior decrease, but no material advance is probable unless some sort of a crop scare develops during the planting season.

## SEEDS.

The spring demand for field seeds is at its height. Domestic red clover stocks of good quality are sold out. Supplies of alsike are inadequate for a normal demand, and prices have been marked higher again. Timothy seed is at the lowest point on the crop and prospects indicate a surplus to be carried over. Demand for substitutes for red clover and alsike which usually appears the first of April, will clean up the remaining supplies of sweet clover and alfalfa seed.

## FEEDS.

Wheat feeds, with the exception of middlings, were marked a little lower last week. Demand is moderate, but output is limited, which helps prevent prices from sagging very far.

## HAY.

There is little activity in the hay market. Receipts are not in excess of the moderate demand and the top grades of alfalfa and timothy were very limited. Inquiries from southern states are small, due to the approach of spring pasture. The downward trend of alfalfa and timothy hay which has continued for more than a month is still under way. Northern states are fully supplied with timothy hay from the surplus-producing areas of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan,

and southern demand has been restricted by the abundance of local forage.

## POTATOES.

The potato market has steadied for the first time in several months and a stronger market for a while seems highly probable. Growers have finally curtailed their shipments of old stock after the long period of declining prices, and competition from new stock will not be severe for another month. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2@2.20 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

## BEANS.

The bean market is inactive. Demand is lifeless, due in part, at least, to the poor quality of the offerings which are ample. Prices for C. H. P. whites are around \$4.35@4.40 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan points. Much of the buying is being done on sample, as supplies of hand-picked beans are relatively small.

## WOOL.

The undertone of the wool market is firm, although mills are buying cautiously. Contracting in the west has died down and some dealers have reduced their buying limits as prices had gotten out of line with values on the Boston market. The latter is below a parity with foreign markets, however. With European and Japanese demand active enough to maintain prices abroad, the chances are that domestic prices will advance to get into line. Imports since the first of the year have been much smaller than a year ago, and foreign wools in Boston are held above prices for domestic wools.

## EGGS.

The egg market is believed to be close to the low point for the season

and prices are expected to show more firmness. From every section of the country come reports of prospective increases in the lay, generally estimated at 20 per cent larger than a year ago. With the largest production of eggs on record freely predicted, it is probable that prices will have difficulty in advancing until buying on speculative account becomes active. Dealers are already packing for storage and the movement into warehouses will be under way by the end of the month. Heavier storage in the country than usual is expected this season.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 24¢@24½¢; extras 31½¢@32½¢; ordinary firsts 23c; miscellaneous 23½¢; dirties 22c; checks 22c. Live poultry, hens at 27c; springers 21c; roosters 20¢@21c; ducks 32c; geese 23c; turkeys 40c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh firsts 24¢@25c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 27c; light springers 30c; broilers at 50c; heavy hens 28c; light hens 30c; cocks 20c; geese 23c; ducks 38c; turkeys 42c pound.

## BUTTER.

The butter market has steadied after a period of erratic movements. Production continues to fall behind the corresponding period a year ago in spite of the earlier season and temperatures above normal over most of the large producing areas. Consumptive demand has been curtailed by the high level of prices which has prevailed during recent weeks, but the trade is practically entirely on a fresh butter basis, so that there is little accumulation of supplies in dealers' hands. Supplies of fresh butter will gradually increase from now on, but the demand should be able to absorb the larger offerings without any big decline in prices.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 49½c; New York 50c; Detroit fresh creamery in tubs 48½¢@49½c.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 50c@\$.25 bu; beets, 75c@\$.1 bu; cabbage 60¢@85c bu; local celery 25¢@75c dozen; carrots 80c@\$.1 bu; dry onions \$1.25@1.40 bu; potatoes at 85c@\$.1.60 bu; turnips \$1@1.25 bu; Hubbard squash \$2@2.50 bu; pears at 75c@\$.1.50 bu; leeks 75c@\$.1 dozen bunches; parsnips at \$1.50@2.25 bu; eggs, retail 30¢@35c; hens, wholesale 30¢@32c; retail at 33¢@35c; springers, wholesale 28¢@31c; retail 32¢@34c lb; Leghorn springers, wholesale 25¢@28c; veal 20¢@22c; dressed hogs 17¢@19c; dressed poultry, retail, hens 35¢@38c; springers 35¢@38c.

## GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes \$1 bu; onions \$1@1.40 bu; parsnips \$1.25 bu; radishes 50¢@60c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 8¢@9c lb; apples, Spies \$1.75@3 bu; other varieties 50c@\$.1 bu; wheat \$1.14 bu; beans \$3.90 cwt; Leghorn hens at 20¢@22c; heavy fowls 23¢@25c; pork 14¢@14½c; veal 15¢@17c; beef 6¢@12c; lamb 23c; butter-fat 54c lb; eggs 22¢@23c.

Rye.—Michigan farmers usually sell 42 per cent of their crop for outside shipment. This year they will ship 45 per cent. The present holdings amount to 430,000 bushels, against 567,000 one year ago, which are less than usual as they represent only 16 per cent of the crop, whereas the March 1 stocks have averaged 22 per cent for the last ten years.

The total reserves on farms for the United States amount to 5,647,000 bushels, against 6,830,000 one year ago.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.  
March 29—Complete dispersal sale of Thornapple Hill Stock Farm Holstein herd. W. R. Harper & Sons, Middleville, Mich. Other live stock and tools on March 31.

March 31—Walter T. Hill, Davison, Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, Mgr.

March 24—W. J. Sexton & Son, Durand. (Dispersal). G. E. Dodge, Manager, Chlo.

April 12-23—Wisconsin Holstein Sales Association—15 of the leading Holstein counties in Wisconsin cooperating—600 head of registered Holsteins. James R. Garver, Madison, Wisconsin, in charge of publicity and sales correspondence.

Poland Chinas.  
March 15—Oscar Voelker, Pigeon, Mich.

Cattle—Sheep—Hogs.  
March 31—Dr. C. L. Barber, Williams-ton, Mich.

# Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, March 15.

## DETROIT.

### Cattle.

Receipts 229. Market strong.  
Good to choice yearlings dry-fed ..... \$ 9.75@10.50  
Best heavy steers, dry-fed ..... 8.50@ 9.75  
Handy weight butchers .. 7.25@ 8.25  
Mixed steers and heifers ..... 6.00@ 8.25  
Handy light butchers .... 6.00@ 7.25  
Light butchers ..... 5.25@ 6.25  
Best cows ..... 5.75@ 7.25  
Butcher cows ..... 5.00@ 5.75  
Cutters ..... 4.25@ 4.50  
Canners ..... 3.50@ 4.25  
Choice light bulls ..... 5.50@ 7.00  
Bologna bulls ..... 5.50@ 6.75  
Stock bulls ..... 5.00@ 6.00  
Feeders ..... 6.00@ 7.50  
Stockers ..... 5.50@ 6.75  
Milkers and springers...\$55.00@100.00

### Calves.

Receipts 536. Market steady.  
Best ..... \$15.50@16.00  
Others ..... 4.50@15.00

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 802. Market steady.  
Best lambs ..... \$15.00@15.25  
Fair lambs ..... 12.00@13.00  
Light to common lambs.. 6.00@11.00  
Fair to good sheep ..... 5.50@ 8.75  
Culls and common ..... 2.50@ 4.50

### Hogs.

Receipts 1,311. Market is strong to

10c higher; 160-200-lb. average \$12.30; 220-250-lb. average \$11.75; 250-300-lb. average \$11@11.50.  
Mixed ..... \$ 10.00  
Roughs ..... 10.00@10.25  
Pigs and lights ..... 12.40  
Stags ..... 8.50  
Heavies ..... 11.00@11.50

## CHICAGO.

### Hogs.

Receipts 27,000. Market slow, light hogs steady to weak, tops 10 lower; quality kind scarce; butchers, 200 lbs. up, steady to 10c higher; packing sows advanced; pigs steady at \$12.25; well-fattened light lights held at around \$12.25; bulk 140-200 lbs. \$11.65@12.10; 210-250 lbs. \$11.50@11.90; 260-320 lbs. \$11.30@11.60; packing sows \$10.40@10.55; pigs \$11.75@12.10.

### Cattle.

Receipts 11,000. The market on fat steers and she kind is practically at a standstill, bidding 15¢@25c lower; bulls and vealers steady; killing quality fat steers mostly medium; bulk quality is held at \$9@10.25; best heavies \$11.35; most medium bulls \$6.50@6.75; vealers \$10.50@11.50, early.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 9,000. Market on fat lambs opening very slow, and about steady; best handy weight fat lambs to shippers early, strong at \$15.60; wool lambs \$14.50@15; early fat lambs, 30 days, held at \$13.50, asking around \$13 for clipped wool; culls \$11@12; sheep steady; fat ewes \$8@9; few choice handy weights at \$9.50; feeding and shearing lambs unchanged; medium to good \$13.50@14.

## BUFFALO.

### Hogs.

Receipts 6,000. Market steady; pigs and light lights \$12.75@13; few 170-200 lbs. \$12.65@12.75; 210-230 lbs. at \$12.35@12.60; packing sows at \$10.75@11.

### Cattle.

Receipts 7,500. Market on all grade cows steady.

### Calves.

Receipts 250. Market steady; tops \$16; culls and common \$10@12.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 300. Market steady; good weighty lambs at \$16@16.25; culls and common \$11@13; aged stock scarce.

## SALE ANNOUNCEMENT THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1927 - 10 O'CLOCK ENTIRE HERDS and FLOCKS of the BARBER STOCK FARM consisting of 35 Registered Holstein Cattle, 60 Shropshire Sheep, 20 Poland China Hogs

The Holstein herd consists of 13 Cows, records 21 to 30 lbs., fresh since Jan. 1st, or due about sale time. 5 yearling heifers, 6 heifer calves, 7 bull calves, 1 9 months old, and two great herd bulls. Idylwild Johanna Pietertje Wag. Sr. sire whose dam averages 33 lbs. butter for 7 days; 1,009 lbs. 365 days, 26,000 lbs. milk. The Jr. sire, bred by Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa, is sired by Triune Ormsby Piebe and his 10 nearest dams average over 1,000 lbs. butter in a year. All heifers of breeding age sired by the sr. sire have been bred to this great young bull. Here is a wonderful pair of bulls fit to head any herd.  
The sheep consist of 40 ewes and 20 rams. Strong in the blood of Buttar, McKerrrow, Leland and Broughton. Many have been prize winners and their lambs have been in demand. Ewes with lambs will be sold as one.  
Poland Chinas, herd sire, Daddy Long Legs, many times sr. champion 1,000-lb. boar. Lady Ambition, 2 yrs., bred to D. L. L., a prize winner in fast company in 1925. Miss Bob Wonder, 3 yrs., a great brood sow, a dam of prize winners and herd sires, and a wonderful sow. 14 fall boars and gilts from above sire and dams.  
All show stock of the above 3 breeds intended for showing in 1927 fairs, included in this complete dispersion.

Farm adjoins Town of Williamston. Write for Catalog.  
MURRY & PRICE, Auct. DR. C. L. BARBER, Owner.  
FRED P. HAMPTON, Herdsman and Shepherd.



Stocks of lard at six important pack-

The Geological Society of Leningrad, Russia, report the finding of a chain of mountains in Siberia, 1000 miles long, and 300 miles wide.

WE PAY \$200 monthly salary, furnish car, and expenses, to sell our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company X 340, Springfield, Ill.





**GEORGE H. PARKER**  
R. R. 9, Fort Wayne, Indiana

**MR. PARKER** says: "I have worn Ball-Band rubber footwear for twenty years, so when the Mishko Shoe came out I thought I would see if the Red Ball on work shoes meant as much as it does on rubbers. It does.

"I used to have to resole my shoes two or three times, at a cost of 50 to 60 cents each time if I put the soles on myself, or \$1.00 or \$1.25 if I had them resoled in town. I don't have to bother about resoling at all with the Mishko Shoes, because the Mishko sole lasts as long as the uppers and at the same time outlasts two or three ordinary soles.

"I pay a little more for the Mishko Shoes to begin with, but that isn't the way to figure it. Look what I save in resoling costs, not to mention the time lost in doing it and the discomfort of walking around on rough ground in soles getting thinner and thinner. No, sir, unless I see a Red Ball on the heel of a shoe, I don't buy it."

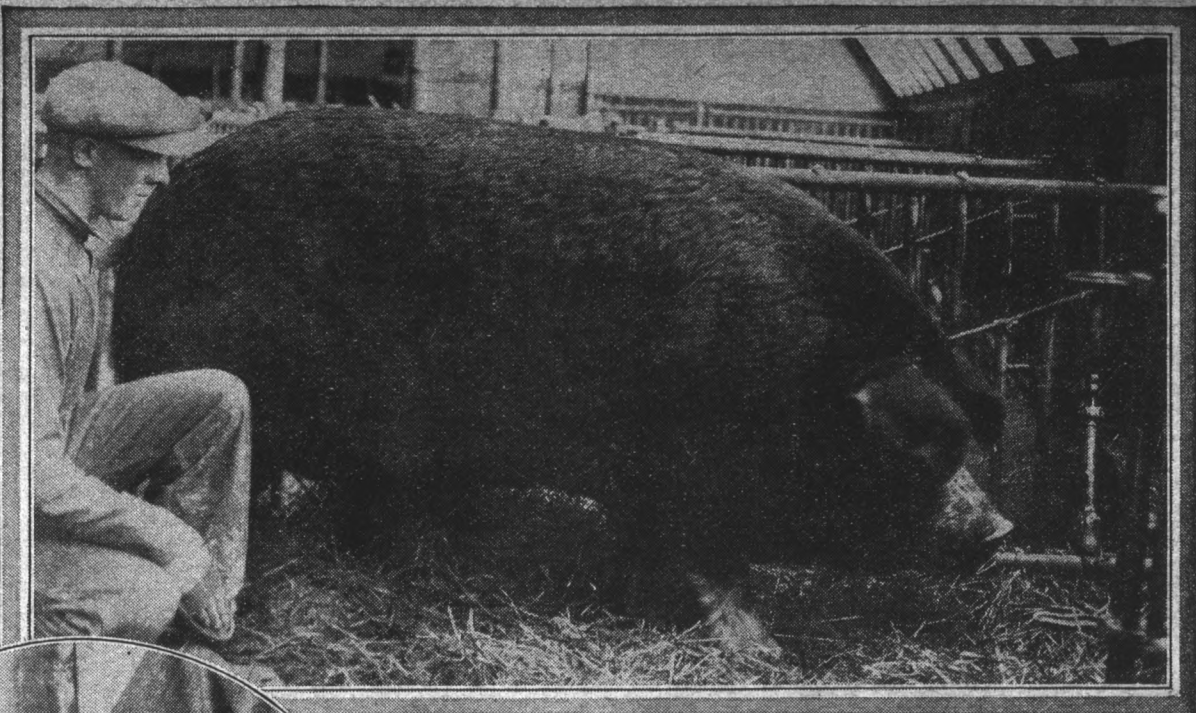


**HENRY MARTIN**  
Clinton, Mass.

**I BOUGHT** a pair of Ball-Band Moccasin Work Shoes about 18 months ago, and the original soles have not yet worn out.

"I am a line inspector employed by the New England Power Co. and my work takes me through the hardest of walking through swamps, woods and all kinds of hard, rough going.

"They are the best wearing shoes I have ever had, and will continue to wear them and tell my friends about them."



**JOHN KOCH**

Rawleigh Ideal Farms, Freeport, Ill.

**EVERY RAISER** of pure-blooded Poland China hogs has heard of Rawleigh Ideal Farms. Here is the home of Sun Ray No. A5, a boar that sired two two-ton litters.

He is shown in the photograph, with Mr. Koch, the only man on the Rawleigh Farms who dares get into a pen with him without a hurdle. "Looking after 1000 head of pure-blood hogs," says Mr. Koch, "requires a lot of footwork in all kinds of weather and over all kinds of

ground. I find the Ball-Band heavy dull sandal the most convenient overshoe for all-round farm wear. It is heavy enough for most wet weather outdoors and yet light enough for work in the hog house. It keeps my feet off the cold concrete floors, and yet keeps my shoes dry when I have to step in the mud or wet.

"I always ask for Ball-Band rubbers and look for the Red Ball trade mark because experience has taught me it pays to do so."



## They have solved the work shoe problem

*These men, whether working around the house, in the barn or on the job, say that the Mishko Shoe gives them more comfort and longer wear than any other shoe they've ever worn.*

**T**ENDING market, raising hogs, or stringing telephone wires is work that puts footwear to severe tests. Millions of outdoor workers all over the United States, like those quoted here, have found from years of experience that the one sure way to get not only foot comfort but also *more days wear* in rubber and woolen footwear is to ask for Ball-Band and look for the Red Ball Trade Mark. They also get the same long service out of work shoes that are now a part of the Ball-Band line. These are known

as the Mishko Shoes. The soles are a special Ball-Band product and outwear two or three ordinary soles. You can have them either nailed or sewed on. Mishko Shoes are also made with high lace tops.

They are sold by most Ball-Band dealers, and there are Ball-Band dealers everywhere. If you have any difficulty getting what you want, write us for the name of a nearby dealer who can fit you. Mishawaka Rubber & Woolen Mfg. Co., 328 Water St., Mishawaka, Ind.



Look for the  
RED BALL  
trade mark

# BALL-BAND

## RUBBER - LEATHER AND WOOLEN FOOTWEAR

BOOTS · LIGHT RUBBERS · HEAVY RUBBERS · ARCTICS · GALOSHES · SPORT AND WORK SHOES