

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
LIVE STOCK  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

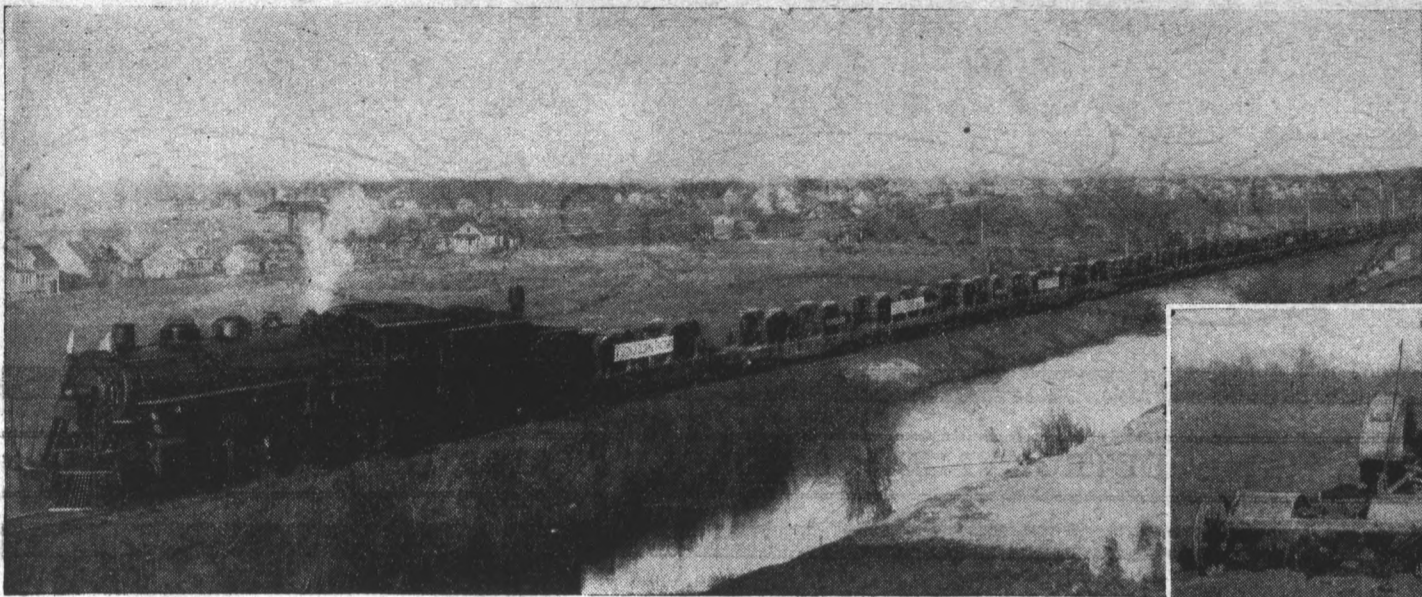
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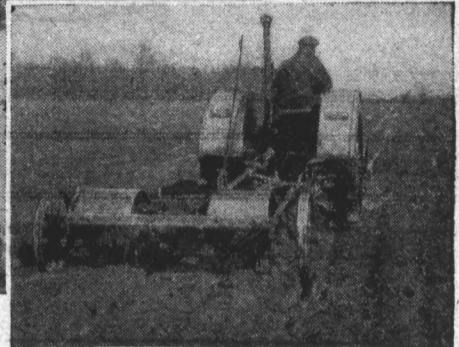
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1927

Whole No. 4754





BELOW: Rear view of the McCormick-Deering 15-30 and the new corn stubble pulverizer developed by the Harvester engineers to destroy stalks and borers left in the field.



## Three Trainloads of McCormick-Deering Tractors *off to fight the Corn Borer*

**T**HE U. S. Department of Agriculture, in carrying out its carefully organized program for corn borer control, has recently put into service several hundred McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractors. The illustration above shows the first special train of tractors leaving one of the tractor plants of the Harvester Company.

The emergency order was given precedence over regular tractor deliveries, the entire consignment being headed eastward at once, going to the infested areas in three trainloads. Over a hundred International Motor Trucks were hurried overland for use in delivering tractors and other equipment to the various sections.

### 800 Corn Stubble Pulverizers

As further weapons in the borer warfare the government is using 800 corn stubble pulverizers, a special implement designed by the Engineering Department of the Company to aid in destroying the pest which has been wintering in the corn stubble of the east central states. The pulverizer is a sturdy 2-row implement which occupies an important place in the eradication program. It covers 25 to 30 acres a day and is operated by power from the tractor.

### Heavy-Duty Tractor Power

These McCormick-Deering Tractors are all of the heavy-duty 15-30 h. p. size, especially qualified by their three-plow capacity and three-way power delivery—drawbar, belt, and power take-off—to play a major part in the government's plans for corn borer control.



War is declared on the Borer

**P**OWER and machines must hold the front line trenches against the European corn borer which is threatening the corn belt.

The prime objective is to kill the borer or rid the fields of the stalks that harbor the borer. Pulverizing the stubble or turning it under by super-clean plowing, turning the corn into ensilage for the silo or into shredded fodder, low cutting with a special attachment for corn binders are among the practices recommended by the authorities.

*We will mail to any address free illustrated booklets regarding the corn borer, its history, the official plans for its control, mechanical and other methods of procedure.*

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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  
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NUMBER XV

## Corn Borer Campaign Starts

*Regional Demonstrations Show How Some of the Practical Problems are Met*

FULLY twelve hundred farmers gathered on a farm near Milan last Monday to witness the first machinery demonstration meeting in the 1927 spring clean-up program on account of the European corn borer. With but few exceptions there seemed to be a general spirit of cooperation evident among the farmers, particularly those living in the more heavily infested areas of the state.

The educational work is in charge of the Michigan State College men. It is the purpose of these men to utilize, as far as possible, the equipment already found on farms. With care, most of the farmers probably will be able to get by with their present equipment. Others will find it advantageous to procure larger plows especially designed to turn stubble and corn stalks completely under. In some cases, too, it will be necessary to use the stubble shredder to do a job that will meet the requirements of the inspectors.

It is the opinion of these men that plowing will do much in the control of the borer, if properly done. When plowed down the borers come to the surface, but if no corn remnants are left on the surface the borers perish from the action of the sun and air, are eaten by birds, insect enemies, or other predators. Where corn remnants are left on the surface the borers will take refuge, and pupate therein, and finally become moths to further propagate their kind. This shows why it is necessary to completely turn under

or destroy every particle of the corn plant.

At the Milan demonstration, farmers were shown that it is possible to do a clean job of plowing under corn stalks in a field where the corn had been husked standing. This work possibly can be done a little more effectively where one has plenty of power, as in a tractor. However, quite as good work was done here with three and four-horse teams.

An important item in connection with plowing under corn remnants is

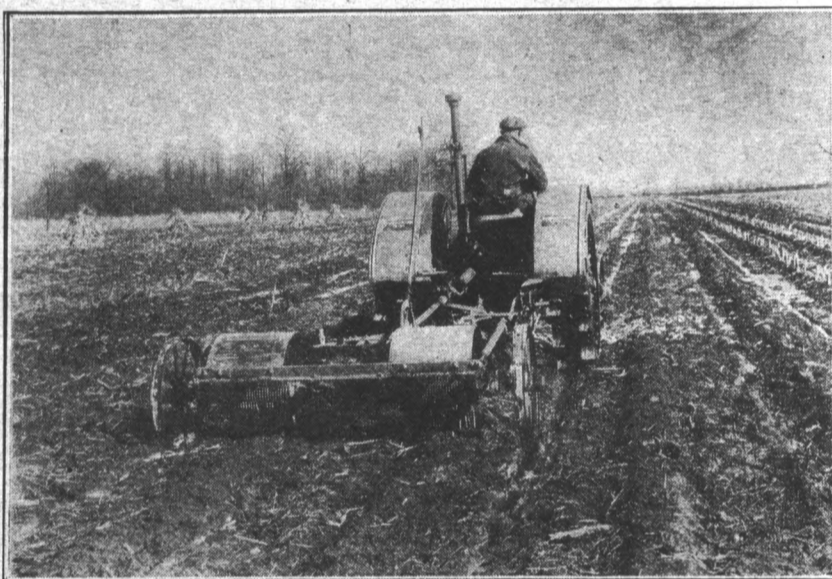
the use of wires or chains to carry the stalks completely under the furrow. Probably wires serve best. These are attached to the coulter shaft and allowed to drag underneath the furrow. The weight of the furrow keeps the wires taut. The tension can be regulated by the length of the wire used. Lengths ranging from ten to twelve feet are employed. While one wire serves very satisfactorily, two and three to each plow do the best job. In using the chain one end is fastened to the plow beam at the coulter, and

the other end to the right end of the eveners. If chain does not crowd into the furrow sufficiently, a knot can be tied, leaving a loop of the chain to fall back under the furrow, thus keeping it where it will accomplish the greatest good.

The stubble shredder was also demonstrated. This implement did the best work in corn stubble. The revolving knives are operated from a power take-off from the tractor. Two rows are shredded at a time, enabling the operator to cover a considerable acreage in a day. This implement destroys the borers by mechanical means.

It was explained that the inspectors would require that all the corn remnants be out of sight before they would allow a farmer the \$2.00 per acre made available by the state and federal governments. On the other hand, if the work was not satisfactorily done, and it became necessary to do additional work to place the fields in proper shape, the cost of this work will be charged against the farmer as a tax. Corn fields are supposed to be properly cleaned up by May 1.

It was evident that a multitude of unusual conditions will present themselves in the prosecution of this work. However, there appeared to be a general desire on the part of the farmers to meet the requirements, if they can learn the proper method of performing the work. County agents in the quarantined counties are helping farmers in unraveling some of these unusual situations.



The Stubble Shredder at Work. Observe How Completely it Destroys the Stubble. Shreds Two Rows at a Time.

## These Farmers Depend on Sugar Beets

*Find the Crop a Good One in their Rotations and in Distributing Labor*

NOT a few thrifty farmers of the sugar beet and bean area of eastern Michigan, face the future with serene confidence, because they have kept their soil fertile and have held the wolf at a safe distance from their doors by raising cattle and growing cash crops in moderation consistent with scientific rotation.

Types of this class are George Wheeler and James Reed, of Isabella county, and John Schwab and Fred Martin, of Bay county. Their philosophy was tersely expressed recently by Mr. Schwab when he said:

"The farmer must like his business to make a success of it. He has many discouraging things to contend with, but if his mental attitude is right, he soon adjusts himself to the ups and downs, goes ahead and gets his work done. It is all in a life-time and the farm is as good a place as I know of to carry on."

This Bay farmer has devoted himself for the last seventeen years to the improvement of a thriving property of 240 acres. He has forty head of stock, including Holstein milkers, scrupulously cared for and comfortably stabled. He feeds what he grows, aside from his cash crops.

"My oats last year would have brought me on the market, barely enough to pay the taxes on the oat ground and the cost of the seed," he

observed. "But by feeding them, I will realize a fair profit. My stock affords me just about enough manure to keep my ground fit."

While not all of his land is adapted to sugar beets, Mr. Schwab always has included beets in his four-year rotation and says the yields have run as high as seventeen tons to the acre. His beets never have failed entirely, the yield having been light, he said, in but two years of the seventeen.

"I have found the sugar beets indispensable," he declared, "because they stand all kinds of grief and can be harvested in very bad weather, while I always know before seeding time what I am going to get for them."

George Wheeler, Isabella county farmer, learned scientific agriculture at the Michigan State College, from which he was graduated. He keeps on his 160 acres, at all times, three to four milch cows and ten to fifteen beef cattle, which are increased in the winter to forty, together with fifty or sixty ewes. About 120 acres are suitable to the growing of sugar beets and beans, and the rotation is planned to include ten acres of beans and fifteen acres of sugar beets each year. Mr. Wheeler admits that his best ground is not the best, but says that this crop with his cattle, have proved his best source of revenue.

"I get from two to four tons of beet

tops from an acre," he remarked, "and have found this material a valuable asset, as it keeps my stock well supplied and delays necessary opening of my silo until the ground freezes—usually late in December. I devote twenty-five acres to corn one year, seed it to beans and beets the next, raise oats and barley on it the third, and end the cycle by seeding to alfalfa. This rotation makes the work easy to handle, as the crops are seasonably put in at different times, while the harvest also comes on in a way enabling me to take care of one thing at a time without neglecting any crop.

"The beets, in my estimation, have the advantage over other cash crops because of their definite price, their ruggedness, and the long growing season, and the fact that they are the only crop in which noxious weeds can be controlled, as field labor furnished by the sugar companies removes these weeds with grass, from the rows."

James Reed employs a four-year rotation similar to that followed by Mr. Wheeler, but does not raise beans. He has grown sugar beets for the last fifteen years, with yields frequently running from thirteen to fifteen tons to the acre. His beets averaged thirteen tons to the acre last year, notwithstanding adverse weather conditions.

Like Messrs. Schwab and Wheeler, he cultivates the beet crop from six to eight times in the growing season.

The Isabella farmer keeps about 100 chickens, nine to twelve cows to milk, and a registered Holstein sire. He raises feed for this stock, with the exception of a little protein matter, the cost of which, last year, was \$80.

"When I bought the eighty acres I am on, nine years ago," he asserted, "I was in debt on it \$6,800. My cows and sugar beets enabled me to pay the last penny of this obligation five years later."

Fred Martin, who also has made a success of dairy farming, is careful as to rotation of his crops, and has found that diversification pays well.

"I will admit," he said, "that if I had not had the sugar beets to fall back on in lean years, I would not be here today. The beets are invaluable to this section, and I do not know what would happen to prices of other crops if all the ground now used to grow beets were put into something else to add to the problem of over-production."

"Ask any hardware man or the tax collector in a beet-growing locality and he will tell you when the time comes for farmers to pay their larger bills, just who raises beets and who does not. For it is the beet grower who seldom falls."

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VOLUME CLXVIII NUMBER FIFTEEN

DETROIT, APR. 9, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Plan Crops Carefully

FARMERS cannot be too cautious in changing their rotation program this spring. The decrease of nine per cent in the

acreage of fall grains, due to unfavorable weather, has somewhat complicated the present planting situation on many farms.

Many changes will come if present intentions are carried out. Government reports indicate an increase for Michigan of two per cent in the acreage of oats, one per cent in hay, and twenty per cent in the acreage of barley. Corn promises to be about normal, thanks to the corn borer. The potato acreage for Michigan will jump sixteen per cent if early plans are carried out, while the country promises an increase of fifteen per cent. Serious losses the past two years to bean growers probably will result in a decrease of about twenty-five per cent in the acreage of this crop. Many bean farmers will substitute sugar beets for a portion of their bean acreage.

Some of these changes will, without doubt, prove beneficial. For instance, the change from beans to sugar beets should prove advantageous. One cannot help, however, looking upon the increase in potato acreage as a sad omen to the producers of this crop. If the number of acres devoted to potatoes could be held on a par with that of the past two years, the outlook would be hopeful. But, with no way of controlling the amount planted, the matter must be left to the growers.

The class who frequently brings the greatest hardships to agriculture, is those farmers who, thinking themselves wise, plant abundantly when their neighbors are seeking to put the business on a better footing by following a normal program. How such a situation can be controlled is an unsolved agricultural problem.

Farmers Lose First Round

LAST week the Michigan Senate passed the farmers' anti-trespass bill by a vote of twenty-four to six. But before passing it, its teeth were all carefully extracted, so as to render it practically harmless to trespassing hunters and fishermen, and leave the farmers of the state but a semblance of the protection which the bill was designed to give them, in which form it will go to the House. The report of our Lansing correspondent, which will be found on page 488, will inform the reader as to what the senators did to this bill before voting for its passage.

It is evident that a majority of the members of the state Senate are not in favor of giving the farmers of Michigan the power to protect their property which is in successful operation in other states. At least seventeen of our state senators are not disposed to satisfy a demand for just legislation of this character, which was recognized and advocated by the governor in his message, and which many leading conservationists favor. It would be pertinent for the farmer constituents of these senators to ask them for their reasons for this action, and request a reconsideration of their views at this time.

This is but the first round in the farmers' battle for the right to protect their property which is enjoyed by the farmers of other states. The result is not in any way an indication of the final outcome. It is merely a challenge to the farmers to show their mettle and staying qualities.

The Boy Educator

WE used to think that we should seek counsel and advice from those of age and experience. But nowadays conditions are different. Things have moved fast in the past quarter century, because the hard bumps of experience are being taken by scientists who specialize in getting experience along certain lines, mainly through the old trial-and-error methods, and then give the results to the world.

Men who were born fifty or more years ago, when the older methods were still in vogue, often do not realize the change that has taken place, and therefore, as was the custom in the past, hesitate to open their minds to new findings. For that reason, the youth who has been born in this new era, and has been taught in it, often becomes our teacher. He teaches by doing, the most convincing method there is, instead of by telling.

We recently received a letter from a young man, who told of how he put it over on dad. Dad let the boy have one acre of the five-acre potato field. The boy planted certified seed, rogued his plantation, and did painstakingly, other things he had learned. The father smiled knowingly, but at harvest time the boy was the one who smiled, for his one acre produced more than dad's four, and the quality was far superior to that of dad's. All of his potatoes were marketed right at home at high prices—dad bought them.

One Thing at a Time

THAT the farmer lacks right now the ready money that the city man has, is the opinion of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, as expressed before the Better Homes Conference held in Washington last week. Therefore, in looking toward the bettering of home conditions on the farm, if the makers of home conveniences want to increase the demand for these conveniences on the farm, they must invent things adaptable to the conditions which surround the farm home. There must, he believes, be less expensive heating plants, less costly kitchen facilities for lighting, cooking, sewage disposal, and

radio sets adaptable to farm use. But isn't that just what we have been hoping and praying for for a long time? We've wanted running water in the kitchen, a lighting system, a heating plant, a bathroom, and other labor-saving conveniences all these years but, in so many cases, they have seemed beyond the reach of the family pocketbook. Now, if through the Better Homes Campaign some concerted action could be effectively directed along this line, it would be a splendid thing.

But in the meantime, are we going to stand by and wait? At best, such a movement could work but slowly. All the time our boys and girls are growing up. They are forming their ideals, with a normal young person's desire to attain them. Whether they are to stay on the farm, or whether they will follow the urge to seek their opportunity in the city, depends very largely upon how satisfying is their home life on the farm.

If we can take but one small step to make farm life more happy and convenient, it might be more advisable to do it now than to wait until farm home conveniences are cheaper. Housecleaning time is the logical time to make improvements. If we continue to add even small conveniences regularly, son and daughter will be impressed that dad and mother are really on the job, are not just getting along, and that life on the farm doesn't really lack so much after all.

2,000,000 Acre Garden

WE are becoming a nation of eaters of greens. Persistent health education, especially in relation to balanced diets and proper food, is bearing fruit in the thousands of acres of "garden sass" that we are growing annually.

It wasn't so long ago that we subsisted chiefly on the bread and butter, meat, and potato diet. In those days the farm garden patch was left almost entirely to the care of the women folks, and cold pack of canning vegetables and fruits was believed to be a mysterious process of preserving these foods, that could be practiced only by those provided with expensive equipment.

But constant education in the value of vitamins has made our nation's garden grow in size and variety. Exclusive of potatoes, it now measures over two million acres. The farm garden patch has developed into a family enterprise in which every member takes pride, and looks forward with anticipation. Since mother has learned how to can anything that she can grow, the garden holds a primary place in providing the family's yearly food supply.

Spring has officially opened, and if the family's supply of vitamins are to be assured for the coming year, we need to give our careful attention early to planting the tiny seeds that have the health of the nation sealed in their jackets.

On the Production of Food

IS it possible, as a great manufacturing genius has asserted, to produce the food necessary for the maintenance of the human race by the aid of labor-saving machinery in the hands of a comparatively few people working but eight hours per day for twenty or thirty days each year?

Can we cast aside the experience of farmers for past ages in their effort to produce food economically and abundantly? Will men survive and thrive on a few staple cereals? Can babies live without milk? Will the race maintain a high state of civilization without animal fats in its diet? Furthermore, if people can do these things, will they?

It is a bit hard on the imagination to think of farmers living in town and being employed at manufacturing for

ten or eleven months and then go to the farms for twenty or thirty days each year to plant and harvest the crops. In other words, it is difficult to think of agriculture as a mere adjunct to manufacturing.

We think of agriculture as a mode of living, as well as a business enterprise. It is a sort of balance wheel in our civilization, and if we see things correctly, agriculture ought to have the assistance of the commercial world in planning a policy that will make farming permanent and enduring, instead of efforts to stifle and crush it, to the detriment, not alone of agriculture, but of all classes, as other civilizations have done.

Us

THE other night, at hay-hitting time for her, little Susie was playing around the stove in the same kind of clothes we kids used to wear when we went into the swimming hole.

I sat looking at her and said, "Ain't we wonderful folks? There's little Susie running around, and what makes her go? And inside is all the machinery of living. There's heart, lungs, stomach, kidneys, and so forth, all doing their work to keep her agoing in good health. These organs do work we folkses, with all our smartness, can't do."

They talk about shock absorbers, and carburetors, and etc., on automobiles. Well, human beings hit the road lots harder and don't need no shock absorbers to protect our machinery. We jump and run and climb, turn upside down, and everything else,

and still our machinery keeps going. And this machinery furnishes us energy to think, feel, hear, smell and taste all the good things this world is got. There ain't no machine what is as great as the human machine, 'cause there ain't no machine what'll do what the human machine will. It's better'n most machines, 'cause it kin take care of itself.

But the way most of the human machines is running, we ain't very good machinists. We fuss to beat the band if our auto don't hit on all fours, sixes, or eights, and we try to find out what's the trouble. We change oil, and try different kinds of gas, but when it comes to us, we throw any old thing in, and then kick a sore toe if our carburetors don't take care of the fuel we give 'em.

I see there's some folkses what are trying to run on alcohol. They ain't making a very good success of it, because our machinery ain't built to run on alcohol any more'n a auto is made to run on grape juice. And there's some folkses that don't think they can run without seeing some smoke coming out of themselves, so they just puff away and put in the clutch. But the best engineers say it ain't smoke that makes power, but smoke shows power is being wasted. But lots o' folkses seem to have lots of fun making steam engines out of themselves.

There's just a few of us what try to figure out what kind of stuff we should put into ourselves for the best running of our machinery.

But come to think of it from the machinery side of the question, Sofie is lots more wonderful than I ever thought she was. She's really quite a piece of machinery, when you come to think of it. HY SYCKLE.

While we cannot eliminate all of the European corn borers now feeding on, and living in American vegetation, we can eliminate a high percentage of them, providing we follow special farm practices designed to interrupt the life cycle of this insect.



# Progress in Blueberry Culture

*Possibilities of Success Good When Fundamentals are Understood*

By Stanley Johnston

*Supt. South Haven Experiment Station*

FOR nearly seventy years spasmodic attempts have been made to improve the wild blueberry. One-by one these attempts were abandoned for probably three reasons. In the first place, the supply of berries from the wild plants was abundant for all needs. Secondly, the plants were not easily propagated, and finally, it was not realized that an acid soil was essential for the blueberry plant. Ignorance of this requirement often resulted in plants being placed in an alkaline soil, where they became sickly and soon died. As a result of these losses, it was thought that the blueberry plants was difficult to transplant, an erroneous idea in the light of present day knowledge.

Within the last few years, the wild blueberry crop has become very uncertain. The great blueberry fields of northern Maine which furnish nearly all of the blueberries for canning, have been invaded by the destructive blueberry maggot. It is extremely doubtful whether the maggot can be controlled under wild conditions. Also, the promiscuous burning of the blueberry plains which served as a rough-and-ready method of pruning, and to keep down competing vegetation, has been prohibited in many states, due to the danger of forest fires. In many parts of northern United States, wild blueberry bogs of the high bush type have been cleared and the land used for other purposes.

Aside from these blows to the wild blueberry, a great deal of valuable information with reference to blueberry culture, has been accumulated within the past twenty years, largely through the efforts of Dr. F. V. Coville, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Miss Elizabeth White, of Whitesbog, N. J. Selected varieties of great size have been developed, and while the propagation of plants is still very difficult, considerable progress has been made in that line.

As a result of these changed condi-

tions there has been a renewed interest in blueberry culture. To the enthusiast it might appear that we have plenty of idle land suited to the production of blueberries, that could be purchased cheaply; that the blueberry is a very popular fruit, and that the attractive new varieties would be very much in demand. It must be considered, however, that plants of the selected varieties are very high in price, due to the scarcity of propagating wood and the difficulty of propagation, and that in general, the growing of cultivated blueberries is a new industry and must be considered still in the experimental stage.

The essential requirements for a good blueberry soil are as follows:

1. The soil must be acid, and preferably a mixture of sand and peat, although the plants will do quite well if there is not much peat in the soil. A clay soil is not satisfactory, even though acid.

2. There should be a continuous supply of soil moisture during the growing season. The berries will not

attain normal size if the soil is too dry. A soil with the water table rather high is preferred.

3. To those who have seen a wild blueberry plantation in winter or spring, it may seem strange that the plants can suffer from poor drainage. These wild plants, however, are usually growing on hummocks made from old rotted stumps or logs. Being shallow rooted, they are therefore provided with good drainage. In portions of the planted fields at Whitesbog, the ill effects of poor drainage can readily be seen. Planting on ridges will overcome the poor drainage problem to some extent.

Lands which fulfill the above requirements are usually situated in low places, such as swamps or low flat areas around small lakes and streams. These locations are naturally subject to spring frosts. There is some evidence to show that the large amount of water in the wild bogs in the spring, serves, to some extent, as a protection against frost. At least, it is known that bogs that have been drained have

been thereafter unreliable producers in many cases in spite of the fact that the plants were making a satisfactory growth, indicating suitable soil moisture conditions. This situation, while it has not been proved by experimental evidence, suggests the advisability of avoiding locations that are extremely low, or very subject to frosts.

## Propagation.

The most economical way to propagate any hard-wooded tree or shrub, is by means of rooting cuttings. Unfortunately, the blueberry is one of the most difficult to propagate in such a manner. In fact, experienced propagators have only rooted, on the average, twenty-five per cent of their cuttings when grown under glass, and receiving very careful attention. The unexperienced propagator will have better success in obtaining new plants by mound layering or stumping. Stumping, which is probably the easiest method, consists of cutting the old plant down to within two inches of the ground. A box frame about six inches high is then placed around the plant, and a soil mixture of one-half peat and one-half sand, is placed in the box so that the crown of the plant is covered about an inch. In pushing their way through the soil, the basal parts of the new shoots are transformed into rootstocks, and by late fall will have a few small roots in a majority of cases. The following spring the shoots can be severed from the old crown and grown in a cold frame or protected place for a year before setting in the field. The old stump can be used again for a second crop of shoots. This method of propagation may also be of value to the owner of an especially fine wild bush from which he wishes to obtain plants.

## Nursery Stock and Planting Suggestions.

The Joseph J. White Company, of Whitesbog, N. J., is the only source of supply for plants of the improved (Continued on page 496).



Pioneer Variety, Two and One-half Years Old, is a Promising Variety.

# The Hen Sat on the Ax

*---But She Couldn't Hatchet*

By Harv Hess

IT was a hot, sultry morning in the good old month of January. Right away, some of you Michiganders and Michigeese are going to take me up on that. And I wouldn't blame you because, personally, I never yet saw a day in January that could even be called lukewarm. But this scene doesn't happen to be laid in Michigan. The event which I am about to chronicle transpired in a locality situated slightly north of Jerusalem, through which the historical river Jordan flowed, and where every month was August.

On this particular day, a bunch of Yiddish lumberjacks were strutting their stuff in the forest bordering the Jordan. The woods fairly rang with the sound of the ax, accompanied by the shouts and songs of the men, while old Mama Earth would shake and tremble every few minutes, as some huge hemlock, at the cry of "timber," would come crashing down.

Over in one corner of the clearing, and within a few feet of the river, a young buck was hammering away on an enormous rock elm; had been, in fact, since the seven o'clock whistle blew. You see, in those balmy days there were no saws—the entire operation of felling a tree being done with a single-bitted ax. Not so good. Well, about eleven o'clock, this bird begins to get tired swinging on one tree all morning so, in a moment of fury, he

makes a particularly vicious lunge at the gash. Right in mid air the ax bids bye-bye to its handle, flies through space for twenty feet or so, then takes a dive way out in the middle of the Jordan.

The chopper was credited on the score sheet with one unavoidable error but, if you ask me, I don't think it was so much of an accident. I know of kids who have busted a hoe when they thought, that by so doing, they'd get out of some mean job, and I'd almost be willing to bet a good shirt that this huckleberry loosened up the wedge which held the head in place, before taking that last swing. I can even see him congratulating himself on his ruse, and figuring on the possibility of now getting a job on the skidway, a much easier method of earning his three dollars per day.

No such luck, though. At this juncture the boss happens along and, spying our hero in the act of doing nothing, and doing it well, he yells:

"Hey, you, is this your birthday? Where's your ax?"

"Don't ax me," replies the jack, trying to look indifferent, "the last time I seen it, it was headed for the middle of the drink. It will help make the waves choppy."

Now, there happened to be some

visitors present that day, and among them was an old boy by the name of Elisha, who was noted for his ability to help folks out of difficulties. Overhearing the conversation between the boss and his chopper, he steps over and, discovering what it's all about, he asks:

"Just where did this tool enter the water?"

"As near as I can tell you, right about there," answers the axman, pointing to a spot some little distance from shore.

Elisha cuts a stick, throws it near the point indicated and, while the people gawked in open-mouthed amazement, that old ax rose to the surface, snapped into a breast stroke and swam right up to them, just as though it was a trained carp.

And that's that.

Twenty-eight hundred years after this happened, I worked with a rooster up here in Snow Man's Land that could do everything else with an ax except, perhaps, make it swim. Grab a chair for a few minutes while I saw a little wood.

Along about this season of the year, us boys who are lucky enough to own a woodlot, get out the old grindstone and start playing a tune in A-sharp. And by the way, did you ever take an

ax that had been used for some little diversion like trimming concrete or cutting nails, and then put a chopping edge on it? There's easier ways of breaking your back, ain't there? I remember the first time I ever cranked a single-gear grindstone. I'd been pumping the old thing for two solid hours and, finally summoning all my reserve strength, I leans over to the frog that was holding the ax and whispers:

"Say, if you're trying to see which wears out first, the grindstone or the ax, why I'll bet on myself."

"You ain't tired are you?" says he, "I've just got the rust wore off one side of one of these bits."

"You don't intend to sharpen both bits, do you?"

"Of course I do."

"Then, brother," I replied, "here's where I resign. My birthstone doesn't happen to be a grindstone."

"Oh, keep your shirt on a little while longer," returned this egg, "we'll soon be finished."

"I'm just one breath and a half from being finished right now," I gasped.

But I did manage to stay with it until we got both edges sharp enough, though why they ever put two bits on an ax is a mystery to me. It keeps me busy dodging one.

This pardner of mine was a grizzled old veteran of the woods who had begun work in a lumber camp at the ten-

der age of fourteen. He had been at it nearly fifty years and, believe me, he knew his trade from A. to Christmas. To me, it was beautiful to watch him work. He'd step up to a big beech, take a squint up the trunk to see which way she leaned and where the largest limbs were; glance around casually to determine if any trees were liable to be in the path of its fall; take into consideration the wind; see that there was no brush which might catch his ax during one of its descents; then, after satisfying himself everything was jake, he'd step back and hop to it. When the tree was down, it laid exactly where he figured.

I remember one time we were about to drop a particularly mean looking beech. It was crooked, had many huge limbs to tangle with others, and stood in the midst of half a dozen more good-sized trees. You see, where you are thinning timber, it isn't as easy as where you begin at one side of a piece of timber and take everything. The notch he cut in it indicated where he expected it to fall—right between two big maples—and to me it looked impossible. So I said to him:

"It may do it, but here's a five dollar bill that says she doesn't fall in the groove."

Without a word, he cuts a stake, steps off ten paces from the base of Mrs. Beech and drives his stake into the ground right where he said she'd fall. As we finished sawing it through, and it started downward, one of its limbs, catching an adjacent tree, deflected its course so that it landed squarely on the stake. And my five spot found another home. It shows, though, how carefully he estimated every angle.

My, how he could chop! With me, it's all I can do to hit the tree when I'm chopping, let alone come within a foot of where I'm aiming. I swing an ax like a hammock. I get squared away, take a wicked lunge at my tree and, if I hit it at all, I probably dislodge a segment of wood almost big enough to see. By the time I've swung ten times my tongue hangs out like a beagle's. With my buddie, every single stroke went home, and great, large chips would fly in all directions. Honest to Kansas, I couldn't eat soup any

easier than he could chop. The interval between his ninety-ninth and one-hundredth stroke was exactly the same as between his first and second. And while my stumps looked like they'd been chewed off by a beaver, his appeared to have been finished by a cabinet maker.

I hate to think that it is about to become a lost art; that the lumberjack will soon go the route of the corset manufacturer. The next generation won't know a basswood if it falls on them.

But to return to the woods. That day, after he had notched our first tree, he turns to me and asks:

"Can you saw wood?"

"You mean, 'can I see wood,' don't you?"

"You'll both see and saw plenty before we're through. Just grab one end of that saw and don't bear down on it too hard."

After we'd jazzed it back and forth fifteen or twenty times, he says:

"Say, if you want to ride, why don't you hire a taxi?"

"What's the matter, big boy, do I seem to be heavy on this thing?"

"I don't mind your riding it," he comes back, "but try and keep your feet from scraping the ground."

"All right, I'll try," I said, "but it seems to take entirely too long to get it down through one of these logs. I'd like to see this job finished in half an hour or so."

Nevertheless, I stuck it out for three weeks—until we finished—and I'm here to say that I wasn't one bit better then than when I started. I have come to the conclusion that the only place I can use an ax successfully is in the chicken coop on Saturday night. However, if you'll excuse me, I'm going to throw one little bouquet my way. I'll admit I don't know how to use an ax, but I know where and when, and that's more than my lumberjack partner does. Ten years ago he bought a forty-acre farm, twenty acres of which were fine, second-growth hardwood today, there's a scant three acres of timber left! His posterity won't have a stick of wood with which to warm their shins or their kids. There's a chip off the old block.

That's all.

## State Capitol News

By Our Lansing Correspondent

IT was a sadly mutilated Horton anti-trespass bill which was passed by the Senate twenty-four to six last Wednesday. Senator Horton started the move to pull the teeth from the bill when he proposed to strike out Section 4 from the measure. Provisions of Section 4 have been discussed in the columns of the Michigan Farmer, and probably most of the readers are fairly familiar with them. In brief, this section would have made the farmer a peace officer in so far as en-

### LIKE A MYSTERY?

THEN read the first installment of the Adventures of the Brown family on page 501. It will appear in short installments each week, chock full of action and highly seasoned with mystery. When you get acquainted with Father Brown and Mother Brown, Hal, Little Joe, and their sister Beth, you won't want to miss any of their doings. Don't forget the page—501.

forcing the provisions of the bill on his own land were concerned.

Then the senators began to shed crocodile tears over the poor boys that might have strayed innocently onto somebody else's land, and so they sponsored various amendments to soften the penalties provided in the original bill. The situation became so tangled that even some of the veteran members probably didn't know on just

what they were voting, but anyway, before they finished with it they had stricken out the minimum jail sentence for second or subsequent offenses.

Then, too keep up the work of rendering the bill as impotent as possible, an amendment sponsored by Senator Howard F. Baxter, of Grand Rapids, was adopted, which struck at the very heart of the measure by taking out the provision which required a person to secure the "written" consent of the owner or his agent before trespassing.

Senator Horton defended the measure, saying that he wanted to put farm property on the same basis as property in the city, and make it as "sacred" against unwelcome invasion.

Horse-play was very much in evidence in the final consideration of this measure. Senator Herbert J. Rushton, of Escanaba, sponsored an amendment to exempt the Upper Peninsula from its provisions. After this had been voted down ten to eighteen, Senator Arthur S. Wood, of Detroit, moved to exempt the Lower Peninsula. This was frowned upon by a vote of five to twenty-four.

The six senators who voted against this bill on final roll call, were Senators Bahorski, Condon, Jankowski and Wood, all of Detroit, Senator O'Connell, of Sanilac county, and Senator Rushton, of the Upper Peninsula.

On the day after the Senate had torn the Horton bill to shreds, the

House passed a bill by Representative David H. Brake, of Fremont, which is aimed at much the same situation. This bill as originally reported for general consideration would have forbidden any person from hunting in any manner on farm lands or farm woodlots connected therewith, without the written consent of the owner, or other properly authorized person. An amendment was adopted whereby the farmer might waive the necessity for the written permit, but unless this were specifically done, the law would apply as originally proposed. The House passed this bill seventy-seven to ten.

The Horton bill has now gone to the House, and the Brake bill to the Senate. As they cover much the same subject matter, it is not probable that both of them will be enacted into law. Either of them would be better than nothing, and would be a step in the right direction. Either of them would do away with the necessity for the farmer to post his property in order to have something to say relative to the actions of hunters trespassing thereon.

\* \* \*

The Senate committee on agriculture reported out the budget bill for the state department of agriculture without making any increase in the item for the payment of state indemnities for slaughtered tubercular cattle. As explained in the leading editorial in The Michigan Farmer of a week ago, the city of Detroit has passed a milk ordinance under the terms of which no milk can be sold in Detroit after January 1, 1928, which does not come from tested, tuberculosis-free herds. If no more than the usual amount is appropriated for indemnities, and if all of this money is expended in the counties in southeastern Michigan which are in the Detroit milk market area, it is doubtful if all the herds could be cleaned up in time to prevent Detroit's milk ban from depriving some dairymen of the market. Meanwhile, the testing would have to be stopped in the balance of the state, even where it is now in progress, and counties on the waiting list would continue to wait.

This bill is now before the Senate committee on finance and appropriations. There is a fair chance that increased funds for indemnities may be written into the measure somewhere in its journey through the Senate or the House.

\* \* \*

In the bill making appropriations to defray the expenses of the Legislature, the House incorporated an amendment to allow each member of the Legislature \$5.00 per day for expenses, in addition to the \$800 per two-year term, which is the salary specified by the constitution. The Senate isn't taking very kindly to this dubious proposal, and has referred it to the committee on finance and appropriations.

\* \* \*

A considerable measure of relief from the burden of excessively high school taxes is proposed in a bill by Representative William F. Turner, of Morley, which has passed the House with only three opposing votes. It would distribute \$2,000,000 from the proceeds of the state corporation tax to the school districts having more than the average school population in proportion to assessed valuation. The distribution would vary as the need.

\* \* \*

Typical of the rough sledding which agricultural legislation is receiving this session, is the unkind way in which the Senate is handling two bills aimed at chicken stealing. These measures were finally pushed through the House, but their reception in the Senate has been anything but friendly.

The Hall bill, intended to aid in the apprehension and conviction of chicken thieves, still reposes in the Senate committee on agriculture. The Huff

bill, which specifies definite penalties for various degrees of poultry stealing, finally was advanced to third reading in the Senate, only to be side-tracked back to the Senate committee on judiciary on motion of Senator Howard F. Baxter, of Grand Rapids.

Senator Barnard's proposed new soft drink law slid through the Senate without opposition. Its most important provision is that giving Michigan fruit growers who sell fresh fruit juices, protection against unfair competition from persons selling imitation and artificially colored beverages which are intended to deceive the purchaser. Under Senator Barnard's bill, such counterfeit fruit juice drinks would be required to bear the proper labels as specified.

### A NEW FARM RELIEF BILL.

IT is quite definitely settled that whatever farm relief bill comes up in the next Congress, it will not be the McNary-Haugen bill in its present form.

This appears to be the conclusion of some of the most ardent friends of the McNary-Haugen bill in the last Congress. They realize that there is no use to pass a bill that the President will not sign. The next bill will be a compromise measure modified to the extent that President Coolidge will sign it, if it passes Congress. This will mean the elimination of the equalization fee and the proposed method of choosing members of the federal farm board from a list of candidates nominated by the cooperative marketing organizations, one member from each of the twelve land bank districts.

## News of the Week

The U. S. Department of Commerce announced that the rubber conservation policy of this country has made it able to cope with foreign control of raw materials.

One hundred pigeons and three police dogs were burned to death when the frame building belonging to the Homestead Yarn Dyeing Company, of New Jersey, burned.

Great Britain has asked the United States to assist in punishing China for inflicting suffering on foreigners during the present Chinese civil war.

Henry Ford was injured when his Ford coupe was "side-swiped" and run into a ten-foot ditch near the entrance of his home at Dearborn, Michigan. He is recovering nicely at the Ford Hospital.

Lieut. Leigh Wade, of Cassopolis, Michigan, one of the famous around-the-world fliers, will attempt a non-stop flight across the Atlantic.

The Michigan public utilities commission granted the Michigan Associated Telephone Company the right to consolidate the Blissfield, Tecumseh, and Reading companies.

Thomas Edison is carrying on experiments with the hope of developing inexpensive fertilizers from water hyacinths which grow in profusion in Florida.

It is reported that Charles F. Hagan, of Geneva, N. Y., has produced a gasoline substitute which will be cheaper than gasoline and produce forty per cent more mileage. The formula is said to contain oil and tar.

The Cantonese at Nanking, China, have mounted heavy guns overlooking the Yangtse river and have trained them on British and American gun boats.

The Colorado supreme court has ruled that the King James version of the Bible is non-sectarian, and therefore its reading in public schools is not in conflict with the state constitution.

The U. S. bureau of good roads announced that there were 22,000,000 automobiles in use in this country in 1926.

The priests in Mexico have refused to come to terms with the Calles government or its successors, except on the basis of complete religious liberty.

An oil gusher has been found on the farm of Ferdinand Steltzried near Saginaw. As a result there is no land for sale within a considerable distance of Saginaw.

Chile has passed a law which will cancel all oil concessions. This law is designed to strike at Americans owning concessions there.

FARMERS RUSH ORDERS FOR EXPLOSIVES.

MICHIGAN farmers are taking advantage of the last opportunity to buy war salvage, and orders are rapidly mounting up in the Marquette office of Larry Livingston. Lower Peninsula farmers have ordered 161,000 pounds of pyrotol and the orders from Upper Peninsula total 100,000 pounds.

A 46,000 pound carload ordered for Houghton county is the largest carload of war salvage explosive which has been handled in the state. The following counties have orders in for carloads of pyrotol: Arenac, Midland, Oceana, Jackson, Mecosta, Missaukee, Ottawa, Osceola, Newaygo, Ontonagon, Houghton, Menominee and Baraga.

SCHOOL CHILDREN TO DO FORESTRY PLANTING.

A CITIZEN of Farwell presented the school in that town with ten acres of ground, with the provision that the area should be reforested. Orders have been placed for 20,400 Norway spruce, and 6,800 pines. These trees will be set by the school children, and it is expected that it will be possible to get an income from the sale of Christmas trees from the land within ten years. The pine will be left for a permanent stand.

REORGANIZE AT McBRIDES.

MEMBERS of the cooperative association at McBrides are considering the reorganization of the associations. Many of the state farmers' cooperative associations are finding it advantageous to reorganize their companies and incorporate them under a later act than was available at the time of their organization.

SEED CORN IS POOR.

TESTS made of seed corn in Livingston county indicate that a great deal of the corn which farmers had depended upon for their seed, will be valueless. Much of the corn tested has germinated less than fifty per cent. A few good supplies of seed have been found and these will be distributed as widely as possible.

KIWANIS MEMBERS HELP CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS.

KIWANIS club members of Paw Paw who are interested in boys' and girls' club work, are going to purchase certified seed potatoes and supply four bushels of seed to each of twenty-three potato club members in Van Buren county. The club members will pay for the seed potatoes with spuds grown from this seed.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE, BOYS.

THREE agricultural college scholarships will be awarded this year by the International Live Stock Exposition to the winners of the non-collegiate judging contest. No Michigan entrants have succeeded in placing in this event during the past three years, but club leaders expect that some good club teams will be entered from Michigan this year.

NEW SYSTEM OF INTRODUCING BETTER POTATO SEED.

MEMBERS of the New Era Potato Association in Oceana county recently held a meeting and discussed the relation between efficient production and marketing. The growers voted to have one member of their association grow seed from certified seed to be purchased this spring. In the fall, the other members of the association will exchange one and one-fourth bushels of table stock potatoes for one bushel of the crop grown from the certified seed.

# Good Fencing Makes Intensive Farming Pay

HAVE you revamped your fences to correspond with the new program of diversification of crops?

If not it's time to do it now.

The man who uses the same ideas and tools of 20 years ago is on the sure road to no profits.

Profits leak through run down fences. Valuable cattle break into growing crops and you lose part of your crops and often valuable animals as well.

Animal losses of this kind would buy a lot of fence. These are losses the farmer cannot recover but he can prevent them.



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

## Red Top GUARANTEED Steel Fence Posts

Good fences are not an expense but an investment.

The new method of farming depends on good fences.

With good fences you have "control" of your farming operations. You can rotate, not only your crops but your stock also—giving back to the land much of the fertility taken from it by the crops.

Your stock benefits by frequent change of pasture and disease has less opportunity to get a foothold.

Good fences, too, promote the salvage of grain by turning in stock after harvest—a practice that will almost pay for that fencing the first season or two.

And good fences depend on good posts. Be sure you get RED TOPS—because RED TOPS are made of tough, springy, long-lived railroad steel—a quality that makes it so easy for you to drive RED TOPS through any condition of soil—a quality that makes RED TOPS hold the

fence with the same steady security year after year for many years.

RED TOPS outlast 4 or 5 ordinary wood posts. No repairing, restapling nor replacing each year—time and expense saved. And RED TOPS are so easy to drive that one man with a RED TOP Driver, can drive more posts in one day than two men can set ordinary wood posts in a week. RED TOP posts are easily drawn and redriven in new locations—making easy the changing of a fence line or erecting temporary fencing for "hogging off" corn.

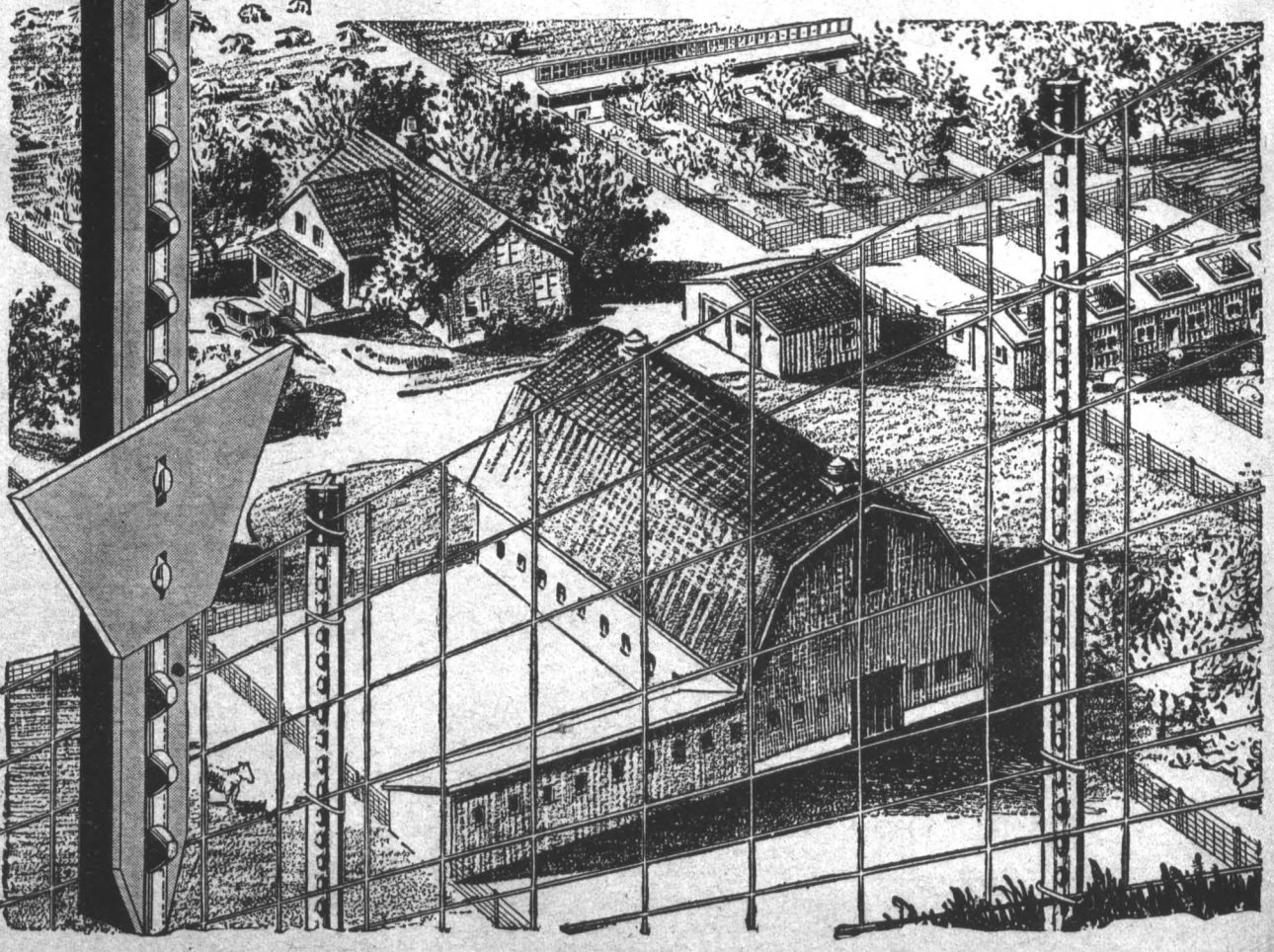
RED TOP posts in boundary, and cross fences give that "well kept" appearance to the farm that substantiates the idea that the farm owner is progressive and successful.

Go to your RED TOP dealer. He knows all about fence posts. Ask him to show and tell you why RED TOPS, in the long run, are the cheapest post you can buy.



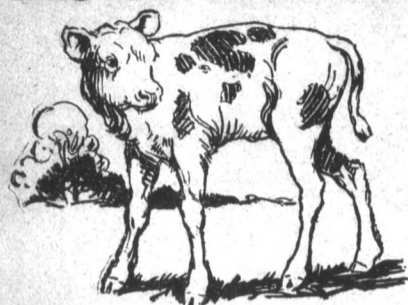
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# After the calf is born



## is when the cow needs pure salt most

INVESTIGATION has shown that immediately after calving time, cows are in particular need of salt. The milk flow then is greatest and lack of the right salt soon reflects itself in the distress of the animal.

Cattle, like all animals, know best when they need salt—and how much. But salt must be pure and pleasant to the taste or they will not satisfy their desire for it.

For that reason, many farmers and stockraisers keep Diamond Crystal handy in the barnyard and pen. They have found the stock will regularly and naturally visit the salt pile and eat all they require because it is pure, mild-tasting salt. It's the right salt to feed at any time—it assures good condition and better production.

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

*"The Salt that's all Salt."*

# Diamond Crystal Salt



**Free!**

We should like to send you a generous sample of Diamond Crystal Shaker salt and the interesting booklet, "101 Uses for Diamond Crystal Salt," without cost or obligation to you.

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO., Dept. 572 St. Clair, Michigan. Please send me, free, trial package and booklet, "101 Uses for Diamond Crystal Salt."

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# OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

## TENANT'S RIGHT TO ROUGHAGE.

I rented a farm last year and I am going to move soon. Can I move half of what is left of the fodder and bean pods? When I moved here I brought a lot of fodder and three tons of hay, and this all went back on this farm. Haven't I a right to move away as much as I moved on?"—M. G.

You should be guided by the terms of your contract in your dealings with the landlord.

Relative to roughage, the usual practice is where produce is brought on the farm by the tenant or landlord at the beginning of the leasing period, that the products be offset in some way which may be through purchase of share or supplying proper share to counterbalance. If one party furnishes

only one teacher would be necessary. There are now eleven children going to high school. Can they be transported without the vote of the people?—A. D. K.

By Act 79 Public Acts of 1921, districts not maintaining a high school are required to pay the high school tuition of any children of school age resident in the district, who have completed the eighth grade; the amount of the tax not to exceed the per capita cost per year for the preceding year in the high school where the children attend, nor to exceed \$60 per pupil unless voted at the annual meeting. Where there is not sufficient money in the general fund to pay the tuition notice by the guardian of the children of their intention to attend such a high school is required to be given before the fourth Monday in June. This act provides that the district paying the tuition may appropriate a larger sum by vote at the annual meeting, and may vote a tax to pay the transportation during the school days of such children. We do not find any statute making transportation compulsory.—Rood.

## LIABILITY OF CHILDREN FOR SUPPORT.

Mother dies, leaving father with three children. When the two girls became eighteen and sixteen years of age, they left home. The boy remained with the father, who became partially paralyzed and was unable to care for himself. The girls refused to help him. Now, \$4,000 has been left to father, daughters and son to be divided equally between them. Can the father claim a part of the girls' share of the money for raising them?—W. W.

The parent has no claim against the children for support or maintenance, even if they are of age, in the absence of express agreement to make such payment. It is presumed in the absence of express agreement, that the support is given and received in consideration of love and affection.

## LOSS ON PROPERTY SOLD.

We sold our hay to a party. The hay was in the barn, and in fine shape. The party that bought it baled the hay out of the barn and piled it up outside. That night it rained a little and the hay got wet. Now, the party refuses to take the hay. What can we do in this case?—Subscriber.

Something depends upon the terms of the contract. If the hay was bought in the barn and to be delivered there, there is no question about it. If the seller was to deliver the hay at another point, it would be presumed that the title remained in the seller until delivery at that point; and it would be presumed that title was retained until payment to be made on delivery. But even in this case a loss occasioned by the negligent act of the buyer would fall upon him; and that seems to be this case.—Rood.

## CORN STUBBLE LAND.

I have some low ground that I am going to sow to sweet clover. One end of the field is wet, medium heavy; the other is more dry and on the sandy order. I plowed under heavy sod for corn last year. What kind of fertilizer should I use to obtain best results? Should I plow this ground or disk it? The ground tests free from acid.—

Corn stubble land, quite free of weeds, and in good tilth, may frequently be sown to small grain crops somewhat cheaper by discing than by plowing. On the other hand, if there is considerable stubble and weeds on the land, it will be much better to plow and sow a bushel of either oats or barley to the acre, and seed to sweet clover with a small grain.

Under the conditions you mention, I would recommend the use of 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre.—C. R. Megee.

### Our Service Department

THROUGH our Service Department, Michigan Farmer readers can get, without charge, information on any subject allied to agriculture and rural life.

All service questions are answered by mail. Therefore, we cannot give service to questions when no name and address is given. Neither can we promise publication, as we print only a very small number of the questions received.

more than his share at outset, he can be remunerated at termination of the lease.

Parties leaving the farm at termination of lease are entitled to their share of produce unless otherwise agreed upon.—F. T. Riddell.

### TEACHER'S RIGHTS.

Has a teacher in a country school a lawful right to punish a thirteen-year-old daughter for not taking part in a program, and then compelling her to do so? The teacher gave my daughter a part in which she had to dance, and my daughter did not like to dance, and had never danced before. Was the teacher right in compelling her to dance?—T. M.

Public speaking is a legitimate part of the school program. All pupils of the school can be reasonably required to participate in special day programs. A teacher would have no authority to force a pupil to dance. I am very much impressed that what the writer has called dancing, was some calisthenic drill.—G. N. Otwell.

### FISHING.

Four of us have a small part of our land in a small inland lake. The lake has no inlet nor outlet. Can the man who has the biggest part of it keep any of the others from fishing on his part?—J. K.

No.—Rood.

### A SCHOOL PROBLEM.

I have been elected treasurer in our school district. The past year our school board has had a law suit with two large taxpayers who are opposed to improvement in educational lines. The case has been tried in supreme court, but is as yet undecided. The case grew out of Superintendent of Public Instruction Johnson, who gave the board permission to install a third teacher to teach eleven grades, whereas they had two teachers for ten grades. The circuit court gave taxpayers an injunction on eleventh grade and a third teacher. The result was that the board took the case to the supreme court, and the injunction held throughout the past year. For fifteen years we had taught ten grades. At the annual school meeting the people voted against teaching the ninth and tenth grades. They also voted that



WM. E. ROBB, Secretary

*Predicts 1927 will be good Automobile Year in Michigan*

Wm. E. Robb, the Secretary and Founder of the Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Howell, Michigan, reports that, during the twelve years the company has built up an adjusting force which has settled without suit most of the liability cases. In fact, in 1926 the company carried insurance on over 56,000 automobiles, and in only eight cases were verdicts given against policyholders.

With an agency and adjusting force in practically every county, the member is assured of assistance on claims when on a trip. The company has also formed connections to adjust claims in Florida, California, and practically all of the large cities outside of Michigan, which gives the man on a tour protection. The company does not write insurance outside of the state of Michigan, and is therefore able to give careful attention to the policyholder.

The company carries a large amount of insurance on farm automobiles, and during the past twelve years has paid many thousand claims for the farmers who were insured, and has therefore built up a reputation. No farmer can afford to go without protection in this well organized company.

Inquire at any sales agency or garage, and you will be able to locate the local agent, or write to the

**CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INS. CO.**  
 HOWELL, MICHIGAN

# Insects eat up your profits

"Black Leaf 40" is the world's leading Nicotine insecticide. Effective as a spray or dust for insects; a dip for farm animals; a drench for sheep stomach worms. Made and guaranteed by world's largest producer of nicotine. Endorsed by Experiment Stations. Ask your dealer and County Agent or write us for particulars.

**SPECIAL**  
 Fertilizers containing our Sterilized Ground Tobacco Stems are superior. Specify Ground Stems in brand you buy.



Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. Incorporated  
 Louisville, Ky. P 4

**"Black Leaf 40"**  
 40% Nicotine



**TIMES HAVE CHANGED FARM REPAIR WORK.**

IT is an interesting thing to note the changes brought about in the matter of the farm repair shop, and the equipment repair work done in it. Twenty years ago farmers often had urgent need, particularly in rush seasons, for the home forge. Today the auto and the 'phone have put them in such close contact with the "village blacksmith" that the home blacksmith shop no longer figures in the time element as it once did.

Equipment and instructions to fit the new conditions are being provided by most of the agricultural colleges and trade training schools throughout the country.

While a break in most modern machinery is no longer a forging job, the farm shop is still needed for doing various kinds of cold metal work, such as the use of taps and dies, drilling, pipe fitting, soldering, etc. Training which will give the student ability and skill in operating mechanical equipment under the new conditions, is the purpose behind the new course at the different schools. Forging work will still be taught to some extent, but much more emphasis will be placed on general repairs, proper adjustments, and the making of minor repairs; and only in exceptional cases will it pay the farmer to do his own plow sharpening, cultivator pointing, and so on. Because of the more general nature of the work taught, these repair shop courses are even more valuable to the general farmer, and anyone having an opportunity to take such a course, even if only for two or three weeks' time, is making a very serious mistake not to take advantage of the opportunity.

**MORE INTEREST IN MELON CULTURE.**

MELON growers who live in the Millburg district in Berrien county have arranged a meeting at which cultural methods and ways of controlling disease will be discussed. The over-night boat service from St. Joseph to Chicago allows the Berrien county growers to put melons into Chicago in fine condition, and the crop is one of importance in the county.

**BEST COW IN OLDEST TESTING ASSOCIATION.**

THE cup awarded to the owner of the highest producing cow in the Old Newaygo Cow Testing Association went to Black & Neisuma, who own in partnership a fine herd of Jerseys. Their best cow produced over 600 pounds of fat during the year. The animal is a four-year-old pure-bred Jersey. Five other cows in the association produced in excess of 500 pounds of fat.

**BUSINESS MEN SPONSOR CLUB WORK.**

MEMBERS of the Chesaning Chamber of Commerce, and of the Chesaning Community Club, voted unanimously to sponsor club work in eight townships in Saginaw county. Each member of these organizations will act as a partner with a club member, and will aid in financing the club project if such financing is necessary. All summer projects will be completed in time so exhibits can be made at the Saginaw County Fair.

Reports from Manistee county state that all of the stock marl piles except one have been hauled away and used by farmers. Many farmers in the county are using sludge lime which they obtain from the Filer Fiber Co.

A carload of pure-bred Holstein cows was recently sold to New York state purchasers by breeders in Eaton county.

# Don't be diverted from 4-Wheel Brakes

**Extra safety made possible  
by Engineering Leadership**



The Whippet is the only light four-cylinder car regularly equipped with four-wheel brakes. Year after year at the National Automobile Show the number of chassis shown with four-wheel brakes has been steadily increasing. In January, 1927, over 86% of those exhibited had 4-wheel brakes. The Whippet with 4-wheel brakes is more modern than

any other light four-cylinder car. In addition to this greater safety, you get fuel economy that no other light car can offer . . . and superior beauty of low graceful body lines . . . and more leg-room than in any other light car.

These features, plus many others, contribute to the Whippet's Engineering Leadership in the light car field.

**\$625 WHIPPET COACH**  
Touring \$625; Roadster \$695; Coupe \$625; Sedan \$725; Landau \$755; f. o. b. factory. Dealers offer convenient terms. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice. Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

# OVERLAND Whippet

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**HOLLOW TILE SILOS**  
ROT-PROOF, WIND-PROOF, PRACTICALLY  
SAME PRICE AS WOOD - LASTS AS  
LONG AS THE FARM  
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**For Barn  
Sanitation  
Agricultural Gypsum**  
It keeps down flies and odors in barns, poultry houses and other buildings. Increases value of manure. Adds lime and sulphur to the soil. Many other uses. 100-lb. bags, freight prepaid, only \$1.50. Special price carload lots. Write for valuable free book.  
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**ARE DEPENDABLE SEEDS**

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Section boxes, Comb foundation, Smokers, etc. A. E. Root Co. goods in Michigan. Beginner's Outfits, or equipment for bees you now have. Send for catalog.

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Strictly high grade basswood quarts, kept white and clean in heavy cartons of 500 each. Special prices in lots of 10,000 to a carload on early orders. Farm Bureaus, Gleaners, Granges, and groups write us at once. Your combined order wanted.

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either hand or brush wax. Mich. State College formula, per pound 45c. Five pounds \$2.00. Ten pounds \$3.75. Postage extra. Immediate shipment.  
**M. H. Hunt & Son, Lansing, Mich., Box 525**



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"I wish you could see my 13 year old boy do the milking", writes one Perfection user. "With my Perfection he does the work of two hand milkers."

Cash in on your boy's interest in fine machinery. It will easily save you the time of one or two men every morning and evening. Time is money. You can do more in the field.

Yet the boy will do more than save labor. He will do a better job of milking because the Perfection is never lazy. Its gentle suction, followed by a downward squeeze and a period of rest, is just like the natural action of the calf. Cows like it and give more milk.

Perfection does away with all the drudgery of hand milking, and the new sanitary two piece teat cup makes it quick and easy to clean. One pull and it's instantly apart for washing.

The Perfection Milker is the old reliable, backed by 14 years successful service. On farm or dairy it is a profitable investment, and you can depend upon a Perfection to give you long and satisfactory service.

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The new 2 piece Teat Cup. One pull and it is all apart for quick and easy cleaning.

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**SEED CORN**

Early Clarage and White Cap Yellow Dent. Excellent yielders and never fail to ripen. Choice seed \$3 bushel. Five bushels \$2.75 bushel. Samples and circular free. **Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 175, Melrose, Ohio.**

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"GOOD FENCES MAKE GOOD NEIGHBORS"

**Thoroughbred or Scrub—Which?**

When you buy seed corn, alfalfa seed, or a sire for your flock or herd, you pick the best, for you know by experience that **QUALITY PAYS**. When you pick the fence to protect your fields and your stock, do you pick quality fence or just buy the cheapest? Leadclad fences are thoroughbred fences that give you high returns for your money, the same as quality seed and thoroughbred breeding stock.

**Seven Times More Coating**

Leadclad fences have seven times as much coating as the ordinary fences you have been using, and that heavy coating is old fashioned **Lead**. We want to **PROVE** to you that a Leadclad fence will make you money by lasting as long as several ordinary fences, but we can't prove it, unless you **TRY** it. If you have a piece of fence to renew this spring, put up **LEADCLAD** there, and **PROVE** to yourself that a **THOROUGHbred FENCE PAYS** just the same as **THOROUGHbred STOCK** or **HIGH QUALITY SEED**. Send today for the catalog. It's free.

**THE LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY**

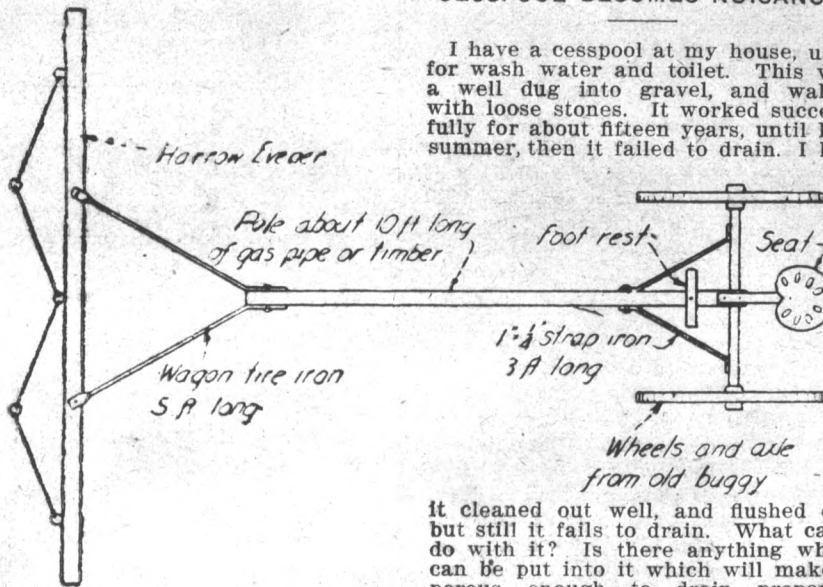
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**GOOD HOME-MADE HARROW CART.**

As we had no harrow cart, and felt that we could not afford to buy one, we made one ourselves, and it suits us as well as any we have seen.

The material needed is a pair of wheels and an axle from an old buggy, a gas pipe, or timber, about ten feet long for a pole, the seat from an old dump rake, two pieces of windmill strap iron, one inch by three feet; two pieces of wagon tire five feet long, and another piece of wagon tire one foot long for a foot rest.



The pieces of wagon tire are bolted to the harrow evener, about four, or five feet apart, as shown in the illustration, and then the pole is fastened to these two with a single bolt to allow for turning. These irons can be given a double curve, so as to hold the pole up off the harrow, and from riding on the harrow when making a turn. The drawing gives a pretty good idea of how it is made.—P. Melvin.

**REMOVING BUCKHORN FROM CLOVER SEED.**

Is there any known way to remove buckhorn seed out of clover seed without sending it away somewhere? Not far from here is what is called a "Silk sieve mill" that claims to remove buckhorn and other foul seed. Do you know anything about it?—R. H.

Two types of machines are effective in cleaning buckhorn from clover seed. One is a gravity and wind blast machine equipped with special cloth belts of a texture which will hold buckhorn and allow clover seed to slip off. In another type a salt solution is utilized, buckhorn and clover seed being immersed in the solution and the separation being made in a centrifuge. In the solution, a separation of the majority of the buckhorn occurs, due to difference in specific gravity. The seed is dried by mixing with sawdust, and by passing over warm rolls and fanned with warm air. I do not know of the silk sieve mill.—J. F. Cox.

**BELTING GAS ENGINE TO PUMP.**

I wish to reduce the speed of a pump driven by a gas engine. Engine makes 550 revolutions per minute; has a 4x4-inch pulley, and pump jack has a 13-inch pulley. I want to put up an overhead shaft to reduce the speed of the pump as now used direct from engine, four-inch pulley to the pump jack, 13-inch pulley. What size pulleys should I use and how hook up? I have a seven-inch and a 12-inch pulley and a shaft. The pump now runs about forty strokes per minute, and I want to reduce it to twenty-five strokes per minute.—Subscriber.

The pulleys that you have, namely the seven and twelve-inch, are suitable for your installation. Under the conditions as expressed in your question, using the seven and twelve-inch pul-

leys you will obtain about twenty-three strokes per minute. This, I believe, is close enough for your needs. Should you desire your pump jack to make twenty-five strokes per minute, you should secure a 11 1/2-inch pulley in place of the twelve-inch.

Install your shaft and pulleys between bearings and line the twelve-inch pulley with the four-inch pulley. Then belt from the seven-inch pulley to the thirteen pulley on the pump jack. The desired speed of the pump jack will be secured.—E. C. Sauve.

**CESSPOOL BECOMES NUISANCE.**

I have a cesspool at my house, used for wash water and toilet. This was a well dug into gravel, and walled with loose stones. It worked successfully for about fifteen years, until last summer, then it failed to drain.

It cleaned out well, and flushed out, but still it fails to drain. What can I do with it? Is there anything which can be put into it which will make it porous enough to drain properly? Could I use this one as a sort of septic tank and dig another cesspool near this and use it for the liquid to soak away? Any suggestions will be appreciated.—M. W.

You have had unusually good luck with this cesspool with its working all right for fifteen years, since the average cesspool clogs up and becomes a nuisance in a much shorter time. There is probably nothing you can do to make your present cesspool work right again, since the gravel is probably completely filled with filth for several rods in every direction. If your well is at all near, you should have the water examined by the state board of health or by some competent health official, to see if any of the filth has worked into your water supply.

It might be practicable to do as you suggest. Still run your sewage into the old cesspool and use it as a liquefying chamber, running the overflow into a second cesspool several feet away, and still farther from the water supply, and use this cesspool for the liquid to soak away. This will give you several years more use. The proper solution to the problem would be to put in a standard septic tank, such as that described in free bulletins issued by the Farm Mechanics' Department of the Michigan State College at East Lansing.—W.

**RADIO BRIEFS.**

OF the 18,119 licensed broadcasting stations in this country, only about 700 are regular broadcasters. It will not be an easy job for the new Radio Commission to make up their list of "Who's Who" and establish order from the chaos on the air. But the commission has promised to give primary consideration to the folks who are listening in.

With every change of the moon some new town lays claim to having produced the first broadcasting station. The latest claim to being the oldest broadcasting station in the world is that of station KQW at San Jose, California. This station is the outgrowth of a much smaller station that put entertainment on the air back in 1909. The station now features agricultural programs.

**Cloverland News**

**MANY VISIT CROPS TRAIN.**

**T**HE Better Crops Special Train which stops at fifty-three points in the Upper Peninsula during March and April, made a good start. The first day's operations were confined to several small towns close to Marquette where several hundred farmers and their families visited the train. Mr. C. E. Skiver emphasized the value of barley, calling it the corn crop of the north country. The exhibit car included a booth where soils could be tested on the spot, and where the value of lime was demonstrated. Many farmers purchased soil testers to ascertain the state of acidity of their own soil. Methods of seed-cleaning were shown by a fanning-mill in operation. Types of alfalfa and other seeds were on view, and there was a display of U. S. Department of Agriculture stained seeds, with directions for determining their origin. Plant and potato diseases, and methods of control were shown by pictures and otherwise. How to grade potatoes according to United States standards, was shown. Feeds for dairy stock were described.

**WILL PUT ON STYLE SHOW.**

**E**IGHTY-NINE girls are enrolled in sewing clubs in Dickinson county, reports the county agent. Some of these girls are now in fourth-year work. Later on each club will put on a local style show. The girls will wear their own handwork. Finally, there will be a county round-up with prizes for the best work displayed.

**SHOW COWS MUST BE TESTED.**

**A**SSISTANT State Veterinarian for the Upper Peninsula, Dr. F. K. Hansen, has announced that all cattle which will be exhibited at county fairs in the district, this fall, must be tuberculosis tested. There will be no exception to this rule. No chance will be taken this year on non-tested cattle being isolated.

**START EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.**

**A**SERIES of educational conferences for county agricultural agents has been planned at Marquette during the year. These meetings will be conducted by the Michigan State College. The first was held on March 22, and later conclaves will occur about every two months. Professor Willard is in charge.

**POTATO CROP LARGELY SOLD.**

**T**HE Department of Agriculture's March Crop Report shows that fifty-two per cent of the potatoes grown in the Upper Peninsula have been shipped out of the county where produced. Menominee leads among the counties with seventy-eight per cent of her potatoes shipped outside the county. Schoolcraft ranks second with seventy-six per cent shipped out.

**MANY GET LOANS.**

**M**ARQUETTE county has three federal farm loan associations, with 124 members in all. The total mortgages carried here by the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul amounts to about \$250,000, reports Mr. L. R. Walker, county agricultural agent.

**F**EBRUARY honors among the cow testing associations went to Menominee county, reports Mr. J. G. Wells, M. S. C. dairy specialist. The high herd—this time of Jerseys—had an average of 1,036 pounds of milk and 47.1 pounds of fat.

**Try This One Man Stump Puller 30 Days FREE**

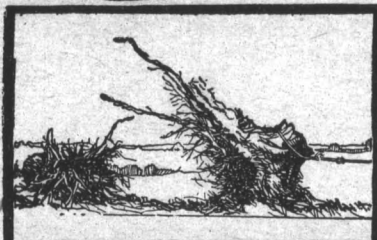


**Get Special Offer!**

Limited Time Only — to introduce new models in each locality — also easy terms — one year to pay.

All I ask is the privilege of sending you the Kirstin to TRY 30 DAYS on your own stumps. I want you to see for yourself what a wonderful, easy-operating, fast-working, strong, substantial machine it is. When it comes, hook it to your biggest, toughest stumps. See how quickly and easily one man alone handles them. *Prove All My Claims!* 3 year guarantee bond with each Kirstin.

With the KIRSTIN ONE MAN ALONE handles biggest stumps! This feature has enabled thousands of farmers to rid their land of money-losing, land-wasting stumps. No horses or extra help needed! No digging, no chopping or other expense! Kirstin's scientific leverage principle is the reason! A few pounds pull or push on handle exerts tons on stump. One man pulls big, little, green, rotten, low-cut, tap-rooted stumps — trees, hedges, or brush. Clears an acre from one anchor. Works in swamps, boggy soil, thick timber, or on steep hill-sides where horses can't work. Easy to move around field.



One Man Pulls Big, Little, Green, Rotten, Low-Cut, Tap-Rooted Stumps



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One Man Moves Buildings, Pulls Out Stalled Automobiles, Wagons, Tractors, etc.

**Kirstin ONE MAN Stump Puller**

Single — Double — Triple Power

The Kirstin weighs less and costs less. Has greater speed, strength and power. Lasts longer! Guaranteed 3 years against breakage — flaw or no flaw! Pulls stubborn stumps in a few minutes at low cost. Several speeds. Low speed starts stumps—high, rips 'em out quick! Patented, quick-cable take-up saves time, cable and machine. Government Officials, University Experts, Land Clearing Contractors, thousands of Farmers — ALL AGREE it is the cheapest, quickest and easiest way to pull stumps!

**SEND THE COUPON For My FREE New Book FREE**

Contains valuable land clearing information; tells why expensive labor need no longer prevent pulling pesky stumps; why you should have all your land cleared NOW, available for more crops — more profits! Reproduces hundreds of letters from Kirstin users like shown above. Fully describes the famous new model Kirstin One Man Stump Puller. Shows how any Kirstin pays its cost in BIGGER CROPS and increased land value the first season — goes on making money for years. Send coupon for the FREE BOOK and for Special Offer! Address me personally.

**EASY TERMS — ONE YEAR TO PAY**

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**A. J. KIRSTIN CO.**  
272 LUD STREET,  
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A. J. KIRSTIN General Manager

**Read These Letters From Kirstin Users**

My 13-year-old boy easily pulls big solid birch stumps from red clay with our Kirstin. It does all you claim and more. — G. E. Clark, Brampton, Mich.

It is wonderful the power your Kirstin develops. I use it for clearing steep hillsides of oak, pine and spruce stumps and standing trees. I would not be without it. — E. E. Frederick, Pocket Ranch, Quincy, Cal.

My Kirstin is a wonder. It pulled green oak trees up to 24 inches in diameter with surprising ease, and at less cost than any other method. — Albert Kahle, Gascondale, Mo.

My neighbors are astonished to see the Kirstin yank out the big ones. It pulls my largest stumps. — Martin Peterson, Rio, La.

My Kirstin cleared six acres of solid, sound tamarac and fir stumps measuring up to 60 inches from hard clay soil. — Charles Flannigan, Springdale, Wash.

Last fall I cleared land of stumps up to 34 inches in diameter. However, not a single one sat hard enough to show how much power my Kirstin would develop. — E. Thompson, Culver, Minn.

My Kirstin has pulled probably 4,000 stumps—some locust stumps with 20 to 35 foot roots. No stump puller could be better. — Adam Billett, Wrightsville, Pa.

World's Largest Makers of Stump Pullers. We make 14 sizes and models—including Kirstin One-Man Clutch, One-Man Drum, and the speedy, strong, powerful Horse Power models—the best and most efficient Horse Power Stump Puller you can get.



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**\$600.00 Starts You**

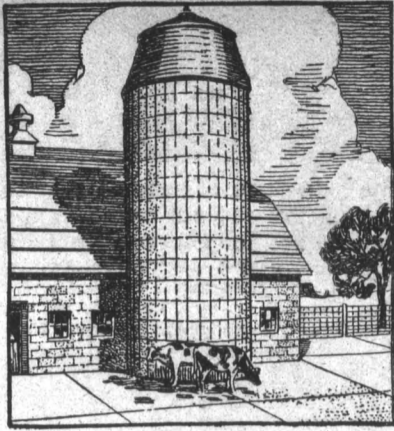
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Government authorities agree that ensiling of corn is sure death to the European corn borer.

They also agree that silage increases milk yield, as numerous tests have shown.

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A Concrete silo solves the winter feeding problem, especially when drouth makes short hay crops.

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# Opinions & Comments

From Michigan Farmer Readers

## The Foreclosure Law

By J. R. Rood

A CONTRIBUTION appeared under this title by Mr. O. P. Gossard, in the issue of March 19, which demands an answer. Mr. Gossard champions proposed amendments of our foreclosure law for the purpose of enabling farmers and other borrowers to get better loans. This is to be accomplished, first by shortening the period of foreclosure, and second, by not having any right of redemption after the sale.

It is said that money is not available in this state on mortgage security, because of our foreclosure law; and property does not sell well at a foreclosure sale, and there are no bidders, because there is a right of redemption after the sale.

First, as to persons having money and willing to lend it on mortgages in this state.

The records show that several hundred million dollars have been loaned on mortgages in the state of Michigan during the past year; and at the present time there are in all of the principal cities of this state, agencies representing the largest holders of money, all the while looking for places to loan it out. For instance, the Equitable Life Insurance Company, having a reserved fund of eight hundred million dollars, has a standing offer to loan this money to their policy holders on Michigan mortgages, with proper security. All of the other large insurance companies have agencies in Michigan to place loans.

Many a reader of this article may say it is not easy to obtain mortgage loans on his property. That is not due to the period of foreclosure. Money gravitates to the large centers and is always more plentiful there than in the smaller places; also farm mortgages and village mortgages have not been found secure and satisfactory during recent years, and are therefore more cautiously taken by money lenders. Time was in this state—the foreclosure law being the same as the present—when all the large insurance companies had agencies in the little towns trying to place insurance money on farm mortgages. Then, in the eighties and nineties, many of these mortgages were foreclosed, as the records in any county seat in the state will show; and since that time insurance money has not been as much offered on farm mortgages in this state. Also, in the western states there was a time when insurance farm mortgages were foreclosed on a large scale. What the money lender is interested in is not the period of foreclosure, but to place his money upon a mortgage where there will be no occasion to foreclosure.

From this it is manifest that shortening the foreclosure would not in any way assist in obtaining loans; and any person is challenged to produce proof that any better loan can be obtained under like circumstances where the foreclosure period is shortened.

Now, as to the period of foreclosure assisting in the matter, or increasing the price bid at the sale, or the number of bidders.

In this state we have three systems of sale of property which are capable of comparison. There is the mortgage foreclosure by advertisement, in which the period of redemption is one year after the sale. There is the mortgage foreclosure in chancery, in which the period of redemption is six months from the sale. There is the chancery sale on decree, the sale on chattel

mortgages, and the sale of chattels on execution; in all of which there is no period of redemption after the sale. The writer, as representative of interested parties, has attended a great many sales of all these kinds; and in the city of Detroit, at the south door of the county building, any person desiring to do so, may attend a sale, or two or three, at 12:00 o'clock noon, almost any day.

These sales are some of them on mortgage foreclosure by advertisement, some on foreclosure in chancery, some chancery sale on decree, and some on execution or on chattel mortgages. The instance is rare in which there is more than one bid in any of these cases.

I challenge the assertion that sale at approximately real value can be made by allowing no redemption after the sale. Any person experienced in the sale of real property knows that the advantageous sale is made, not when the seller is anxious to sell, and a forced sale is made, but when there is a buyer anxious to buy; and the shrewd operator does not attempt auction sale, but either waits for the buyer to come, or goes out and finds him, setting his own price. In no other way can a satisfactory price be obtained.

Proposals to cut off, or shorten the equity of redemption, have been before our legislature a number of times in recent years, and so far have fortunately been defeated.

A few months more or less in getting his money out is nothing to the man lending his money on a mortgage. Many times it is the seller holding a purchase money mortgage, and who has already received a large portion of his price and interest. He agreed to accept interest on his money to induce the purchaser to take the property. His money and interest is all he is entitled to. A few months' more interest before he gets his money cannot hurt him. The same is true of those who lend their money on mortgage security. They see to it when the mortgage is given that the security is ample; otherwise they make no loan.

The industry and prosperity of the state will not be advanced by shortening the period of redemption. The person who needs encouragement is not the man who sits back of a sure thing and takes interest, but the man who is willing to risk something in a new venture, or to expand an old enterprise, and who, for that purpose, is willing to pledge his present estate to secure the chance.

Don't cut him off without a final chance to redeem by turning another crop. A century of experience under the present law justifies it. Don't throw away the tried and proven for the illusory promise. Keep the law as it is.

The reader of this article should write his representative at Lansing, telling him whether he favors the present law or the proposed change.

Probably about one farmer out of every three in Michigan, is still located on mud roads.

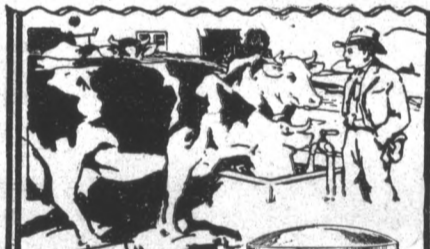
The time is near at hand when eager eyes should watch for, and a willing hand should be ready to swat the first fly, thus destroying the possibility of its multiplying to billions of ancestors before fall.

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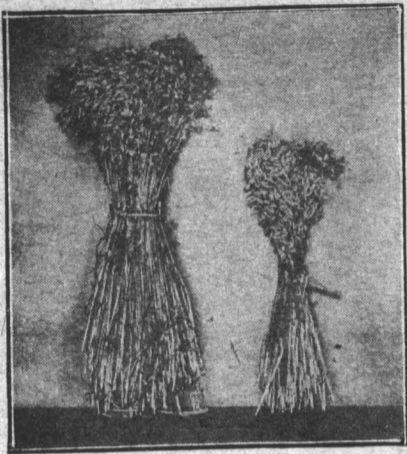
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# Oat and Barley Production

*Snggestions on Producing these Spring Grains*

By G. R. Schlubatis

**T**HE average acre yields of oats and barley in Michigan are too low to be profitable. Federal statistics for 1925 give the oat acreage of Michigan as 1,642,000 acres, and of barley 126,000 acres. The five-year average yields for oats is thirty-one



Fertilized Oats on the Left, and Un-fertilized on the Right.

bushels, and for barley 24.2 bushels per acre. These yields are below those of several other states.

These yields could be materially increased by the use of adapted varieties of seed; by limiting production to soils best suited to these crops; by following the best tillage practices; by proper fertilization; and by the control of diseases.

In the first place, it is important to control smut in oats. This is done by the simple formaldehyde treatment of the seed. The dry method consists in spraying the chemical on at the rate of one pint to each fifty bushels of seed. To do this, place the seed on a clean barn floor and spray the formaldehyde on the oats as they are shoveled over. Cover the oats with a canvas for about four hours and then plant or spread the oats out very thin to let the formaldehyde gas escape, as it may injure germination.

Michigan conditions are peculiarly suited to the profitable production of these grains. Both crops are sensitive



A Field of Barley that Received an Application of Complete Fertilizer.

to soil variations, and even with our climatic advantages, low yields follow the use of unfavorable soil types for these crops. They do best on silt and clay loams.

Because we have such a variety of crop rotations, these spring grains are sown on soils prepared in various ways. Oats generally do not require a deep seed bed, but the surface should be well prepared for the best results. Where weeds are plentiful, or crop residues are on the field, and particularly now in the corn borer area, the land should be plowed, followed by thorough disking. Where the preceding crops have been well cultivated

the soil may be prepared by disking alone.

Sow as early as possible. Spring plowed land should be thoroughly firmed with a roller or cultipacker, particularly if supplied with plenty of organic matter; this should be done after seeding. Yields will be increased on acid soils if an application of limestone is made. Seeding legumes after these grains makes the addition of lime imperative on acid soils.

It is sometimes questioned whether or not oats is the proper crop to fertilize in the rotation. Where a good application of barnyard manure has been made on the preceding crops, oats and barley will respond very well to an application of acid phosphate alone. These spring crops often suffer from too much nitrogen, which results in lodging and loss of grain because of difficulty in harvesting. On sandy soil a 4-12-0 fertilizer can be used to advantage if no legumes are grown or manure used in the rotation. Where manure and legumes are used, a straight sixteen per cent or twenty per cent acid phosphate will give the desired results. On the less fertile of the heavier loams a 2-16-2 fertilizer can be recommended, except when manures have been added, or a legume sod turned under in the rotation, then acid phosphate alone can be used. If the grain crop is to be seeded, a 3-12-4 fertilizer might be advised to a 4-12-0 mixture. For ordinary soils the fertilizers recommended will give good results when applied at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre.

### USING SAME PIPE FOR PUMPING AND WATER SUPPLY.

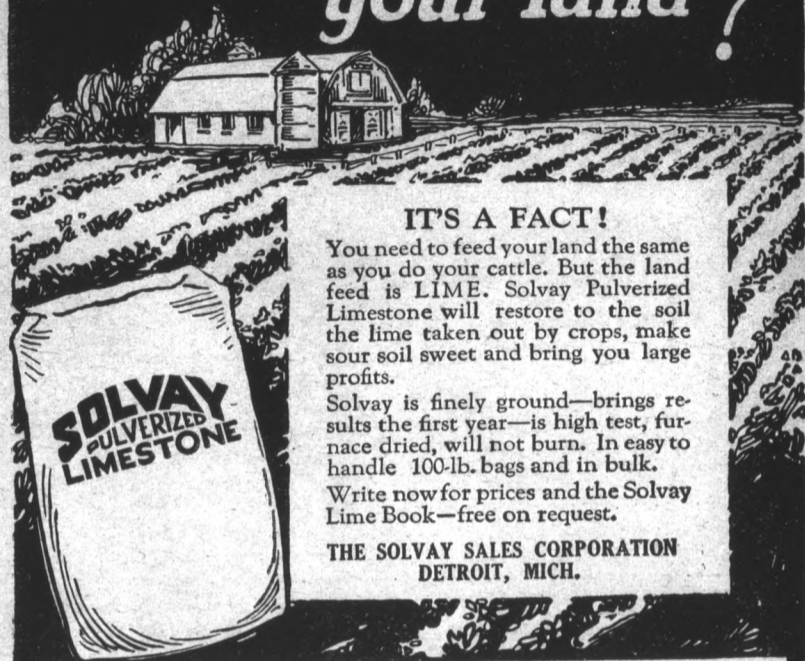
I am going to put drinking cups in my barn, and last summer made a cistern in a hill at the side of the barn. Can I use the same pipe which carries water to the drinking cups, for forcing the water into the cistern, or will the extra pressure in pumping cause the valves to leak?—A. Dorn.

It will not be very satisfactory to use the supply line to the watering cups for forcing water into the cistern. If the valves are properly adjusted to work right when no pumping

is going on, they will not work right when the extra pressure is on. This will vary somewhat with the different types of watering cups, and it would be well to take up with the manufacturer of these, what the best solution would be. In general, it will pay to run an extra pipe from pump to supply cistern. The cost will be small, and it will mean not only more even operation of the drinking cups, but easier pumping for the windmill or engine.—I. W.

The annual meeting of the Henrietta Farm Bureau in Jackson county, was attended by 200 people.

## Do you feed your land?



### IT'S A FACT!

You need to feed your land the same as you do your cattle. But the land feed is LIME. Solvay Pulverized Limestone will restore to the soil the lime taken out by crops, make sour soil sweet and bring you large profits.

Solvay is finely ground—brings results the first year—is high test, furnace dried, will not burn. In easy to handle 100-lb. bags and in bulk.

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\*Name and address on request



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The Ruberoid dealer in your section will gladly supply you with samples and prices on genuine Ruberoid Shingles and Roofings. Ask him about them or—use the coupon below.

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Please send me the name of the nearest Ruberoid dealer. Also information about genuine Ruberoid Shingles and Roofings for the following buildings:

- House  Garage  Barn  Hog Pen
- Shed  Poultry House  Silo  Special Outbuilding

Name .....

Address .....

## "MONEY"

If you save all you earn, you're a miser.  
 If you spend all you earn, you're a fool.  
 If you lose it, you're out.  
 If you find it, you're in.  
 If you owe it, they're always after you.  
 If you lend it, you're always after them.  
 It's the cause of evil.  
 It's the cause of good.  
 It's the cause of happiness.  
 It's the cause of sorrow.  
 If the government makes it, it's all right.  
 If you make it, it's all wrong.  
 As a rule it's hard to get.  
 But it's pretty soft when you get it.  
 It talks.  
 To some it says, "I've come to stay."  
 To others it whispers—"good-bye."  
 Some people get it at a bank.  
 Others go to jail for it.  
 The mint makes it first.  
 It's up to you to make it last.

**Better Place It With This Safe Old Institution  
 Where It Will Be Handy When You  
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**5% and 6%**

Ask for Booklet explaining our four savings plans

Resources  
**\$11,500,000**

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

### PROGRESS IN BLUEBERRY CULTURE.

(Continued from page 487).

varieties. It has already been indicated that the price is high. In small lots the price varies from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per plant. In lots of 250 or more, the price is at the rate of sixty cents per plant. At the recommended planting distance of eight feet by four feet, it requires 1,361 plants for an acre, which means a cost of \$816.60. Considering the cost of the land, planting, plants and other expenses, the blueberry grower of selected varieties would begin business with an overhead of between \$900 and \$1,000 per acre, a figure altogether too high to be economically sound. It is almost needless to say that the prospective grower should only purchase as many plants as he can readily afford, and from these few plants develop the plantation.

Blueberry plants are usually shipped with a little earth packed around the roots. Transplanting is not difficult, and a good stand of plants should be obtained with ordinary care.

#### Cultural Requirements.

In general, cultural requirements of a blueberry plantation are very similar to those of the average bush fruit plantation. Cultivation should be frequent and shallow. When the plants become well established, they will often benefit by an application of fertilizer. A fertilizer mixture recommended by the New Jersey Experiment Station, consists of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, 260 pounds of finely ground rock phosphate or acid phosphate, 40 pounds of sulphate of potash. For a bearing plantation, 400 pounds of this mixture per acre should be used. Young plantations should probably receive about half of that amount. A cover crop should be sown about the middle of August.

The pruning, as a rule, should be rather light. Young plants are liable to form too many fruit buds, and some of them will have to be removed to prevent overbearing. A light thinning out of the older wood is a good practice in mature bushes. In view of the fact that the blueberry plant produces all of its fruit buds on new wood similar to the peach, it is necessary for the best results to maintain a good supply of new growth.

At the present time blueberries do not need to be sprayed. Probably, when large areas of blueberries are under cultivation, the blueberry maggot or some of the minor fungous troubles will become serious enough to require systematic spraying.

#### Harvesting the Crop.

The blueberry has one distinct advantage at the time of harvesting, in that the berries will hang to the bushes for several days when fully ripe. Of course, this is a very great advantage from the picking standpoint, and in also being able to avoid unfavorable periods in the market.

As a good shipping berry, the blueberry is practically in a class by itself.

Cultivated blueberries have not been grown extensively enough, and over a long enough period of time to furnish reliable information with regard to yields. From observations made at Whitesbog, a plantation in full bearing might be expected to yield from 2,400 to 3,200 quarts per acre.

#### Care of Wild Blueberry Plantations.

Scattered all through southern Michigan there are quite a number of good wild blueberry plantations. Most of these would benefit by a little more care and attention. As a rule, the bushes found in the average wild bog are filled with old and dead wood, the removal of which would no doubt be beneficial. There is also much competition from underbrush and trees which should at least be partially removed. It is an unusually difficult task for pickers to make their way through the ordinary wild plantation on account of the dense tangle of brush.

Cutting a few paths through the bogs would greatly simplify the task of harvesting the fruit.

#### Conclusion.

It seems very reasonable to believe that the growing of selected varieties of blueberries will, in the future, develop into a very important industry. The fruit is very popular, either as fresh fruit or canned. However, prices of plants are unusually high, requiring a very great investment per acre. In view of these conditions, it would undoubtedly be wise for the prospective blueberry grower to purchase a few plants and "grow" into the business rather than "plunge" into it.

#### POTATO TRAIN.

WITH a message of "Not More But Better Potatoes," the four-car train left the Michigan State College on March 14 for a two weeks' trip over the Michigan Central Lines through southwestern Michigan. Traveling over 550 miles through the counties of Eaton, Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun and Jackson, it secured an attendance of 1,565 persons.

The big white car, which is used exclusively by the New York Central Lines for agricultural demonstrations and exhibits, was ably fitted out by the members of the farm crops department under the direction of Professor H. C. Moore, with exhibits on potato diseases and methods of control, formulas for seed treatment, and Bordeaux spray mixture, and results of experimental work with certified seed and ordinary seed, cultural practices and spacing. A portion of the car was given over to the state department of agriculture for a grading exhibit, where standard grades were explained to the visitors. An exhibit on potato storage and exhibits of certified seed completed the story in this car.

In the lecture car, moving pictures, lantern slides and lectures were given at each stop by Professor H. C. Moore and C. M. McCrary, both potato experts of the Michigan State College.

Certified seed was distributed from the train in cooperation with the Michigan Seed Potato Growers' Exchange to those who took advantage of the offer prior to February 15. Over 3,300 bushels of Certified Russet Rurals and Certified Irish Cobblers were distributed to 580 farmers who will conduct demonstrations under the supervision of the Michigan State College.

The potato show, held in connection with the train, also attracted many farmers. At each stop farmers brought in one peck (thirty-two potatoes) to compete with their neighbors. Local prizes were offered by different organizations for placings up to fifth place. The best sample at each stop was taken along, and at the conclusion of the trip a sweepstakes prize was awarded. This prize was won by George Andrews, of Lawton, with a peck of Russet Rural potatoes. The sweepstakes prize was a silver loving cup donated by the Michigan Potato Producers' Association.

The men who spoke on the train emphasized the necessity of better practice in potato growing if they were to compete in marketing. The use of certified seed was placed first, then seed treatment for the control of scab, scurf, and blackleg, followed by the use of Bordeaux spray for blight control.

The train, the first of its kind in Michigan, completed its itinerary on March 26 at Jackson. The train was dismantled at the college last week, and equipped with an alfalfa exhibit for northern Michigan, where it is now running.

Well-preserved concrete has been found in ruins of ancient Cathage.

Radio programs broadcast in this country cost about \$50,000 a night.

## HOLDEN Lime and Fertilizer Spreader

Sour soil means poor crops. Experts agree fertilizer is useless on sour soil—it must have lime. The "Holden" Spreader makes bigger crops. Guaranteed to handle lime in any form, fertilizer, phosphate, gypsum, wood ashes or crushed shells. **Cannot Clog. Try Spreader 10 days Free.** The Holden Lime and Fertilizer Spreader will make your soil healthy and productive. Spreads twice as far as any other; 20 ft. Attaches to any wagon or truck. No holes to bore. Spreads evenly 100 to 10,000 lbs. per acre. Handle material only once, from car to field. Get literature and low prices now and ask about 10 Day Free Trial.

**SPREADS 20 FEET**



Try a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. for Results

## Eureka Potato Machines

### Make Money for Potato Growers

Eureka Potato Machines take hard work out of potato growing. They reduce time and labor costs. They assure bigger yields.

**Potato Cutter**  
 Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.

**Potato Planter**  
 One man machines doing five operations in one. Over twenty-three years' success.

**Traction Sprayer**  
 Insures the crop. Sizes, 4 or 6 rows. 60 to 100 gallon tanks. Many styles of booms.



**Riding Mulcher**  
 Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 8, 10 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

**Potato Digger**  
 Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.



All machines in stock near you.  
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Send for complete catalogue  
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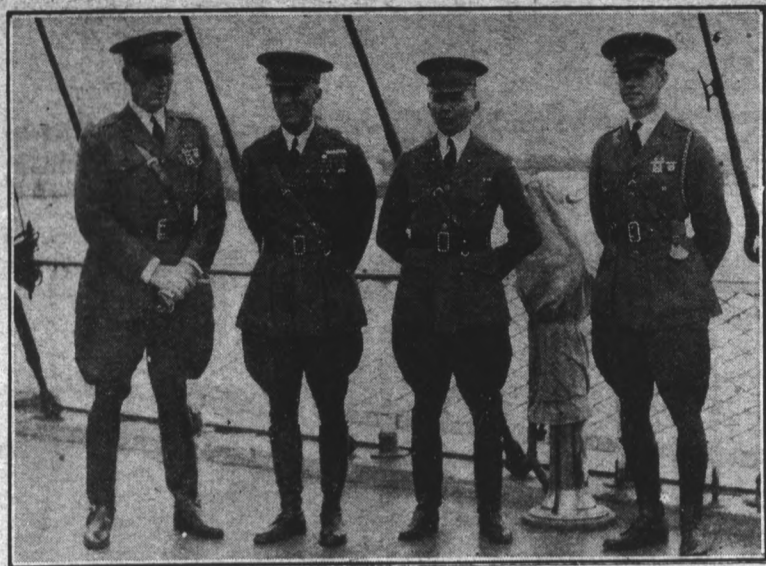


POTATO DIGGER

TRACTION SPRAYER

RIDING MULCHER

# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



General Smedley Butler, famous fighting general of the U. S. Marines, has left for China to take charge of all U. S. Marines of the present expeditionary force.



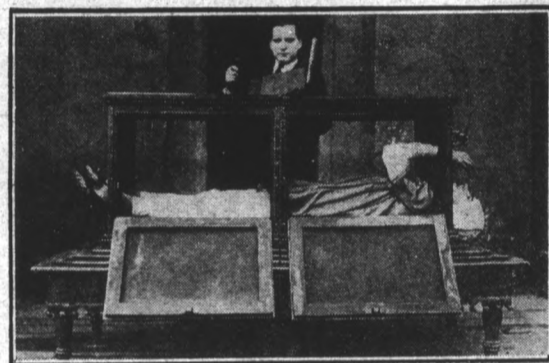
"Roxy" (S. Rothafel) and his gang, nationally known radio entertainers, will soon entertain in their own theatre in New York. Roxy is the one in the center with the grip.



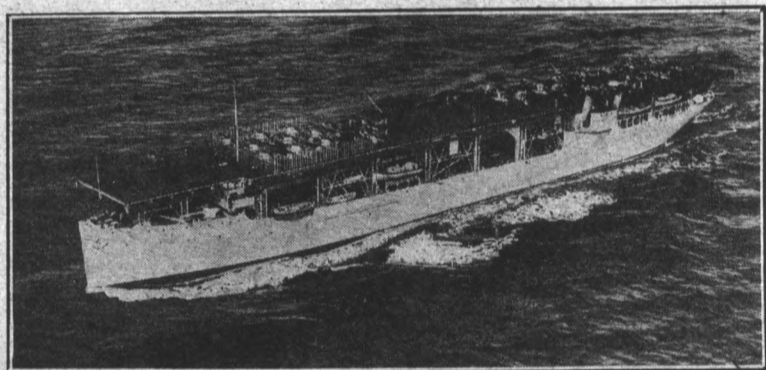
Will Rogers, the marathon mayor of Beverly Hills, Calif., tries out a motor street-cleaner, with disaster to near-by curb.



Edward Johnson, of the Metropolitan Opera, has been declared the world's greatest tenor.



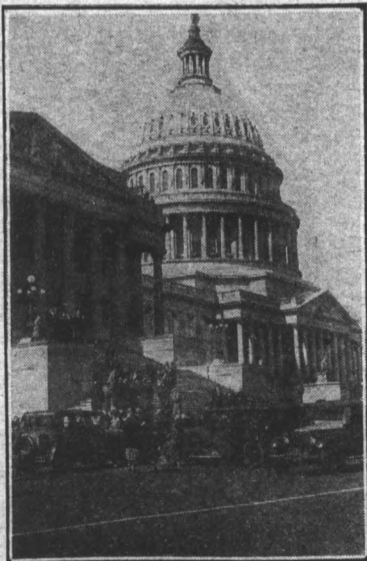
Is man divisible by two? This fakir tries to prove same by means of the trick here illustrated.



This aircraft carrier, Langley, can carry thirty airplanes of various types, on her landing deck. The dance floor deck, the hold, and the lower deck also can carry numerous planes.



Floods caused great damage in the Federated Malay States, many lives were lost, and railway communications crippled. People walked through the streets in water to their waist lines.



"School is out" at the Capitol, and congressmen and their families are on their way home.



Harry Sinclair, (center), millionaire oil operator and noted turfman, has begun his fight in court to sustain his refusal to answer questions put to him by the senatorial investigating committee.



U. S. Department of Agriculture has the only Holy Ghost Plant in the United States.

Cousin Addie smiled. "Unfortunately," she said, "I am obliged to rely on my own weak judgment as there are no gentlemen in my family. I warned the girl, for I did not like Clarke personally, though he was a model servant. Evidently their affair approached a crisis for about the time the piano was shipped to you I came upon them in the drawing room. She was crying and he seemed to be threatening her. I ended the scene."

"I should hope so!" Mrs. Brown exclaimed.

"What did the butler look like?" Bill spoke up.

"Why, in appearance he was rather tall and dark."

"Have good teeth?" Bill shot at her.

"Yes; very good."

"Don't interrupt again, William," Ma said, and Bill sank back in his chair, his eyebrows puckered.

"Did he have a quick smile?" I asked, for I was also thinking.

"Be quiet, Speck," Cash said. I was but my head was working inside.

"It was the next day," Cousin Addie continued, probably wondering if all country kids were so inquisitive, "that I missed my necklace from the wall safe. Naturally, being my personal maid, Mae knew about the safe, so when shortly after that she resigned and then dropped completely out of sight the police suspected her."

"Did the butler leave too?" Bill asked, sitting up.

"No; he is with me yet."

"Didn't he have a day or two off?"

"No. Yes; I believe he did. Why do you ask?"

"Oh, just for fun." Bill sank back again.

"He reads a great many detective stories," Ma explained.

"Demoralizing to youth," the deacon scowled. "Pass the butter, William." Bill shot over the sugar without coming out of his trance, and I delivered the butter to save an explosion.

Cousin Addie sipped her tea. "I thought she left because of her trouble with Clarke, though the failure of the police to locate her might seem a bit suspicious. They traced her aboard a train, I believe, but did not learn where she left it."

"The sly puss!" Mrs. Brown commented.

"By hokey!" Cash struck the table so that the dishes shimmied. "Don't you folks remember that Mel had orders to arrest this music teacher when she got off the train here? Mel's sheriff, Addie."

"Then," she asked sharply, "why wasn't it done?"

"Well," Cash stopped to remember. "There was no name mentioned in Mel's orders, as I take it. Just said to arrest a young lady of a certain description on a certain train. But when the young lady showed up there was a feller to meet her, a mighty nice young feller from town here. He swore up hill and down that she was his cousin come to give piano lessons. Guaranteed her in every way. Mel's pretty easy-goin' anyway, but he could not very well arrest her after that. So he telegraphed the police who had telegraphed him that no criminal had

got off the train. But, by hokey, she must have been the one."

"Obviously." Cousin Addie took another sip of tea. "And who is this young man?"

"Name's Jim Bell. One of the best fellers in the world."

"Supposed to be an excellent character," said the deacon.

"Thought to be an upright young man," said Mrs. Brown.

"But not Mae Dirkin's cousin," said Cousin Addie.

"Why—why," Cash stuttered, "everybody supposes so."

Bill and I swapped kicks under the table thereby swearing not to go back on Jim.

After that the dinner party buzzed

noticed by any one of the party.

"While they talk we will act," Bill said in his business voice, as we stopped to button our coats, for the mercury was having another sinking spell.

"What's on your mind?" I asked.

He walked on with his head down and after a minute I tried again with,

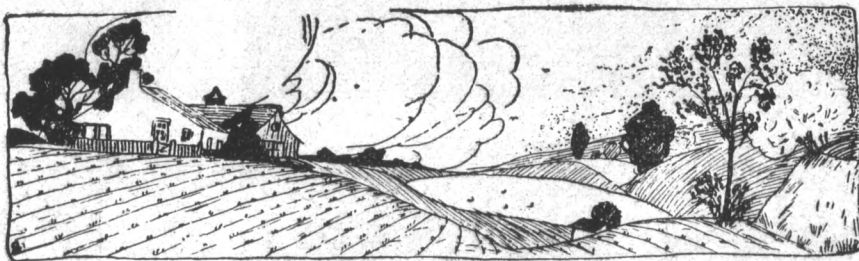
"What do you think about the case now?"

"What do you?" he said without looking up.

I had some sensible-looking ideas of my own, so I told him, "It's a sure bet that Miss Dirkin pinched the necklace."

"Think so?"

"Yes. And it's plain enough to see that Fitzhugh was Cousin Addie's butler."



like swarming bees, for there is nothing that will start folks talking like a mystery about people they know. Everybody, except Bill and I, who were strangely silent, had a question of their own. Was Miss Dirkin a thief? If she was, what was she doing here? If she wasn't, what was she doing here? Why hadn't she changed her name? If she was crooked what was Jim's object in shielding her? Was she his cousin? Was he in the game with her? But, I am glad to say, no one could believe that of him, which only made the mystery more so. To everybody's "Why?" somebody had an "if," until the whole crowd, with the exception of Cousin Addie, didn't know whether they were afoot or horseback.

Finally the deacon stood up. "This is a case for the police," he thundered. "I advise handing it over to them."

"Nothing of the kind," Cousin Addie squelched him. "I shall see Mae in the morning and have a talk with her. I believe I can tell if she is guilty, for she is not practiced in deceit and her emotions will show in her face. If she is guilty and will return the necklace, I shall forgive her and close the incident. If she is obstinate—why, that is another matter."

"Very charitable, I am sure," the deacon was obliged to admit. "Yet, if—" and they were off on another argument.

"Fade to the great open spaces," Bill whispered when the bunch took a turn toward the parlor, and dodging into the hall we scooped up our coats and caps and slipped outside without being

"He still is. Her being away for the past week would give him a chance to come up here on the sly."

"Which shows," I said, beginning to feel a trifle strutting at my own brains, "that he caught Miss Dirkin swiping the necklace. He has followed her here either to bully her into giving him hush money or to get the necklace itself. Probably he would hop with it if he got it, or he might return it for the reward. Anyhow, that's why Miss Dirkin is so afraid of him. That's what he meant when he said if he was jugged she would go with him."

In spite of the cold, Bill began walking slower, as he always does when he has something to say. "That's all right as far as it goes," he agreed, "but what has it to do with piano legs?"

"Piano legs?"

"Yes; piano legs."

"Why, nothing."

He nodded as though satisfied. "You have a policeman's intellect, Watson," he said, smiling as he imagined Sherlock used to smile, "a typical Scotland Yard brain."

"Come off your perch and let's do something about this," I advised him.

We were at the corner. "Take the right hand turn," he said. "A walk in the country will do us good this evening."

"You're dippy," I said, as I followed him down the cross road. I could see that he was tremendously excited and I believe he was the happiest person in the world just then.

"Yes," he repeated, "a policeman's mind. You don't think things out. You stop short of the big idea."

"All right," I said. "But what is the big idea? Spill it if you know so much about it."

"Piano legs."

"Applesauce!"

"My dear Watson—"

"I'm sick of this monkey fooling."

"Listen, you mutt, or I'll knock you for a row of Egyptian ash cans." That was more natural. "You know that from the first this has been a case of Piano legs. You and I and, lately Jim, have been the biggest saps in the world not to think more about them."

"About piano legs? Suffering cats, it's all we have talked about for a month."

"That's the trouble, we've done nothing with our heads but make a noise. Now listen and I'll give you a resume—"

"No you won't, not till I know what it is."

"A ray-zoom-ay is a—"

"Yes, I know now, it's a kind of soup."

"Naw, that's con-soom-ay. This one means to tell in a few words how a thing happened."

"Shoot."

WELL, this is the slant I have on it. Fitzhugh swiped the necklace. Before he could get away with it he heard someone coming. A butler's togs you know, don't have any big pockets so he had to find a place to hide it. The piano was being packed to send to Rupert. The legs had been taken off to be packed separately. He dropped the necklace into one of them to hide it for a minute. Miss Dirkin entered and called him away on an errand. When he got back the piano was packed and taken away. Pretty soon the necklace was missed. He threw out a hint that made the police suspect Miss Dirkin, then he lit out to find the freight car that had the piano. He found it and was trying to split the leg open when he was scared off by trainmen. You remember the railroad officials said the car had been broken into, and we saw the damaged leg."

"But, hold on," I said, beginning to get excited. "Why did he have to split the leg?"

"I don't know. Probably the necklace stuck in it beyond his reach. Anyway, he was scared off so he came on here and pretended to be a claim agent so he could get the leg. He got it, but Gilly mixed the legs by accident and he carried away the wrong one. He found it out just before he got off the train and was so mad he left it there. The railroad people knew where it belonged, because the deacon's name was on it."

"And that is the leg we sold to Pete La France!" I cried.

"That's what."

"Holy bullfrogs! Is that necklace in Julie's piano?"

"Maybe. We'll know in a minute, for we're almost there."

We had started to run, when I caught his arm and pulled him down. "But Miss Dirkin must know about it or she wouldn't be so interested in piano legs," I pointed out.

Activities of Al Acres—Al's and Slim's Easter Bonnets Are Right in Style

Frank R. Leet





"Yes." Bill scratched his nose. "I haven't figured that quite out. Maybe she smelled a rat but didn't dare say anything till she could prove it."

"That doesn't hold water," I said. "She wouldn't be afraid of Fitzhugh unless he had something on her. He wouldn't be back here now unless he thought she had the necklace and he could get it away from her."

"We can work that out later," he said, and began to run again.

Inside of a minute we were rapping on Pete's door. We pounded and yelled but got no answer except from the dogs in the barn. Then it occurred to us that Pete and Julie had probably gone to church and wouldn't be home until late for, as there was no Catholic church in town, they used to drive five miles to the nearest one and make a day of it with friends. But we were not in a frame of mind to be stopped. Call us housebreakers if you want to, but we pried up a window and went in. We lit a lamp and gasped, for there stood the piano on three legs while the other leg, the damaged one, lay on the floor. Beside it lay a big cork like those used in thermos bottles. Bill picked it up and fitted it into the hollow part of the leg. It slipped down about five or six inches and was tight. I had felt it with my fingers that day in the freight car, but never guessed what it was.

"Whoever stole the necklace corked it in here so it wouldn't show if anyone happened to look in," Bill said. "Lucky there was a cork handy. Fitzhugh couldn't pull the cork so he tried to split the leg."

"Then he must have put it there himself," I said, my heart jumping at a chance to clear Miss Dirkin.

"It was pulled out with a cork screw this time," Bill said. "Whoever did it came prepared. Let's look around and see how they got in."

We did, and on the other side of the house found a loose window that could be opened from the outside. Raising the sash, I leaned out with the lamp and saw in the snow a woman's tracks leading toward the road. Something told us they were Miss Dirkin's.

"She has got the necklace and gone," Bill cried. "It's up to us to head her off."

CHAPTER XIV.

THERE was no doubt of it, she had found the necklace at last and skipped with it.

Bill rubbed his hands as he looked at the tracks in the snow. "The Boy Detectives are still hitting on all six," he said. "You guessed that she pinched it from the safe, and I figured that it was in a piano leg."

"Gosh!" I gasped, closing the window. "Think of those diamonds bumping around the country by freight and finally settling down here in Pete's house. What if they had stayed for years, until someone bought the old piano and cut it up for firewood! It is like a fairy tale."

"Makes a good story," Bill agreed. "But there'll be time for that later on. Let's put this leg back in place, for until things are cleared up it may be as well not to have Pete wondering too much what has happened."

In two minutes we had the jewel case leg where it belonged, then we doused the lamp and slipped out the window.

"Now let's tell Mel," I said.

"Why Mel?"

"Because he's the sheriff."

"Cousin Addie wants to see Miss Dirkin first."

"That's right, she did say so," I remembered. "It's her business, so let's tell her quick. We're sort of responsible for those diamonds now, and I don't like the idea."

Bill sighed. "I suppose there's no other way, but gee, Speck, I'd like to hand over that necklace to Cousin Addie myself. That's the way detectives do. There's no thrill in this."

"Come on and quit your mooning," I

told him. I was gettin' anxious.

We started down the pike at a run, but to gain time we cut across lots to the depot road, thinking to come into the village from that side, which was nearer the deacon's house where Cousin Addie was. At the place where we hit the road there was an old stump fence overgrown with bushes and drifted high with snow. We had climbed up and were perched on the stumps just ready to jump off, when a team came around the bend. It was Jim and his stage rig, and on the seat beside him was Miss Dirkin. Her suit cases were in the back. He was taking her to the late train.

We just stood there and gaped while they passed, for, though we acted like ninnies, we knew that she had the diamond necklace with her, and that Jim, the poor lovesick fish, was helping her to make a getaway without knowing it.

"After 'em!" Bill cried, when they had disappeared down the road and we had come to again.

"We can't take the necklace away from her," I said, as I jumped into the snow after them. "Jim would fight for her even against us."

"Can't help it," Bill answered, smashing his way toward the road. "There's no time to go to the village for help and get back to the depot before the train comes. It's up to us, if we have to follow her on the train and get the conductor to help us." And he seemed real cheerful about it.

Of course, the sensible thing would have been for one of us to have legged it to the village, while the other followed to the depot, but, like most people, we didn't think sensible thoughts when we most needed them. So we both headed down the road with the throttle wide open. When we came in sight of the railroad lights we slowed down to a walk and tried to think what was best to do. I don't know how Bill felt, for he was mum, but it struck me that we were in a peculiar boat. How could we walk into the depot and demand the diamond necklace of Miss Dirkin? She would deny ever having seen it, and if we tried to explain things to Jim, and reached the point of calling her a thief, he would chase us out. Even if, by some miracle we convinced Jim, it would be more like highway robbery than the rules of etiquette for three fellows to hold up and search a girl in a lonely station at night. For the chances were that no one else would be there, as the depot master went home at six, leaving the waiting room unlocked, and with a fire and lights in case anyone happened along. The stage driver, who was either Jim or the man he worked for, came down to meet the last train and get what mail was thrown off.

Ye s, I was stumped, and Bill must have been more or less so, for he fell in with my suggestion to take a look through the window and see how the land lay before we ambled in. It was quiet enough inside. Jim and Miss Dirkin stood by the stove, he was talking in a low voice, and every few words she shook her head. Once he tried to take her hand, but she drew away and he went on talking.

"He's ready to die for her," Bill whispered, sizing things up. "He won't believe our story. How in blazes are we going to get that necklace?"

"Listen!" I whispered back, for I had caught the click-click of a horse that over-reaches. And that horse was coming fast, mighty fast. In a moment it was in sight—a big bay horse and a yellow sleigh. Fitzhugh! We crouched in the shadow of a baggage truck and watched him approach in the cold moonlight. He swung up to the platform and without stopping to hitch or blanket, hopped out and entered the depot. We popped up to the window, for something worth watching might happen.

(Continued next week).

# Buy a bedspring as you would pick a friend!

Find out if it will properly support your spine. Make sure that it will give your nerves perfect relaxation. Be sure of comfort, form fit and lack of sag and to make certain select a Foster Ideal Bedspring. This bedspring, with its 120 super-tempered, upright spirals will give you the kind of support and rest that your tired out body needs. In short it will provide for and safeguard your health.

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UTICA, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.  
Western Factory



Each genuine Foster Ideal Spring bears this trade mark on its side rail. If you don't see this trade mark it isn't a Foster Ideal.



A 75c Value for 50c

WHEREVER you see this sign purchase a can of Las-Stik Tube Patch at the regular price of 50c and receive a No. 1 size Las-Stik Casing Plaster Free.

You already know the goodness of Las-Stik Tube Patch. Experience the same goodness in the plaster. Stick it in an old casing. See how easily you can make your own tire repairs. Count the hundreds of additional miles you have built into it. Notice how the heat of the road permanently vulcanizes the plaster into place.

If there's no dealer near you, write, enclosing the 50c and we'll see that you are supplied immediately.

LAS-STIK PATCH MFG. CO.  
Hamilton, Ohio



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Try a Michigan Farmer Liner



# Federal Travel Accident Insurance Renewal ANNOUNCEMENT

Read this carefully. It tells how to renew your \$7500 Michigan Farmer Federal Travel-Accident Insurance Policy for another year.

**FEDERALIZED READERS SERVICE TRAVEL ACCIDENT POLICY**

This Policy provides Indemnity for Loss of Life, Limb, Limbs, Sight or Time caused by Accidental Means, to the Extent herein Limited and Provided

**FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

**STRONG AND PROGRESSIVE**

F. R. S. CHICAGO, Ill. Age \_\_\_\_\_

(HEREINAFTER CALLED THE COMPANY)

The date of this policy is \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1927.

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

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

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

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

**PART I**

The Company will pay for loss of

Life	\$7,500.00
Both feet	7,500.00
Both hands	7,500.00
Sight of both eyes	7,500.00
One hand and right of one eye	7,500.00
One foot and right of one eye	7,500.00
One hand and one foot	7,500.00
Sight of one eye	3,750.00
Either hand	3,750.00
Either foot	3,750.00

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

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

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

**PART II**

The Company will pay for loss of

Life	\$3,000.00
Both feet	2,000.00
Both hands	2,000.00
Sight of both eyes	2,000.00
One hand and right of one eye	2,000.00
One foot and right of one eye	2,000.00
One hand and one foot	2,000.00
Sight of one eye	1,000.00
Either hand	1,000.00
Either foot	1,000.00

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

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

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

Form No. 1975-12-25-26-27

A year ago The Michigan Farmer announced to its readers one of the most sensational insurance bargains ever offered. A \$7,500 Travel-Accident insurance policy for the small cost of \$1.00. The policies issued were fully paid for one year.

This policy, issued through The Michigan Farmer by the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, is one of the broadest of its kind ever issued. And these special Federal Travel-Accident policies have rendered a service to our readers.

They have helped greatly to lessen the burdens of those who have been saddened by unfortunate accidents.

During the past eleven months \$5,677.85 in real money has been paid to Michigan Farmer Federal Travel-Accident policy holders or their beneficiaries. Payment of these claims have been announced in a previous issue of this publication, proving conclusively that accidents covered by Federal Travel-Accident policies, DO HAPPEN.

These Michigan Farmer Federal Travel-Accident Policies begin to expire soon. We announce that we will renew your policy for one year upon payment of the renewal fee of \$1.00. This will extend the coverage of your policy for one year, and your renewal, if received before policy expires, will increase the specific indemnities as outlined in your policy, 10%. That is, by renewing now before your policy expires, the first clause, or clause one, of your policy increases from \$7,500 to \$8,250; the second clause from \$3,000 to \$3,300; the third clause from \$2,000 to \$2,200, and the fourth clause from \$1,000 to \$1,100. This 10% increase is explained and provided for in clause six of the policy.

## A Renewal Notice Will Be Sent You By Mail

This renewal notice will show the exact date of the expiration of your policy and will carry a complete history of your policy. To assist this office, enclose a remittance of \$1.00, check, money order, or currency, with renewal notice, forwarding same in the mailing piece that will be provided, to the Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, care of Insurance Department, and receipt for one year renewal will be sent you. **DO NOT SEND YOUR POLICY.** Return only the renewal notice and your policy will be duly extended and receipted for.

It is necessary that you act at once upon receipt of your renewal notice for should your policy lapse before the renewal is received, your old policy becomes void and a new policy at \$7,500 face value would be issued in its stead.

If you have not sent in for one of these policies, the offer is still open to a paid in advance reader of our reading family. Read over the enclosed FAMILY OFFER. Fill out coupon and send remittance TODAY.

This policy covers you whether you are traveling on business or pleasure. It is not a complete accident policy, but gives you exceptional travel accident coverage at our group or family plan price of \$1.00 a year.

### Our Family Offer

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

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

If you are not a paid-in-advance reader, \$2.50 will give you Michigan Farmer five years, or 260 issues, and cover the cost of your insurance policy, giving you protection for one year. Michigan Farmer has been regularly one year \$1.00. Five annual subscriptions would have cost \$5.00. Remember this Family Offer gives you Michigan Farmer 5 years and one year insurance protection. Note the saving.

You can renew your policy for \$1.00 renewal premium, each year that you are a paid-in-advance reader, as long as you desire to keep the insurance in force.

### Fill out application and mail today

(Send Along Your Address Label on This Paper)

## APPLICATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address .....

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

# Adventures of the Brown Family

—By John Francis Case

## The House of Mystery

**I**F Henry Brown had been a practical man it probably never would have happened. But nobody ever accused Father Brown of being practical. When he wanted to do a thing he did it, practical or impractical, and all the family down to Little Joe had got used to it. Mother Brown was the practical one, but Father was the head of the house, and being a diplomat, Mother Brown confined her "bossing" to making things come out the way she wanted, when she wanted them real badly, by a secret process all her own. I think most women and girls will know what is meant.

So Mother Brown, who is really Helen, although Little Joe insists she is "Mom," might have prevented it if she had wanted to do so. But the facts are that Mother Brown is just a girl "grewed up." Mystery and romance still thrill her. Adventure calls. And there was no disputing that mystery and adventure was waiting at the House of the Lone Oak.

Why tall Hal and curly-haired Beth, just at the age of romance and adventure, couldn't wait to get there to investigate. And Mary, who had

Write us and we will write you." That was enough to excite anyone's curiosity. Beth took it straight to Hal, and as you might expect a boy to do, he "poo-hooed" the whole idea. But Mother Brown was interested at once. "Write them," she said, and so Beth did. In a few days back came a letter.

To begin with, there was two hundred acres of land, most of it woods and pasture, and the price was three thousand dollars, of which one thousand could be paid in cash. There was a big old house in need of repair, and some outbuildings. There was a creek in the pasture, too. But Beth, to whom the letter was addressed, skipped over all that introductory. It was the closing paragraph that caused Beth to call Mother Brown and shout from the door to Hal that he should come, too. And that paragraph was enough to interest anyone who knew real-estate agents, because not all of them are sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" when they try to make sales.

"If you are afraid of pirates," said the letter, "you will not be interested in buying the House of the Lone Oak."



"If You Are Afraid of Pirates," Said the Letter, "You Will Not be Interested in Buying the House of the Lone Oak."

thrilled to the stories of pirates and treasure in books was almost as much excited. Even Little Joe, big for his age, but the pet of the family, was keen to go adventuring. The whole Brown family just tingled from head to toes. And they had a reason to tingle, too.

You see it was this way: Father wasn't practical but he could breed and train race horses that could clip under the wire a length ahead of anything ever entered at the Clark county fair. It was when Flying Fox had won and been sold for a round thousand dollars that Mother Brown set her foot down hard and delivered an edict.

"Henry," said Mother Brown, "all my life I've lived in a house. Now I want a home. We can take that thousand dollars and pay it down on a farm in the hill country, quit being renters and live in a home of our own. You get busy now and answer some of the advertisements where they will take a thousand down for improved land. We can't afford to buy this high-priced farm land in Clark county. We'll have to move to the hills." Now as this was the first time that Mother Brown had really tried to "boss," something had to be done.

It was really Beth who started the quest, and so we might well give Beth praise or blame for all that followed. Beth had been reading the advertisements in the farm papers and found little to get excited about until at the tail end of the very last one she found this: "There are some things about this farm that we can't tell in print but can tell in a letter. It may make you want to buy, or keep you away.

But if you are not afraid, and wish to seek the treasure chest which goes with the farm, read on." Pirates on a hill farm a thousand miles from the ocean! And a treasure chest to be had for the seeking! Even that name, "The House of the Lone Oak," spelled mystery. Right there Hal became a convert.

This is the first installment of the adventures of the Brown Family. Follow the series and learn more about the Treasure Chest. The second installment will appear next week.

### WHAT YOU WANT WHEN YOU WANT IT.

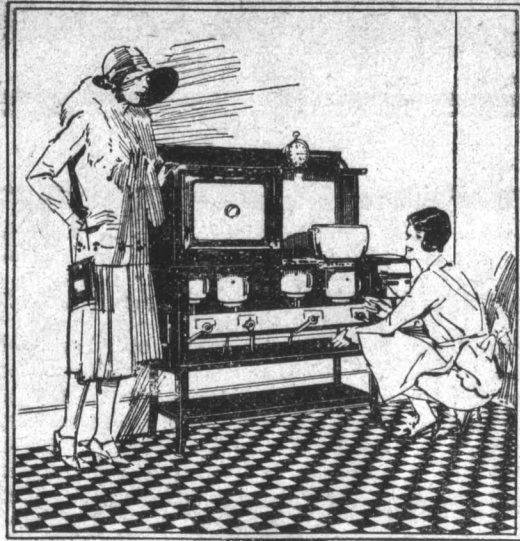
A colored woman of unusually large proportions, was knocked unconscious in an automobile accident and taken to the hospital. When she regained consciousness, the attending physician in order to comfort her said, "Undoubtedly you will be able to obtain a considerable amount of damage for your suffering."

"Laws 'a me, what does ah want of damages? Ah's got enough of dem. What ah wants is repairs."

The minister, addressing his congregation began: "I look about me this morning and see many bright and shining faces."

There was a stir, and ninety-nine powder puffs appeared.

# Cooks a meal for five in 40 minutes



**W**HAT one woman said about her Nesco is typical of thousands of others. "During harvest and at other times when I'm in a hurry, I can prepare a complete meal for my family of five in 40 minutes!"

Wouldn't such quick, convenient cooking service be a blessing in your kitchen?

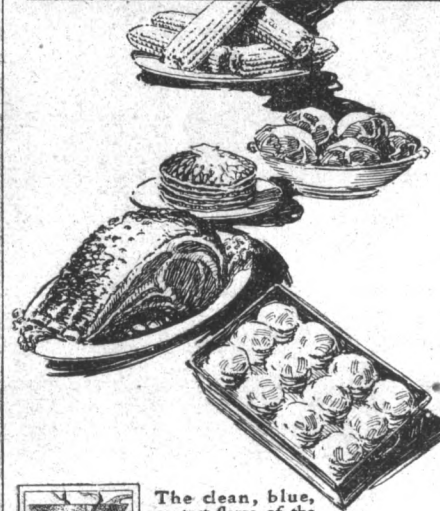
The intense, blue flame of the Nesco quickly reaches its full capacity, spreads over the bottom of the utensil and gives a hot, clean cooking heat that has heretofore been thought of only with city gas service. There is no soot, smoke or odor. Cook any recipe on a Nesco. You are not limited—whether it be frying, boiling, roasting, baking or toasting. The perfect results will amaze you.

See the Nesco at your dealer's. Send for our beautiful free booklet, showing many sizes and models.

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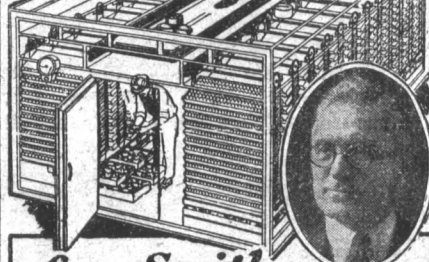
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21-D

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You pay for your chicks when you see them. Pure-bred stock of high quality. Carefully selected breeding birds. Our big illustrated catalog tells all the story. Write for it today.  
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The result is healthier, peppier, more vigorous chicks. Quantity production in small space means personal supervision plus low production cost. Proper hatching means better chicks—result—more profits to all.

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Blood Tested for the Past Three Years  
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns, 100 per cent live delivery. Holterman Strain Barred Rocks. Trapnested hatching eggs.  
Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery,  
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## Baby Chix and Pullets

S. C. White Leghorns, Tancred strain. Michigan Accredited. Keep 1700 on our own farm. Hatch our own eggs and from 3 neighbors. All our own stock. Use 200 to 325 (egg) Pedigreed males only. Blood-tested for 3 successive years. Quality chicks. Prices right. Descriptive circular before buying.  
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Six Leading Varieties to choose from.  
Trapnested Leghorns under R. O. P. Work. Records show 67 to 71 eggs laid per hen in 92 days.  
S. C. Heavy Type White Leghorns. White and Barred Rocks.  
S. C. Anonas. S. C. Rhode Island Reds.  
S. C. Brown Leghorns. We Guarantee Satisfaction. Write for our Live and Let Live Prices.  
**FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS,**  
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## Livingston Chick Hatchery

203 E. Sibley St., Dept. M, Howell, Mich.

## MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CLASS A CHICKS

from well developed, strong, healthy layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Shoppard's Anonas; R. I. Reds and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogs free. **THE BOS HATCHERY, R. 2-M, ZEELAND, MICH.**





# Turns Dump Into Flowers

*By Careful Planting and a Little Care They Are Made to Cover Multitude of Sins*

LET me say first of all, that I am not an expert on flowers, nor even a gardener—unless you accept as the definition of gardener, “anyone that loves growing things.” But, a man or woman doesn’t need to be an expert to change a dump into a flower garden.

To get to my story, it was five years ago that my partner “for better or for worse,” and I—both with the blood of several generations of farmers in us—decided to shake the city apartment house dust from our feet and live with green grass around us.

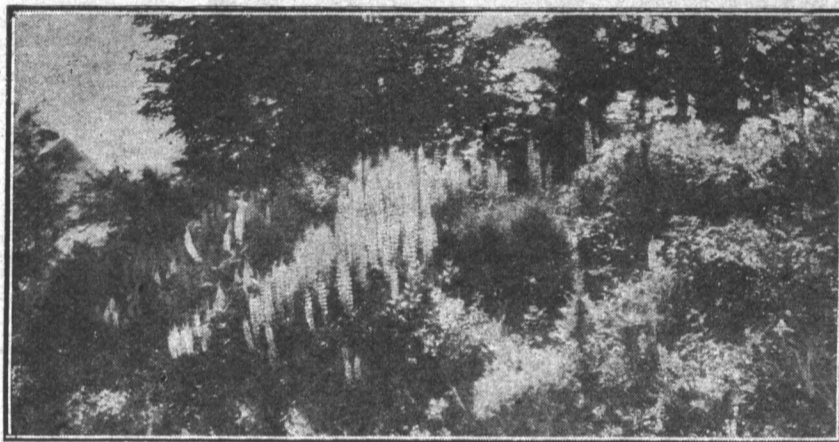
But our new home, not far from the city, was not surrounded by green grass, we found out to our sorrow, when the rains of spring came. The only vegetation was on the labels of empty tin cans, and the soil was ashes and bottles.

The last Tuesday in April that year was Rubbish Day, and by diligence and perseverance we had collected for the rubbish cart three barrels of tin cans, bottles and trash, and a good load of coal ashes.

When the clean-up was over and we discovered the soil, it really didn’t look so bad. We took no chances, however. When the neighbors began raking the leaves from the fence corners, and got ready to burn them, we were right there to stop the conflagration. Those leaves were spread on our back lot and turned under. Along with the leaves went several loads of spent stable manure from a trucker’s hotbed frames.

The first thought in our minds was to put in some tall growing flowers to shut off the view of adjoining back

lots—some of which still bore a crop of cans and ashes. The flower books suggested sunflowers, but I balked at that; sunflowers were a farm crop on the farm where I spent my boyhood, and it was only by a bold stretch of the imagination that I could call them flowers. Well, we decided to use hollyhocks, and so we planted a row of these around the back lot, just as close to the adjoining lots as we dared. Rather than wait a year for flowers,



Many a Dump or Unsightly Place in the Back Yard Can be Made to Look Like This.

we drove out to a fruit farm a few miles away and got about a hundred plants, with the dirt on, for only a few cents a plant.

In front of these, we decided to plant annual flowers the first year, so as to have blooms without waiting a whole year. Nearest the hollyhocks we put cosmos, in front of that zinnias, then asters, and down in front we planted

nasturtiums, petunias and low-growing flowers, and set out some pansy plants.

Our final aim was to get as many perennial flowers as possible into the fringe around the back lot, and we wanted to plant the perennials in the fall. We were all summer planning how the perennials should be grouped in front of the hollyhocks, and as soon as the annual flowers were gone in October, we ordered our collection of perennial plants and set to work. The

There was scarcely a day that we did not have flowers for the table. But, the annual flowers take quite a bit of care—you have to plant them all over again each year. With perennials, once planted, always planted. Every few years it is necessary to divide some of the clumps, but that is not much work. It is when the clumps need dividing that you can hand a few plants to the eager neighbor who is hungry for flowers and doesn’t know how to satisfy his appetite. Or, if the neighbor doesn’t want them, and if you don’t want to make new plantings, you can sell the extra plants. It is an excellent source of pin money for the housewife.

The front part of the yard we put in grass, and it will stay in grass. The same for the back lot, except that border around the edge. It supplies us with flowers all summer.

### HOME DISCOVERIES.

TO keep my spools of thread in order in my sewing basket, I run a knitting needle through the bottom of the basket, string the spools of thread on it and then run it out the other side. In this way I can always find the color of thread that I want.—Mrs. R. V. D.

Baby’s crocheted bonnet became yellowed, and before putting it into use as a hand-me-down, I boiled it in a strong neutral soap solution, with enough bluing added to make the solution the color of the regular bluing water. After putting it through the regular washing process, it was as white as when new.—Mrs. F. L.

# Spring Features Pleats and Bows

MADAME FASHION has revolted. She has declared that for this season, at least, she will not be dominated by the sport frock mode. As a result, milady will step forth at Easter time decked in frills and fur-bells. Unqualified emphasis is placed on feminine frocks designed in many soft and gracious types.

We can supply you with patterns for these new spring designs at thirteen cents each. Address your orders early to the Pattern Department,

Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

No. 750—Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 3/8 contrasting.

No. 753—Particularly Pleasing. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 yards of 36-inch material with 3/4 yard contrasting.

No. 692—Slenderizing Lines. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires

3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material.

No. 744—Girlish Model. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard contrasting.

No. 745—Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. The 8-year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 40-inch material.

No. 733—Sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires 2 yards of 40-inch material with 6 3/4 yards of binding.

No. 724—Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38,

40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 32-inch material.

No. 736—Youthful. Sizes 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 7/8 yards of 40-inch material with 1 1/4 yards contrasting.

No. 752—Sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 7/8 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard contrasting.



**ANOTHER ALICE SEEKS HER WONDERLAND.**

SEVEN years ago there was a family with six children which went to pieces and the children were scattered. Before the final breaking up of the family, however, Alice was given away by her mother at the age of six. Evidently, the choice of the foster home was an unfortunate one, as shown by events which followed. Complaints came in from time to time over a period of years, that the mother was cruel to this child, but the facts were hard to substantiate. Finally, however, a petition was made by the school authorities and the child was removed from the home. Abundant evidence was given of abuse and cruelty. She had even been struck with a hammer and some ribs broken. Of course, the child was in a run-down physical condition when received from the court by the Michigan Children's Aid Society. That was about a year ago.

Today we see an attractive child with auburn hair. Excellent health has come as a result of abundant and wise feeding. She is a happy person, easy to get along with, and well liked by her associates. To cap it all, her intelligence quotient is 103. She is proving to be a child of more than average possibilities for the future.

Here, then, is Alice, a promising girl of thirteen, competent to respond to the best that a good home can give her, and certain to bring happiness and completeness to the family that chooses to share its life with her, and still she is waiting for just the right home to open its door. Those interested in this child, or other similar children now waiting for homes, may address the Children's Aid Society, in care of the Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

**DON'T TAKE HOUSECLEANING TOO SERIOUSLY.**

SELDOM do I try to do any housecleaning on Monday. Instead, I prepare as much food as will keep

well for the next few days so that meals may be served with a minimum amount of effort. My emergency shelf is summoned to my rescue during housecleaning campaign, and I find that mince pie, brown bread and ginger cookies keep well. Then, if there is no unexpected company, I am free to clean for about four days. But if guests do arrive, the baking is done and I am usually tired enough to sit down and visit awhile.

In any case, I quit on Friday, and have Saturday free to bake and prepare for Sunday. Then I am not too tired to go to church "because I cleaned house so late Saturday night."

And, by the way, if the club meets, or there is a party or an Aid dinner when I am in the midst of my cleaning, I don't always stay at home. If possible, I drop everything and go. I can clean faster when I get back, and if there happens to be no more days coming, I won't need any more cleaning done.—Mrs. E. M. A.

**HOME-MADE WALLPAPER CLEANER.**

Somewhere I have seen a recipe for making wallpaper cleaner at home. Can you tell me how to do this?—Mrs. G. L.

Mix one cup of flour with one cup of water, three teaspoonsful of vinegar, four teaspoonsful ammonia, and one teaspoonful of carbon oil. Cook this mixture until it thickens, stirring constantly. When cool, work into small balls and rub the paper with it, always using downward stroke.

**TO CLEAN VARNISHED WALLPAPER.**

IF Mrs. D. J. D. will use ammonia in place of soap when washing her varnished wallpaper, she will have good success. Use about one tablespoonful to two quarts of warm water. This solution is also good to clean varnished woodwork.—Mrs. D. O. D.

Cane cream is a new product which southerners hope will aid in increasing the value of sugar cane.



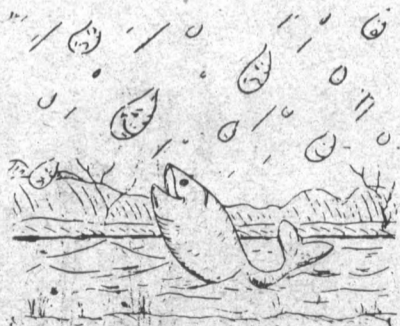
**Twenty Tales from Timberland**

*Pitter Changes His Mind—No. 14*

WHEN Pitter fell into the acorn cup, he curled himself up for a nice long nap.

"I'll fool that lazy fellow," said the Sun. So he shone as brightly as he could and divided Pitter into many tiny particles and carried him up into the sky again.

Very soon Pitter became a big raindrop once more. One day as he was napping in a big cloud, he was awakened by being rudely shaken. Opening his eyes, there was his friend Patter. "Wake up, you lazy fellow, and come with us," called Patter.



"Oh, Me! Oh, My! Look Out!" Shouted Pitter.

"I don't want to. I'm comfortable right here in this big cloud," answered Pitter sleepily.

"Aw, come on," coaxed Patter and his Raindrop friends. But Pitter just closed his eyes and started off to sleep again.

The cloud seemed to understand, and decided to help Patter and his Rain-

drop friends. He suddenly twisted himself half way around and Pitter and Patter and all the little Raindrops went tumbling down to earth.

"Oh, me! Oh, my! Look out!" shouted Pitter as they neared the earth. "That something will get us." It was only a little fish who had flopped out of the water to greet the Raindrops.

"Oh, don't be afraid," assured Patter. "That's only a fish. We saw lots of them on our last trip."

Then the little Raindrops went kersplash into the little brook. Pitter and Patter fell right on the fish's tail and were carried down to the bottom of the creek.

"It's nice and cool down here," said Pitter. "See, the little pebbles are so sparkling and bright. It's even better than napping in the cloud."

Patter only smiled as the brook carried them along very fast. They were busy dodging the stumps and rocks and the little pools so that they would not be left behind. But as they ran, they saw sparkling stones and pearly shells, queer little fishes and frogs, and clumsy little pollywogs. Sometimes they would have glances of the green grasses and pretty flowers that grew by the bank of the brook.

Finally the brook joined the river, and then the river carried them on to the ocean.

"Patter, Patter! Look, look," shouted Pitter as they were riding the crest of a big wave.

"Just like the one I saw before," answered Patter as the big ship sailed out of sight.

"I'm never going to be so lazy again," replied Pitter, as they journeyed down to the bottom of the sea to see more sights. "I've decided that it's more fun to work a little."



**WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS**

COMMERCIAL MATING

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

FOR DELIVERY APRIL 12-18-25

**10% Discount**

From These Cash With Order Prices Commercial Mating Chicks

PER 100	PER 500	PER 1,000
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Odds and Ends (not accredited) 100—\$10.00; 500—\$45.00

These Chicks are all Michigan Accredited. Order direct sending Cash With Order, deducting 10% From the Above Prices, for April 12th, 18th and 25th delivery.

Illustrated Catalog with description of Wyngarden Leghorns and Special Matings sent FREE on request.

Get our Special Price List for MAY and JUNE Delivery.

**Wyngarden Hatchery & Farms**

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ZEELAND, MICH.



**DON'T BUY YOUR BABY CHICKS BLINDFOLDED**

Your source of supply is dependent upon the Quality of the Breeder's Stock. KARSTEN'S KNOWN HIGH QUALITY CHICKS are from thoroughly culled matings. Long, deep bodied, wedge shaped birds, with wide backs and large lopped combs are used in our matings. To these birds are mated our MATURED MALES OF 200 TO 286 EGG RECORD. Sons of the Champions of the Michigan 1924-25 International Egg Laying Contest. Your profits are assured by large egg production and longer laying life with chicks from the known producers. Our 1927 FREE Catalog describes our matings in full. Send for your Copy Today.

**Karsten's Farm Box 104 Zeeland, Mich.**

**Dead or Alive?**

It's up to you, Mr. Poultryman



Chick losses are due to wrong feeding and lack of proper care at the start. Stop the losses—save the baby chicks by feeding Blatchford's Chick Mash. Contains exactly the ingredients chicks need to keep them healthy and make them grow big quicker. Easy to feed and most economical.

125 years experience in preparing feeds and the Blatchford reputation is your guarantee of highest quality and maximum efficiency. Recommended and used by leading poultrymen everywhere. Means better results and more profit to you. Try a bag and see the chicks and money you save.

**Blatchford's Chick Mash**

Send for FREE Sample

Just a bit but enough to show quality. Send coupon. Also if interested in MORE EGGS AT LOWEST COST PER EGG send for FREE SAMPLE and complete information about the old reliable

**Blatchford's "FILL THE BASKET" Egg Mash**

Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Dept. 4704 Waukegan, Ill.

Blatchford Calf Meal Co. Dept. 4704 Waukegan, Ill. Send me free sample of: Chick Mash  Egg Mash  and valuable poultry information. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

**Michigan Farmer Pattern Service**



No. 565—Junior Frock Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material, with 2 3/4 yards of ribbon.

No. 517—Cunning Bloomer Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. The 4-year size requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material, with 3/8 yard of 15-inch contrasting.

No. 291—Junior Frock for Classroom Wear. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material, with 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

The price of each of these patterns is thirteen cents. You may also have a copy of our SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION CATALOG for the same price. It contains a complete display of all our spring fashions and many fashion and sewing hints. Address all orders to the PATTERN DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.



## White Diarrhea

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

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

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 507, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

### Cause of White Diarrhea

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

### Never Lost a Single Chick

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

### Never Lost One After First Dose

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

### You Run No Risk

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

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 507, Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name.....

Town.....

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

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

the climate of the corn belt states and farther north, has about passed its zenith. Fresh air is a fine thing for a poultry house—in theory. But there is no use to waste the pullets just to prove a theory, and then fail. All of the so-called fresh air houses we have tried have been just about as cold in cold weather as the outside temperature. Straight-thinking poultrymen who are more interested in full egg baskets than in proving a theory, are building their houses tighter, trying out different types of ventilating equipment, and some are introducing artificial heat. We failed with artificial heat during the middle west gas boom, but at that time we knew nothing, practically, of either ventilation or egg making rations.

Proper ventilation and artificial heat within reasonable and easily controlled limits may solve the problem of dampness in the poultry house. We hear a lot about dry poultry houses, how to build and maintain them, and so on, but if you stop to think, you will remember that any time during a wet, rainy or foggy spell, your own dwelling house will become damp and musty, unless it has some heat to dry out the incoming air. Walk into a home that has not been in use for a week of continued damp weather, and it has a damp feel—almost soggy sometimes, no matter how tightly it has been closed. Poultry houses get the same way, and when the outside atmosphere is well saturated, the more difficult it becomes to keep the interior of the poultry house dry. The only way seems to be to dry out the incoming air. Moisture thrown off by the fowls adds to the problem. Of course, proper construction will do much to eliminate dampness, but not all.—W. C. Smith.

### MIXING COD LIVER OIL FOR CHICKS.

Please give me some information on how to feed cod liver oil to baby chicks.—G. L.

Cod liver oil can form a larger part of the chick's ration than the hen's, without making the ration too expensive, as the amount of feed consumed per chick is quite small. About four or five per cent of the total ration gave good results last year. It can be added to the ration when the chicks are three days old and continued until the sunshine is abundant and the birds are on the range most of the day.

One pint of cod liver oil can be mixed with twenty pounds of the starting mash. The oil is poured over a little of the mash and worked in thoroughly and then the mash, moistened with oil, is carefully mixed through the remaining dry mash. Some poultrymen pour the cod liver oil on fine chick charcoal and then mix the charcoal into the starting mash.

If you are feeding semi-solid milk, you can mix a pint of cod liver oil into six pounds of the semi-solid milk and allow the chicks to peck as much as they wish from boards.

### HENS WITH PALE HEADS.

What is the trouble with my flock of hens? They are so pale-looking around their heads. There are streaks of blood in the droppings. They eat well and seem lively, but do not lay as they should. Are these worm symptoms?—S. B.

A paleness of the head may result from any disease which causes an impairment of the circulation. An infestation of worms might devitalize hens and cause a paleness around the head. Blood in the droppings might be caused by any of the cholera-like diseases which cause an inflammation of the intestinal tract. If worms are suspected, place two per cent tobacco dust in the laying-mash, or use commercial worm medicine for the treatment of individual birds.

Much sickness among hens in winter is caused by digestive disorders, due to lack of a balanced ration. One per cent of charcoal in the laying-mash helps prevent bowel trouble.



## Make it live ~ and pay

The test of life or death for every chick occurs during the first few weeks after hatching. Every normal chick that is raised to maturity amply repays the effort. Avoid

double loss of egg production and market value due to death of baby chicks by feeding

## Ryde's CHICK FOOD WITH BUTTERMILK

It is a natural, safe food and contains every element necessary to rapid, uniform growth. Includes choicest granular grains, hulled oats, selected whole seeds with natural oil retained, fresh meat scraps with a liberal portion of dried buttermilk.

start is vitally important if you would insure poultry profits.

Get RYDE'S "STARTRITE" CHICK FOOD at your local dealer's or, if not on hand, write us. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ryde & Co., Mfrs., 5434 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago.

Easy to feed; best results are had by feeding it dry from the hopper. Economical too, as one pound will raise a baby chick well past the danger period. A good foundation—a correct

"Make Them Lay"  
RYDE'S HAV-TO-LAY Egg Mash, With Buttermilk, supplies egg making elements for maximum egg production in one convenient, unequalled food. Contains choicest materials—not a "by product." Economical. Guaranteed.  
Use RYDE'S HAV-TO-GROW Chick Mash for rapid, uniform growth after the first few weeks. Combines minerals, fats and best growing feeds, especially milled. Makes broilers or layers in double-quick time. At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100-pound bags.



FREE 1927 Catalog Now Ready

Michigan Hatchery Customer CLEARS \$635.00 Above All Expenses On 200 Pullets

Another reports \$618.00 profit on 200 Pullets

And they were not Poultry Specialists, merely farm raisers. For Better Producing Baby Chicks, order our heavy-laying superior strain Barron and Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas, and Holterman and Parks Strain Barred Plymouth Rocks.

All Michigan Accredited. Priced as Low as NINE CENTS each. Write us quick for immediate deliveries or later shipments. \$1.00 Down Books Your Order. Balance C. O. D. We Guarantee 100% Live Delivery.

PULLETS Now is the time to place your order for 8 to 12 weeks' old pullets for May and later.

Michigan Poultry Farm, Box 2, Holland, Mich.

## SILVER WARD SELECT CHICKS

ACT PROMPTLY If you wish your chicks on any certain date. Delay may be costly. Write at once for our new free catalog that gives the whole story of Silver Ward Chicks.

Michigan Accredited Chicks—Strains of Master Breeders

All breeders are selected and sealed leg-banded by specialists approved by Mich. State College. The careful breeding of such famous strains as Barron and Tancred Leghorns, Sheppard Anconas, etc., account for the superiority of Silver Ward stock.

Get our NEW, BIG FREE BOOK. It's free and it will help you. Write today for latest prices.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY Box 29, Zeeland, Mich.



Michigan SILVER WARD SELECTED CHICKS Accredited

Buy Blood-tested chicks, they cost no more. All large poultrymen demand them. We guarantee 100% strong, healthy chicks delivered at your door. Two big money-making breeds, bred to live, lay and pay.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns

Write for free catalog and prices.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY, BOX A Dundee, Michigan

## HUNDERMAN CHICKS

Chicks that are hatched from free range breeders carefully selected. Our flocks and hatchery inspected and passed by representative of Michigan State College. Refer you to State Commercial Savings Bank. Order from this ad.

	25	50	100	400	1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$3.75	\$6.50	\$12.50	\$48.00	\$115.00
Barred Rocks	5.00	8.50	16.00	62.50	150.00
S. C. Reds	4.75	8.00	15.00	58.00	140.00
Light Mixed	\$9.00	Heavy Mixed	\$13.00	per 100.	100% live delivery prepaid.

Our chicks are Michigan Accredited. 10% down books your order. Free catalog. HUNDERMAN BROS., R. R. No. 3, Box 50, ZEELAND, MICH.



# OUR PAGE

## The Value of Education

*A Merry Circlers' Viewpoint*

I AM writing to express my appreciation for Mrs. RuRal's letter. I think it is of real value to the M. C.'s to have such an opportunity for reading such frankly expressed ideas from the parents.

One of the things of which Mrs. RuRal remarked, I also have noticed, and that is the saying, "Well, what did her education amount to, anyway?" In my way of thinking, an education amounts to everything.

I believe a well educated woman is better fitted to rear children, than one who has had little or no education.

There is no question as to the fact that a child does inherit some characteristics from its ancestors—but the question is, to what extent is this carried out? It is not a usual thing for a child who is born of parents whose habits are without reproach, whose morals are high, to be inclined toward a life of crime.

If the parents are well educated people, they will be able to train their children in such a way as to make them useful, law-abiding citizens in times to come. They will be able to teach their children from childhood to love and appreciate good books and music. They will be able to form good habits in the child, which, if neglected, might never be formed, and above all, they will learn to understand and love their children so that they may be a help and not a hindrance when helping them to choose their life work.

A good question for the M. C.'s to discuss might be: "Which is the greatest factor in one's characteristics and

morals—heredity, or environment?" Personally, I believe environment is. But even an education is necessary if a parent will provide environment which will lead the child to form good wholesome habits.

Every generation owes the coming one some things which can only be secured by heredity. For example, good eyesight, free use of limbs, etc. But, if a person is not taught from childhood to cherish and take care of these natural gifts, I foresee a time when a generation of blind, dumb, or deaf people shall inhabit the earth. It is a well established fact that people are gradually losing skill in the use of feet and legs. Since the invention of automobiles, people seem to forget that our bodies were made to use, and not for idleness. Somewhere—way off in the distant future—I see a race—for if what nature provides is not used, does not nature take away?

You who have studied history will remember that the ancient Greeks and Romans were wonderful beings—physically. I do not believe in the monkey kind of evolution. But compare today's physical being with yesterday's and it does not seem as if much development has occurred. But compare the mental being of today with that of yesterday, and, ah! that is where evolution comes in. And it seems to me that behind all this uniformity of nature there must be some presence—some great power—to accomplish such wonderful things. Think it over folks—there's a lot to it.—Yours truly, Azia Tillman, M. C.

of the Christian Church, declared before the Christian Student Forum, that the modern newspaper is doing more to hinder than to help the development of christian ideals. "The hindrance," Rev. Hughes said, "is not intentional, but it is because more space is devoted to crime and scandal, and putting before the public a great many things today that will mean nothing tomorrow to the development of christian ideals."

The misrepresentation of fact by the modern press is an evil which can not be denied. Occasionally a letter is dropped, or a word inserted to please the public. Some time ago a noted editor put an article in his paper concerning the Mexican situation. Any well informed, unbiased American citizen could easily detect his ignorance, for he knew as much concerning Mexico as Columbus knew of the American naval fleet. Yet many of his less educated readers take his words in like a duck takes to water.

Napoleon said four hostile newspapers were more to be dreaded than an army. Yet the power of the press in his day was a puny thing compared with what we have today.

Slander is the worst form of reading matter the people tolerate today. Slander against persons, the church, the government, or whatever it may be, is nothing short of a crime. Writers, who classify themselves as real christians, who would not steal five cents, can blacken another's reputation. Evidently the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," is greater than the one, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," in their eyes.

Almighty God gave power to man to use the pen to the glory of His name. The power of the press can be used likewise, but where it is used to spread slander, to propagate literature that is utterly worthless, to spread slander against peoples and nations, it is a misuse of a given right.—Florence Rairigh.



## OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I guess it is about time for me to write a few lines. I read "Our Page" every week and find some interesting letters in there. It seems to me that The Michigan Farmer ought to come oftener than it does.

I agree with those who love flowers and birds, as my mother has a big garden of flowers every summer.

Another thing I like is about Mary Wallo going to high school. I hope I can get a chance to go, too. I hope all the M. C.'s will, anyway. I go to the public school out in the country yet, but I will soon leave it.—Mary Vloch, R. 2, Box 70, Carleton, Mich.

I hope that all M. C.'s will be able to attend high school. I believe it is necessary to get a greater appreciation of life. There must be something the matter with those who do not like flowers.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Let's have more "story" and composition contests, Uncle. After the story contest print some in the paper and

have that week's contest a criticism of these stories. I think it helps one to have their faults and good points picked out for them, don't you? I'd rather answer the merit contests, where value, not luck, counts.

Aren't surprises nice, though? One time I answered a Read-and-Win contest, then forgot about it until I received a prize.

Here's hoping for another composition contest soon.—Your niece, Esther Wonser.

I like the merit type of contest best, too, but most M. C.'s seem to prefer the other kind. I may follow your story suggestion some time.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I'll tell you something—it's funny enough. Our neighbors, who moved from the south, didn't know what good times we could have with snow. My brother took skis and, and I right after him, and we went like a streak. It's a wonder I didn't fall, for I always do, but I didn't. Then these neighbor kids said, "Gee! that's easy!" We agreed, although I almost went on my nose! So we said, "you two try it." So they did—laugh! Who could help it? They were white from head to foot, except their faces, which were red as beets. I laughed till I sank down in the snow and had to be picked up. You never hear them say that skiing is easy any more.

I was dared to go coasting, and like a fool, I went. The snow was as crisp as crackers. Whew! If I never saw stars before, I did then. I tried to stop by striking manure. The hand sled stopped, but that is no sign that I did. I landed about ten feet below. My poor face was covered with scratches. I was laid up for repairs for about a week. For land sakes, don't any of you take a dare if you got to smash your pretty face.—Tom Marshall.

You had it on your neighbors first, but they laughed last, didn't they? Your accident just illustrates that after one gets going he wants to keep going.

Dear Uncle Frank:

About prohibition. I work at a place where they'd made "shtuff, shtiff, nuff," and I tasted it, but holy catfish, it sure made me meow! They have the cutest 'lil bby—he's only four years old—and they let him drink it. He use to pat his stomach and say, "see, I dot a regular beer-belly."

I think the reason that Buddie said there was more drunkenness now, was because nearly all of it is put in the papers. I mean the news about it, not the "shtuff itself."

November 20 I went to Wyandotte, and came home January 10. I wanted to come up and see you, Uncle Frank, but was "feared" to go alone, and my sister had to work, so I didn't come. But you didn't miss much; unless you are fond of "freaks." I'd like to go

## The Golden Circle Corner

*The Modern Press*

We have all noticed, very likely, statistics taken to reveal the number of those killed by automobiles—the number of those in school—in college, and almost every other item of interest one might think of. Yet no one has ever tried to give a statement of the harm done by the modern press.

Trashy novels, foul literature, slander, passion stories, and misrepresentations of fact, are a few of the evils that can be attributed to the modern press.

A good book is a good companion and there are hundreds of good books. Yet there are thousands of homes in which one can find one or all of the above named forms of literature.

Washington and Lincoln are said to have gained a great part of their early education from the careful study of a few good books. Would they have ever gained any education for their future work for America if they had spent their youth making a study of trashy novels, of foul literature, of slander, of passion stories?

Bad books are bad companions. Many girls can ascribe their ruin to the reading of trashy novels. Don't say you read books of that sort to become fluent in speech. You can acquire that only from real literature. Reading irreligious material is like breathing foul air; it is taken in unnoticed, but shortens the life, weakens the will, and blinds the understanding. To say that you read trashy novels and foul literature to pass the time away is nonsense. You are wasting time. Literature which does not give you keener thought, does not give you a loftier, truer view of life, is trash.

There is no value in it, you draw none from it. "An evil tree can not bring forth good fruit."

Rev. Horace Hughes, student pastor

## Merry Circle Fund



Some of the Children at Farmington Who Are Enjoying the M. C. Radio.

WE are now ready to get busy again on our Merry Circle Fund. The last time we presented a radio to the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital of Michigan, at Farmington. These children, and those in charge of them, are very much pleased and happy, despite their suffering, with this Merry Circle contribution.

Recently I got in touch with Miss Margaret A. Rogers, superintendent of the hospital in Detroit, of this same Children's Hospital of Michigan, with reference to a radio for their hospital. She writes as follows: "I am sure the children here at the hospital would enjoy a radio such as the one you presented to the children at Farmington. The children there, as well as the adults, have gotten a great deal of pleasure from it. Sincerely yours, Margaret A. Rogers, Superintendent."

This hospital and the Convalescent Home of Farmington, are doing wonderful work for handicapped children. Like the Sanitorium at Howell, these institutes are open to the children of this state. In its work it is bringing young folks to a normal usefulness who would otherwise have to go through life in a crippled condition.

So let's have the nickels and the dimes roll in, so that this time we can make record time in the purchase of this radio. The names of all the contributors will be printed in this department. Don't fail to have your name in the list. Send your money to Merry Circle Fund, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.—Uncle Frank.



to Detroit in the summer, but I am afraid I'd have to walk next time. It would be a nice little hike, wouldn't it? (300 miles).

I'm a country "yap" and I like it here pretty well. It's nice to stay in the city, too, if you've a good job.

I think the essays on "What is Beautiful" were great, and I think Guilford's was the best. I think my mother was beautiful, 'course I look like her. Ha, ha, conceited sap, ain't I? But she really was!

Say, Uncle Frank, if I send my picture, will you print it?

Well, I'll close—"The Old Peanut."

That four-year-old is getting a "wet" education early. I feel sorry for him. I like freaks, because they are so different. No need of being afraid of me, I'm harmless. I'll take a chance on printing your picture, especially as you say you are good-looking.

Dear Uncle Frank:

As you wanted to know how I milked our kicking cows without having her kick, I will tell you. First put a bridle and lines on her and drive her around a bit for exercise, drive her into the barn and take her bridle off and have a ring ready to snap into her nose, then pet her a little, talk to her. Get a whip and set it up in the stall, then pet her, but never strike the cow. Then set down to milk her as quickly as possible. By doing this way, our cow was never known to kick—"Windy of Dunningville."

Some system you have. It would take a long time to milk a big bunch of kicking cows. I am not sure that you are not getting horses and cows mixed, especially as you mention bridles, driving, whips, etc.

READ AND WIN.

SEVERAL have requested another of these old reliable contests, so here we are.

The answers to the questions below will be found in the reading columns of this issue. Please make your answers as short as possible and give the number of the page on which you found the answer. Do not rewrite the question, but number your answer the same as the question. Put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper, and if you are a Merry Circler do not forget to put M. C. after your name.

Five prizes will be given girls and five to boys. All the neat, correct papers will be mixed together and the lucky ones pulled out. The first two girls' prizes will be dandy boxes of stationery, and the next three fine beads. The first two lucky boys will receive fountains pens, and the next three combination pencil and knife.

Send your answers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before April 15, the closing date.

1. How many rows of corn does a stubble shredder shred at a time?
2. How many cows were under test in American cow testing associations in 1926?
3. Who was given a surprise party when he decided to attend a short course at M. S. C.?
4. What is the five-year average yield of oats?
5. Who caused the ax to come out of the water?
6. What governmental official is responsible for the development of blueberry culture?
7. What is the worst form of reading matter people tolerate today?
8. What caused the combs of the hens belonging to Mrs. Pangborn to bleed?

MONEY-MAKING WINNERS.

WE got some good money-making ideas from our last contest. Some of the best ones will be used next week. The prize winners are as follows:

- Fountain Pens.**  
Franklin Diamond, R. No. 2, Alpena.  
Bernard Maurer, R. 1, Morgan, Mich.  
**Combination Pencil and Knife.**  
George Gardner, Bradley, Mich.  
Clifford Haslick, R. 6, Brown City.  
Carlyle Eggert, Sandusky, Mich.

- Stationery.**  
Eleanor Phillips, General Delivery, Niles, Mich.  
June Nelson, Filion, Mich.  
**Beads.**  
Zona Amos, R. 7, Owosso, Mich.  
Nelda Tulgetzke, R. 1, Rogers City.  
Hazel Ackley, R. 1, Grant, Mich.



# Leghorns that Pay

**\$375.00 net profit in one month**

That is what Guy Burgis of Fair Grove, Mich., made last January with 832 pullets raised from 2000 Superior chicks bought last June. Write today for our latest low prices and get started with the right stock. Stock of this quality is cheap even at prices much higher than we are asking.

**A BIG BREEDING PLANT**

Right on our own breeding plant, the largest of any hatchery in Ottawa County, is where we blend our Tancred and Barron strains to produce those big bodied, profitable birds that are so characteristic of Superior stock. 600 pullets are entered this year in official R. O. P. We are individually pedigreed thousands of chicks. Write for complete information.

**EVERY CHICK MICHIGAN ACCREDITED**

In addition to the beneficial results of a big breeding plant, scientific incubation, proper shipping and expert management, you have that official added assurance of the quality of our stock by the fact that our chicks are accredited. Every individual breeder has been approved by trained poultry specialist under supervision of the Mich. State College. Provide yourself with the best. Write for latest special prices.

**SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS, Inc., Box 359 ZEELAND, MICH.**

**Baby CHICKS 8 to 12 Week RURAL PULLETS**  
MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

UNEXCELLED in THEIR PRICE CLASS.  
Rural Leghorns won more firsts in Zeeland 1926 show and Lansing State Show than any other pen. Read our winnings on standard production stock.  
LANSING STATE SHOW—1st old pen; 1st young pen; 1st hen, 2d cock; 3d cockerel.  
ZEELAND SHOW—Special 1st old pen; 1st young pen; 3d young pen; 1st cock.  
WEST MICH. STATE FAIR—1st old pen; 2d hen. In competition with some of the best and most noted stock in Michigan. All winnings in production class.  
Also won many FIRSTS on Anconas and Brown Leghorns. Send for FREE catalog. Tells all about our stock and these winners. All stock Michigan accredited. All our flocks have been closely culled and every bird, both male and female leg banded.  
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED FOR MAY DELIVERY.  
WHITE LEGHORNS. Per 100 500 1000  
Pure Hollywood, 260-290-egg pedigree ..... \$20.00 \$97.50 \$190.00  
Improved Hollywood Mated, 260-290-egg pedigree and Tancred Mated ..... 14.00 67.50 130.00  
Barron White Leghorns ..... 13.00 62.50 120.00  
ANCONAS. Pure Sheppard Anconas ..... 14.00 67.50 130.00  
Famous Sheppard Mated ..... 13.00 62.50 120.00  
Utility Anconas ..... 13.00 62.50 120.00  
BROWN LEGHORNS. Very best grade ..... 13.00 62.50 120.00  
Broiler chicks (not accredited) ..... \$8.00 per 100.  
Shipments on Monday and Wednesday of every week. Write for prices on other quantities. Wire orders promptly handled. Pullets: White Leghorns only. Free range raised. 8 to 12 weeks for shipment starting May 15th. Write for prices.  
RURAL POULTRY FARM, R. 1, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

**WOLVERINE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS**  
100% BLOOD SAFE ARRIVAL WILL GUARANTEED MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED  
Your next Winter's Egg Production depends on the quality of the Chicks you order NOW!  
Our 1927 Free Catalog tells how. Write for a copy.  
PULLETS  
We are now taking orders for April and May hatched Pullets  
5,000 Available  
WOLVERINE HATCHERY & FARMS  
H. P. Wiersma, Owner and Breeder  
Dept. 4, Zeeland, Mich.

**Better Chicks**  
GET THEM FROM KLAGER. Pure bred, from selected and carefully culled parent stock. Bred to lay. Five most popular breeds—S. C. White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes. All Klager's chicks are  
**Cert-O-Culd**  
Quality comes first. They live, grow and pay. Smooth hatched, healthy, vigorous and full of life. Order early. Shipped when wanted. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Write for circular.  
Klager's Hatchery  
Box 6  
Bridgewater, Mich.  
LIVE and GROW

**KNOLLS' White Leghorn Chicks**  
BABY CHICKS 8 WEEKS OLD PULLETS  
Live, Grow, Lay and Produce Profits  
Every bird in our flocks has been approved and passed by an Inspector from the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association and the Michigan State College. All males and females have been individually leg banded. These facts, coupled with our long years of close culling and breeding are the important factors in our production of Big, Lively Chicks, that Live, Grow, Lay and Pay. And therein is the reason for the genuine satisfaction about which our customers write us.  
Write for FREE 1927 Catalog  
Gives ALL the facts about our breeders and tells how you, too, can make big profits with poultry. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.  
KNOLLS' HATCHERY, R. R. 12, Box M, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

**PURE BRED LEGHORN CHICKS**  
At Bargain Prices  
April delivery 10c, May 9c, June 8c each. 100% alive delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Order direct from this ad.  
Shadylawn Hatchery, ZEELAND, R. 3, Mich.

**C-H-I-C-K-S**  
S. C. W. ENGLISH LEGHORNS, \$11 per 100, discount on orders of 500 or more. 100% live delivery guaranteed. HENRY WATERWAY, R. No. 4, Holland, Mich.

**Free Test**  
Avicol  
For White Diarrhea

In few hours, disease is stopped and sick chicks full of pep.  
It's easy to stop chicks dying from white diarrhea. All you need do is drop an Avicol tablet in the drinking water. Thousands of poultry raisers, year after year, raise nearly every chick by this simple precaution. Mrs. E. E. Franks, Ramsdell, Tex., writes: "I was losing 10 to 15 chicks a day before I received the Avicol. I haven't lost one since."  
A free test of Avicol will show how easily white diarrhea is prevented and stopped. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy, in just a few hours, is positively amazing. If you have never tried Avicol, write for a free sample, or send 50c for a full-sized package to Burrell-Dugger Co., 842 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. It costs nothing to try the 50c package, because Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. But if you prefer, try the free sample first.

**DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY**  
Michigan Accredited Chicks—  
White Leghorns a Specialty—also best strains of Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Anconas. Expert selection of breeding stock, together with scientific incubation methods, assure husky, liveable chicks.  
DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY  
Box B Birmingham, Mich.  
Established 1911—Free Catalogue—

**Pure Bred Chicks at Reduced Prices. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed**  
Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. American Cert-O-Culd.

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Wh., Br., Bik. Leghorns.....	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$21.50	\$52.50	\$100.00
Bik. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks.....	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds.....	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons.....	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120.00
Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.						

LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX J, TIFFIN, OHIO.

**BABY CHICKS YOU CAN DEPEND ON**  
Our twenty-third year, 96,000 capacity. 80% of our chicks are already sold for the season, showing we have satisfied customers and they come back year after year.  
100 500 1000  
S. C. W. Leghorns.....\$13.00 \$60.00 \$115.00  
S. C. Mottled Anconas.....\$13.00 \$60.00 \$115.00  
S. C. Black Minorcas.....15.00 65.00 125.00  
Left-over Odds and Ends..... 9.00 40.00  
After May 15th, 2c per chick less on all varieties.  
PINE BAY FARM, R. 4, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

**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

**THEY BEAR INSPECTION**  
**Reliable Poultry Farm**

**RELIABLE EGG-BRED BABY CHICKS**  
 Bred 30 Years for Egg Production

Our long experience in breeding and raising pure-bred chicks makes the way for you to bigger profits from your flocks. Customers everywhere endorse our stock. We specialize in producing stock for Commercial Egg Farms. Pay Only ONE CENT PER CHICK WITH ORDER. Tom Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns, 270-300 Egg Foundation; 300 Egg Strain Anconas; all large, long bodied birds with large combs. Heavy winter layers. Also Evergreen Strain Rose Comb White Wyandottes.

Prices For April Delivery:

S. C. English White Leghorns, Selected	Per 50	100	500
S. C. Sheppard Anconas, Selected	\$6.50	\$12.50	\$60.00
Rose Comb White Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	\$85.00
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	4.75	9.00	40.00

Write for prices on other quantities, also for prices on our Extra Selected Matings. We Guarantee 100% Live Delivery on all Chicks. Shipped postpaid. Reference, Zeeland State Bank.  
 RELIABLE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 42, Zeeland, Mich.

**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:

S. C. White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	25	50	100	500
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00
Wh. Wyandottes & Buff Rocks	4.50	8.75	15.00	\$2.00
Mixed all Heavies	3.75	7.00	13.00	\$2.00

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, Look Box 354-A, FLINT, MICHIGAN.

**AGAIN! A BETTER VALUE for CHICK BUYERS**

Again Ajax Hatcheries take a step ahead of others. Now you need not go to famous breeders for high production bred chicks and pay 50c to \$1 per chick. To offer a better value than can be secured elsewhere, we have introduced into our flocks the famous breeding produced by the Master Breeders of America. You get strains which are without question the leaders at foremost National Shows and Egg Laying Contests: E. B. Thompson's Ringlets; Owen, Mahood, Tompkins Red; Martin Regal Dorcas Wyandottes; Tanager & Ferris White Leg-poultry business. Cost little or no more than ordinary chicks. Catalog and Egg Grader Free. 100% live delivery, postpaid.

White and Brown Leghorns	\$5.75	\$11.00	\$62.50	\$100.00
R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks	6.75	13.00	60.00	115.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.75	14.00	65.00	130.00
Light Assorted	8.75	16.00	75.00	
Heavy Assorted	4.75	9.00	42.50	
	5.75	11.00	52.50	

Box 8 QUINCY, ILLINOIS and GALESBURG, ILLINOIS

**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, Sheppard's Best Anconas, White Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Mixed Chicks 9c up. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won many 1st prize blue ribbons in large poultry show. Also have one flock of Morgan-Tanager 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

**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:

Single Comb White Leghorn, English Strain	\$3.25	\$6.25	\$12	\$50
Barred Plymouth Rocks, Park Strain	4.00	7.75	15	\$2.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	15	\$2.50
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.75	9	\$2.50

Diligent Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Harm J. Knoll  
 R. R. No. 11, HOLLAND, 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. guarant'd)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$12.00	\$58.00	\$110
S. C. R. I. Reds, Wh. & Bd. Rocks, Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.50	130
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	15.00	73.00	140
Jersey Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	110
Assorted (Odds & Ends) Mix Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95

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

**ROYAL EGG BRED LEGHORNS**

CHICKS FROM CONTEST WINNING BLOOD LINES.

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

303 EGGS AT AMERICAN EGG CONTEST.

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

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

**VILLAGE VIEW Chicks direct from farm to YOU**

Big Healthy Chicks that will Develop into Profitable Pulletts. Our stock has free farm range, is selected by a trained poultry specialist and mated with high record male birds. Order at these low prices:

Eng. White Leghorns & Anconas	\$0.50	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110.00
Assorted chicks for broilers	8.00	37.50	70.00	

We guarantee 100% live delivery. Order direct from this ad and save. Ref: Zeeland State Bank.  
 VILLAGE VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. 3, Box 2, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

**Our Pure Blood** —SELECTED CHICKS, 9c up. Can Ship at Once. 15 Varieties, Rush Orders.

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.

CHIX LAWRENCE HATCHERY, Phone 76761, 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.

AMERICAN CERT. O. C. U. L. D.

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.

**Peter's Little Adventure**

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE amazing spectacle was over. The crowds had been fed, and were breaking up, starting homeward. The little apostolic band were doubtless weary. Nothing is more tiring than to be in a crowd of people all day, answering their questions, listening to their complaints. The Teacher hurried the twelve into a boat, to go across the lake. He "constrained them." He used a bit of punch, to get them started, while He Himself went up into a hill, to be alone with God. The religious worker, who gives of himself, must be refilled, must have his spiritual batteries recharged, else he soon will have nothing left to give off. Alone, He talks with His Father. No doubt the wind that lashed the trees spoke to Him of the Hand that holds all nature in control.

Some people fear solitude more than they fear burglars. They seem to be afraid of themselves. Or, they are bored to suffocation at being alone. Anything but solitude. There must be a party, or the radio must be screeching, or the phonograph droning, or they must be getting ready to go

somewhere, after which they will be getting ready to come back. They do not compliment themselves very highly, as they do not appear to consider their own society as worth much. If they did, they would cultivate it more. The man who can be gone for hours walking in field or woods, without a gun, but perhaps a dog (dogs are excellent company, they know when to talk and when to keep still), and return, feeling that he has been in the best of company, has a spiritual side to him. Some men can never go through field or forest without a gun. They must be killing something, in order to enjoy themselves. Christ loved solitude occasionally, and I don't suspect that he had a shot gun with Him, to peck off the first partridge He saw. The person who can feel God when alone, has his spiritual side at least partially developed. Looking up at the hills of his own New England, Whittier exclaimed:

"Touched by a light that hath no name, A glory never sung, Aloft on sky and mountain wall Are God's great pictures hung." And John Muir, lover of the western mountains and glaciers, was wont to exclaim, when a new view burst upon him, or he saw a new flower, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow!" And now the Teacher decides it is time to go to His boys, who are out there on the lake, having a hard time of it. They were buffeted, or, the word means, tortured, by the storm.

He came, walking on the water, as friend to friend, but when they saw Him they were afraid. Is it not often so? The things that are for our help and furtherance are what we are most afraid of. Often did God, when introducing His message into the world, have to declare that He intended no harm to anybody. "Fear not," the angel said to Zacharias, and "Fear not," the angel said to Mary; "Be not afraid," sang the angels to the shepherds, and "Fear not, it is I," called Jesus, through the storm, as he approached the boat. It does seem that men are most afraid of that which do them the most good, and often least afraid of that which will do them the most harm. They fear being too religious, but are not afraid of vice. They fear becoming bookish, but are not afraid of ignorance. And they nourish unreasonable fears. Well does Carlyle ask, "What art thou afraid of? Wherefore, like a coward, dost thou forever pip and whimper, and go cowering and trembling? Despicable bi-

ped! What is the sum total of the worst that lies before thee? Death? Well, Death! and say the pangs of tophet too, and all that the Devil and Man may, will or can do against thee!"

The foolishness of all is to be afraid of Christ, and thousands are more afraid of Him than anyone else. They fear His principles, His spirit, when applied to modern business, and they develop particularly acute, febrile symptoms when His teachings are spoken of in connection with international relations. He is perfectly all right to preach, but not to practice. He is splendid if you do not take Him too literally. He fits in churches but not in chambers of commerce. But when this same fearful Christ has been tried in sincerity and simplicity, the results have not been so bad, after all. How many communities have been rent by the lack of His principles? How many families have been broken up because He was not there!

Peter now had his little adventure. With the full impulsiveness of his nature, he starts to go to his Teacher, on the water. All goes nicely for a few seconds, until he exchanges one fear for another. He forgets the wind and begins to fear the water. His eyes, which have been on the calm figure of his Master now look on the boisterous waves. When you start out to mark a field of corn you keep your eye on a distant object and go as straight for it as you can. Stop and get your eye on another object, and the straight row is gone. One has to make for the main objective, and this holds for religion. We must take care not to get side-tracked on this or that. If we do we begin to sink, there is always the outstretched hand of help.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR APRIL 10.  
 SUBJECT:—Peter's Lesson in Trust. Matthew 16:22-33.  
 GOLDEN TEXT:—Matthew 14:27.

**Rural Health**

**ROARING IN EARS.**

Recently I have had roaring in my ears following a cold. Is it serious? What shall I do?—B. S.

Any attack of middle ear catarrh may cause roaring in the ears. Usually the first attacks are of short duration, so it is probable that your trouble will be over before you read this. Do not slight the warning, however. It is an indication that your hearing is threatened. Avoid colds. Cure catarrh by outdoor living and sleeping. If you have enlarged tonsils or adenoids have them removed. Get the throat and nasal passages in good condition, and the cure of the ears will follow.

**BABY HAS ECZEMA.**

I have a baby six months old who has sore ears; the ears are not sore on the inside, but just behind them. The baby seems to be very healthy and doesn't scratch his ears.—Mrs. T. J. N.

This is probably a form of eczema. It seems to be a mild attack and in such cases all that is necessary is to apply pure olive oil to soften scabs and keep the surfaces clean. Do not use any force in removing scabs. Don't try to wash the ears with water. Use the oil and clean gently with a piece of soft linen.

My eyes always get watery when I yawn or laugh hard. What is wrong and what can I do for it?—J. P. G.

This is not a disease, but simply a peculiarity. So long as your vision is good and nothing more serious happens, you need pay no attention to it. But have your vision tested at some time soon.

# LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

## EMERGENCY HAY CROP.

As I am going to have a small acreage of cow hay for the coming year, I will have to sow either soy beans or vetch. As I have never raised these feeds before, I would appreciate your advice on same. My soil is clay loam.—C. G.

I believe you will find soy beans a much better emergency hay crop than vetch. In securing a crop of soy beans it is advisable to plant the latter part of May or the first of June, upon a well-prepared seed bed, using either the Manchou, Ito San, or Black Eyebrow variety.

When drilled solid, it is customary to use ninety pounds of seed per acre; and when drilled in twenty-eight-inch rows, use thirty-five pounds of seed. The latter method is the one most frequently followed, and is to be recommended, especially on sandy soil, and when there is likely to be trouble with weeds.

One of the most serious drawbacks in growing soy beans for hay is the time of year that the crop is ready to harvest, this usually being the first half of September. Soy beans should be cut for hay when the seed is about half grown in the pod, and should be allowed to wilt in the swath, raked into a windrow, and before the leaves get brittle should be placed in cocks. Under favorable conditions the curing can be completed in the windrow.

It is advisable to inoculate the seed. Material for inoculation may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology, East Lansing, at twenty-five cents per bottle. One bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Directions for application accompany the material.

Soy beans have about the same feeding value as alfalfa hay and produces fair yields in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

Vetch is also a leguminous crop and is usually sown with a small grain crop. When sown in the spring, oats is to be preferred. This combination is not usually as productive as soy beans, nor is it as dependable.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops.

## TARIFF AID MAY BE ONLY TEMPORARY.

ACCORDING to a Wisconsin economist, the tariff will only temporarily aid the American dairymen. He says that the full extent of the twelve cents a pound on butter has been working of late. However, the usual reaction to high prices is increased production, and if this occurs, prices will drop and we will soon have a surplus to be exported. Under such conditions the tariff will not be effective in giving our dairymen better prices. He says the tariff is effective at present because conditions are right to make it so.

## GRINDING ROUGHAGE FOR DAIRY COWS.

THE Dairy Husbandry Department of Iowa State College has been investigating the advisability of grinding different roughages for dairy cows. This question has been given much attention lately, and many have been induced to buy grinders on the claim that grinding roughage increases its palatability, digestibility, and efficiency, thus increasing milk production and saving feed.

Of two trials conducted to study the question of grinding, one involved the use of ground alfalfa hay in comparison to unground alfalfa hay, and the other dealt with the use of a mixture resulting from grinding alfalfa hay and

corn fodder together. In both trials, the material was ground quite fine. Grinding cost \$3.50 per ton for the alfalfa, and \$2.00 per ton for the mixture. During the trial, one cow died. A postmortem examination by a graduate veterinarian led him to the definite conclusion that the cow died as a result of impaction in the rumen, due to the indigestion of too large quantities of the ground hay.

While the cows were receiving the ground hay, they produced less than while they were on the whole hay.

In the trial with the mixture of alfalfa and corn fodder, production increased slightly, but the increase did not prove profitable because of the added cost of the grinding.

The results we have secured thus far indicate that the general grinding of roughage is not profitable under ordinary conditions.

Perhaps our readers have had experiences with feeding ground roughage. We would like to have these experiences to pass on.

## LARGEST BREEDER OF HORSES IN THE WORLD.

SINCE the government's horse breeding activities have been transferred from the department of agriculture to the army remount service, the United States Army has become the world's most extensive breeder of horses. With the recent purchase of fourteen thoroughbred stallions, the government now has 510 stallions. The records show that these stallions have produced close to 25,000 colts, 7,000 having foaled in the last year. It is expected that the number of foals will reach 10,000 this year.

Much success is attending the work of the government in horse breeding at the Morgan Horse Farm in Vermont, where many excellent Morgans have been bred.

## DAIRY EXODUS TO WASHINGTON.

ALL the dairy cattle breed associations will be represented at the meeting of the American Dairy Federation in Washington, April 26-27. In extending an invitation to the dairy visitors to visit the department of agriculture, Secretary Jardine says:

"The American Dairy Federation is doing a great service to the department of agriculture, and, I feel sure, to the dairy industry also, in bringing these men and women here so that we can all learn at first hand what we can do to assist in the progress of this essential part of American agriculture. I should like to see many more such visits to Washington and to our department."

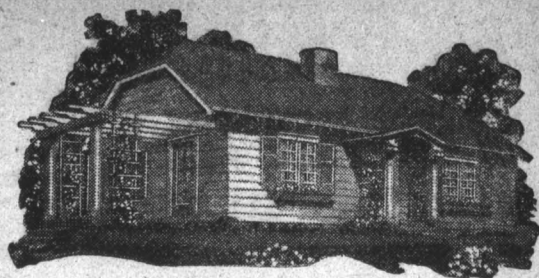
The object of this Washington pilgrimage of the American Dairy Federation is to familiarize the men and women in the industry with the activities of the government department which has had such a large part in the rapid growth of the dairy business in the United States. Among these activities are the improvement of methods of breeding and feeding dairy cattle; the handling of raw products, both for fluid consumption and preparatory to the manufacture of butter, cheese, and other manufactured products; and the improvement of machinery, equipment, sanitation, and of testing, measuring, and efficiency methods. A secondary purpose of the gathering is to assist the heads of bureaus and divisions in the department and the members of their staffs, through new contacts with the men and women actually engaged in the industry, to learn the problems and outline the work which needs to be planned for the immediate future.

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<p><b>Guaranteed Paint</b> \$2.10 Per Gal. No. KA-12. Finest house paint in 32 colors. Guaranteed not to fade or peel. Per gallon..... \$2.10</p>	<p><b>Special Outfit</b> No. KA-14. Special 5 gallon kit of house paint with high grade 4 in. paint brush set in rubber. Complete..... \$11.00</p>	<p><b>Pipe and Fittings</b> Pipe and fittings of all kinds in all sizes. Send us list of your requirements for money saving prices.</p>	<p><b>Wallboard</b> No. KA-34. A newer better wallboard made of all wood fibre. 4 ply. 2-1/2 in. thick. Cream colored, both sides sized for decorating. Sheets 48 in. wide and six to twelve feet long. Price per sheet 100 sq. ft..... \$2.70</p>
<p><b>Barn Paint</b> No. KA-16. Guaranteed garage or barn paint, red, yellow or maroon. Per gallon..... \$1.50</p>	<p><b>Mixed Nails</b> No. KA-18. Mixed wire nails. All sizes, 3d to 40d. A handy assortment for the workshop. 100 lb. kegs. Each..... \$1.85</p>	<p><b>Window Screens</b> as low as 98c Clear white pine frames covered with fine galvanized wire. Hundreds of stock sizes. Send us list of yours.</p>	<p><b>Combination Door</b> No. KA-36. A screen and storm door complete. Size 2 ft. 8 1/2 in. x 6 ft. 9 1/2 in. Price each \$5.50 Seven other sizes.</p>
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### NEWS FROM AMERICA'S OLDEST COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.

THE old Newaygo Cow Testing Association has closed the sixteenth year of testing work. Gordon McLachlan, the cow tester, reports that the 292 cows under test during 1926 averaged 7,304 pounds of milk and 326 pounds of butter-fat. Two of the oldest members, who have been in this organization, are Raymond Kaempf and John Rottier. The herds owned by them have been under test for nearly the entire life time of the association.

Several interesting comparisons between the first year of the testing association and the year just finished show progress. In 1906 the results obtained at the conclusion of the testing year show that the average production on 239 cows was 5,336 pounds of milk and 215 pounds of butter-fat. Twenty years later, with seventeen years of testing work completed, shows that 292 cows have averaged 7,304 pounds of milk and 326 pounds of butter-fat. None of the herds under test in 1906 averaged 300 pounds of butter-fat production. Out of twenty-eight herds under test in 1926, twenty-two herds averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat. The average production for these twenty-two herds was 7,643 pounds of milk and 359.7 pounds of fat.

The name of the owner of the high herd at the end of the first year of testing work in 1906 is not known. However, the high herd in butter-fat production, composed of nine pure-bred and grade Jerseys averaged 5,702 pounds of milk and 270 pounds of butter-fat. The high butter-fat producing herd also contained the high cow, a Jersey. This cow produced 8,178 pounds of milk, containing 382 pounds of butter-fat, average test 4.67 per cent. For 1926 Martin Sorensen possessed the highest butter-fat producing herd. His pure-bred Jersey cows averaged 9,249 pounds of milk and 439 pounds of butter-fat.

Dr. Black and Pete Nieuwema, joint owners of a pure-bred Jersey herd, own the high butter-fat producing cow for this association in 1926. This pure-bred Jersey, with several months of three times a day milkings, produced 11,052 pounds of milk and 600.8 pounds of butter-fat as a four-year-old.

No association in the United States has been testing for a longer period of time than the Old Newaygo. These dairymen are exerting an influence for the improvement of the dairy industry in Newaygo Co. At the annual meeting, the members resolved as follows: That the cow testing association help or promote boys' and girls' calf club work; that a resolution be sent to the member of the legislature from Newaygo county recommending that a law be passed prohibiting the use of any sire except a pure-bred registered sire; that the dairymen have a county-wide dairy day and picnic of the major breeds represented in Newaygo county for the purpose of selecting a county show herd; that the dairymen members in the testing association enter their cows in the Michigan Record of Performance.

Needless to say, the organization is continuing to test. Gordon McLachlan is the tester.—A. C. B.

### USE SILOS AND PURE-BRED SIRES ONLY.

RESULTS of the year's testing work in Lenawee county are listed by Willard Syers, cow tester. The 276 cows under test averaged 9,059 pounds of milk and 317.9 pounds of butter-fat. All of the members of the association except two, own silos. Sixteen pure-bred sires are owned, and all of the members of the association use pure-bred sires in their herds. There are 441 acres of alfalfa and 115 acres of sweet clover raised by the members of this association. Sweet clover is used exclusively for pasture. Forty-five cows were disposed of during the

testing year because they were not profitable.

Fourteen herds averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat production for the year just ended. The owners of these herds are as follows: John Voohees, A. D. Swartout & Son, I. M. Burt, J. C. Smith, W. Carpenter, S. J. Emmons, R. Curtis, H. Burnett, C. B. Faler, Elmer Hostetter, F. W. Judson, F. Stone, Jones & Hatter, and J. C. Crofoot.

The Lenawee association is continuing to test. The association appreciated Mr. Syers' work and hired him for another year.

### ASSOCIATION MEMBERS HOLD PARTY.

THE Ionia-Lake Odessa Cow Testing Association has finished three years of testing. Forrest Brown, the tester, has continuously served this organization since the start of the testing work at Lake Odessa. The members of this association accorded Forrest Brown a surprise party at the conclusion of the third year of testing work when Mr. Brown had decided to attend the winter short course at M. S. C.

The herds of Charley Begeron, Lake Side Dairy; Tony McCaul, and Leon Augst, have averaged more than 300 pounds of butter-fat for three years. During the past two years the herds of W. A. Shroll, Lewis Rush, Fred Raahm, Van Dyke & Choate, and Hesterly and Lepard, have reached this production figure. For the past year the owners of herds which averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat are as follows: Fred Curtis, Joe Keilen, F. H. Knox, O. D. Tyler & Son, James McDowell, L. A. Mick, George Tucker, Ed Tucker, and D. H. Stephens. Pure-bred sires are used by all of the members of this association. The alfalfa and sweet clover acreage was enlarged during the past year.

### CONTINUE TESTING SERVICE IN MUSKEGON.

THE Muskegon-South Cow Testing Association reports that 208 cows averaged 6,729 pounds of milk and 267 pounds of butter-fat for the testing year closing October 31, 1926. Gerald Riggs, the cow tester, reports the following herds which have averaged over 300 pounds of butter-fat production for two years: George Price; P. Sugarbaker & Son, and Alberts & Huston. During the past year, the herds of Gust Forsbert, John Kober, Mahlon Snowden, Jack Driscoll, and Phillip Lachman averaged above this amount.

The four lowest producing herds in this association made an average production of 5,551 pounds of milk and 212 pounds of butter-fat.

This association is continuing to test, and Gerald Riggs is conducting the testing.

### SEVEN HERDS AVERAGE ABOVE 300 POUNDS OF FAT.

AT the close of the first year of cow testing association work in Cheboygan county, Jay Manning, cow tester, reports that all cows under test averaged 263 pounds of butter-fat, and 6,922 pounds of milk. There were 251 cows in the association for the year.

The seven herds which averaged over 300 pounds of butter-fat each, are owned by the following members: Victor Carlson, A. J. Carlson, H. J. Bonnett, Jacob Weiss, Ralph Hemmer, Emil Ginop, and Fred Carlson. The average production of milk and butter-fat for these seven herds is 8,838 pounds of milk, and 347.2 pounds of butter-fat. The average production for the four lowest producing herds during the testing year is 4,586 pounds of milk and 185.2 pounds of butter-fat. Jay Manning is continuing to test for this association.

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**WHY SILAGE SPOILS.**

I have always had trouble with silage spoiling around the sides and in front of the doors. My silo is a cement one. Does that have anything to do with the silage spoiling?—V. J. G.

Silage spoils around the silo doors because they are not air tight. There are two principle methods used for making the doors air tight. One is to put felt between the door and the door frame. Another method is to cut three-ply rolled roofing into strips slightly longer than one of the doors. Take it to the top of the door, letting it extend beyond the door at the sides and at the bottom. As silage packs against this, it will make it air tight. I have frequently seen tar paper or rolled roofing started at the bottom of the silo and unrolled in front of the doors as the silage went in. This is not satisfactory for, as the silage settles, it carries the roofing with it, bunching it, and possibly tearing it and making it so that it is not air tight. There is nothing about concrete that will injure silage.—F. E. Fogle.

Much benefit is coming to the hog industry by hog lot rotation and sanitation. Wherever these have been tried, increased profits have followed. Not only are more pigs saved, but the profits per pig are usually larger.

The United States Department of Agriculture is making a special effort to get hog raisers to pay closer attention to protecting their herds against losses of cholera.

**Veterinary.**

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS

**Casting the Withers.**—What causes a cow to cast her withers? How can it be prevented? What also causes a cow to drool at the mouth when she eats and chews her cud? C. P.—Casting of the withers is caused by violent straining, in an effort to expel the afterbirth. When this is first noticed, the cow should be put in a stall considerably higher under the hind feet than in front. Also, a rope truss may be put around the body, which will prevent straining. Examine the cow's mouth carefully; drooling is a sign of a broken or sharp tooth, or a sore mouth.

**Fails to Breed.**—A heifer seventeen months old fails to get in calf. She is in good condition. What can I do for her? Also have a parrot that throws up her food and did not molt properly. G. A.—This is usually due to an abnormal condition of the ovaries. It would be advisable to have the heifer examined by your local veterinarian and determine what condition her ovaries are in. He will be able to give such treatment that he finds necessary. Add a small quantity of the following to the parrot's feed: Capsicum, 2 drams; tumeric, 1½ drams; peroxide of iron, ½ dram; sugar, 4 drams. Mix thoroughly.

**Fails to Milk.**—Heifer four years old after coming fresh the second time, gives only about a pint of milk, notwithstanding that she was a good milker during her first period of lactation. She seems well and eats heartily. I give her timothy and clover mixed hay, ground oats and prepared dairy feed. Her udder seems to be in normal condition. P. C.—This is due to a nerve disturbance, and not from any disease of the udder. Take two ounces of fluid extract of pilocarpine, one ounce fluid extract nux vomica, and water to make one pint. Give two ounces three times daily. See that the bowels are kept in a good laxative condition.

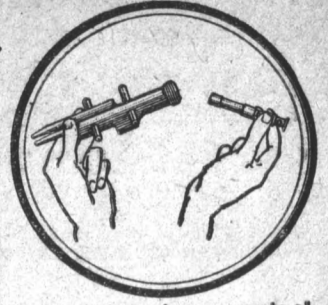
**Curb.**—Have a registered Percheron colt with a curb. How can I have it removed? Also, copper kettle seems to corrode when trying out lard. J. A. R.—Clip the hair over the swelling, then apply the following blister: Red iodide of mercury and powdered cantharides, half ounce of each, and vaseline, four ounces. Mix thoroughly and rub on curb for five minutes. Wash off in 36 hours and grease with vaseline. In trying out the lard, you evidently used too hot a fire and scorched it. This should be done very slowly and not allowed to become too hot. You will find the trouble is not with the kettle, the inside should, of course, contain no rust spot.

**THE DE LAVAL MILKER IS SIMPLE AND EASY TO OPERATE**

**Facts about the De Laval Milker**

1. 650,000 cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. 83.27% of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day—saves half the time in milking.\*
4. 97.13% of the users say it agrees with their cows.\*
5. 99.4% of the users say they get as much or more milk with the De Laval as by hand milking.\*
6. 9.49% average increase in production per cow is reported by those who claim the De Laval Milker increases production.\*
7. 94.80% of De Laval users say their milker is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.\*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, 14,542—62% report counts of 10,000 and less.\*
9. 96.45% of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment, as compared with other farm equipment they own.\*

\*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.



The pulsator is an example of the simplicity of the De Laval Milker—only one moving part!

**THE** simple design and rugged construction of the De Laval Milker provide ample assurance of absolute dependability.

You do not have to be a mechanic to operate a De Laval. It is entirely "fool-proof," for there are no adjustments to be made—no one can alter its action or change the speed at which your cows are milked.



Outfits for any size herd — Sold on Easy Terms

See your De Laval Agent or write to nearest office below for full information.

**The De Laval Separator Company**  
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO  
165 Broadway 600 Jackson Blvd. 61 Beale Street

**WANTED --- Four Men**

With Cars who can devote full time to saleswork. Salary and expenses paid weekly to full time men. For complete information address The Michigan Farmer, Desk C, Detroit, Michigan

**Holmes, Stuve Co., 2429 Riopelle St.**

Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, poultry, Live & Dressed. Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7684.

**OPPORTUNITY TO BUY SHOW BULL PROSPECTS AT LOW COST**

We have a few bull calves sired by some of our best sons of Oxford Sulton of Oaklands, and from some of our high producing but untested heifers, which are promising show calves and should prove themselves later to be desirable breeding bulls. These calves are available at very low prices compared to values.

Come and get them.  
**PRINCE ARBOR FARM**  
WARREN L. GOSS, Owner  
(Old Jacob Lutz Place)  
**BRANCH—THE OAKLANDS ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN**



**NEWTON'S Compound** Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back \$4.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

**HOGS**

**O.I.C. PIGS** Feb. & Mar. farrow. Eligible to registry. Stock from some of Michigan's best herds. Reasonably priced. Ship on approval. WALTER L. DIETZ, R. 1, Chief, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Reg. O. I. C. boars and sows. Ready for breeding and service. All stock shipped on approval. No deposit required. FRED W. KENNEDY, R. No. 1, Chelsea, Mich.

**O. I. C.'s. BRED GILTS, ALSO FALL PIGS** MILO H. PETERSON & SON, Ionia, Mich., R. 2.

**LARGE TYPE P.-C.** Fall boars ready for service. Good ones. Sired by great boars and out of large prolific dams. Prices reasonable. Come and see them. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

**B.T.P.C. FALL PIGS** either sex, and they are good. G. W. NEEDHAM, Saline, Mich.

**A Few** good Hampshire spring boars at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

**Hampshire BOARS** ready for service. Best of breeding. Write us your wants. J. P. SPITLER & SON, Henderson, Mich., R. 1.

**SHEEP**

**FOR SALE**—10,000 Black-faced and White-faced Yearling Ewes. **FOR SALE**—10,000 Feeding Lambs, September and October delivery. Wool Growers' Commission Co., U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill.

**Registered Delaine Ewes** fine ones, bred. F. H. RUSSELL, Wakeman, Ohio.

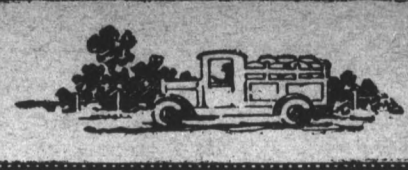
**HORSES**

**9-YEAR-OLD GELDING** sound and right weight 1,500 pounds, price \$125. M. E. COLE, Holly, Michigan, R. No. 4.

**Belgian Stallion** 9 years old, excellent sire, weight 1,900 lbs. M. J. LEONARD, Highland, Michigan.



# THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, April 5.

### Wheat

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.32; No. 2 white \$1.33; No. 2 mixed \$1.31.  
Chicago.—May \$1.34%; July \$1.29%; September \$1.27%.  
Toledo.—Wheat No. 2 red \$1.32½ @1.33½.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow 78c; No. 3 yellow 75c; No. 4 yellow 67¢@69c; No. 5 yellow 63¢@65c.  
Chicago.—May at 72½c; July 77½c; September 80½c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 51c; No. 3, 48c.  
Chicago.—May at 44c; July 44½c; September 43½c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.06.  
Chicago.—May \$1.03%; July \$1.00%; September 99½c.  
Toledo.—Rye \$1.05.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment at \$4.35 f. o. b. shipping points.  
New York.—Pea domestic at \$4.75@5.25; red kidneys \$6.75@7.25 to the wholesalers.

### Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 86c; feeding 55c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$27; cash alsike at \$24; timothy, old \$2.40; 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.

A moderate recovery and a better undertone have followed the recent decline in wheat prices to new low points for the crop year. Export sales improved, cash markets remained fairly stable, and speculative liquidation was eliminated for the time being. The unofficial reports on winter wheat on April 1 showed a condition of 86.2 per cent of normal, and indicated a crop of 582,000,000 bushels. Last year, the condition was only 84.1 per cent, but owing to favorable weather after April 1, a crop of 627,000,000 bushels was produced. The ten-year average condition on April 1 was only 79.8 per cent. Winter abandonment promises to be only about half as large as usual, although some bare spots are showing up in western Kansas and adjacent states, in the Pacific Northwest and in the Upper Ohio Valley. Harvest is still too far away, of course, and the new crop has too much trying weather to go through to make sure that prices for the next crop will be lower than for the 1926 crop.

## RYE.

Export sales of rye have been more active recently, but clearances are moderate, and the visible supply is nearly as large as ever. Germany has not purchased at the rate indicated by her small crop, although this demand may appear at any time. On the other hand, she may be using for human food the portion of the crop usually fed to live stock, and thus keep her imports down to moderate volume. Private reports indicate a new crop of 46,000,000 bushels in the United States, against 40,000,000 bushels harvested in 1926.

## OATS.

Oats prices had a small recovery after dropping to new lows for the crop year. Fair decreases are being made in the visible supply, but it remains large compared with the probable distributive demand up to the harvest of the next crop. Seeding is making only fair progress, with some sections reporting too much rain.

## CORN.

The demand for cash corn continues slow so that prices maintain an easy undertone, although declines do not go far. Stocks are large, and consist chiefly of kiln-dried corn which does not keep any too well in hot weather. Elevators probably will continue to press corn for such sale. Primary receipts are much smaller than a month ago or a year ago, and the last visible supply report showed a small decrease. The fact that the latter is much larger than usual in the fact of the slow con-

suming demand, is the chief depressing factor. While higher prices are probable by midsummer, there is no telling when the advance will start. As long as planting conditions for the new crop remain favorable, advances probably will be hard to maintain.

## SEEDS.

Seed markets have held steady at unchanged prices. Demand has quieted down in some lines, but with the season fully two weeks ahead of a year ago, trade, on the whole, is of good proportions. Both domestic and foreign red clover find an easy sale. Imports of the latter are decreasing as the supplies of fancy quality diminish. Demand for alfalfa seed has improved, and prices have been marked higher.

## FEEDS.

A slackening in the demand from consuming sections is responsible for the easier tone in the feed market. Pastures are getting in condition earlier than usual and consumers are buying only for actual needs in anticipation of the pasture season. Offerings of feed are not large, but are in excess of the limited demand.

## HAY.

Hay markets have remained steady at unchanged prices in spite of a small volume of trade. With pastures improving rapidly and local forage still available in many sections as a result of the mild winter which reduced feeding requirements, consumer demand is not active. Poor roads and the press of spring farm work have restricted the country movement of hay, however, so that offerings have not been in excess of the moderate demand.

## BUTTER.

The butter market added five cents a pound in the advance which followed the sharp setback during the first half of March before settling back again under more liberal supplies. Supplies are moderate, on the whole, however, and production is not expected to show much increase for a few weeks longer. The fear occasioned by foreign butter has been dissipated, although the possibility of imports will continue to be a balance wheel in our market. With consumptive demand continuing liberal, domestic production backward, and reserve stocks of storage butter the smallest on record, it is possible for the butter market to remain relatively strong for a few weeks longer in spite

of the ten-cent margin over prices at the corresponding period last season.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 50c; New York 50½c; Detroit fresh creamery in tubs 48½¢@49½c.

## EGGS.

Market supplies of fresh eggs are increasing rapidly as the mild spring weather is hastening the peak which usually is not reached much before the first of May. Consumption has been stimulated by the relatively low prices and the usual Lenten demand, so that prices have held fairly steady at a slightly lower level than a week ago. Eggs are moving into storage at a rapid rate and dealers expect a continued heavy accumulation during the balance of the season.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 23¢@23½c; extras 26¼c; ordinary firsts at 22½c; miscellaneous 23c; dirties at 21½c; checks at 21½c. Live poultry, hens 28c; springers 32c; roosters at 18c; ducks 34c; geese 18c; turkeys at 30c pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 23½¢@24c. Live poultry, heavy springers 30c; light springers at 23¢@25c; broilers 55c; heavy hens at 29c; light hens 31c; roosters 20c; geese 22c; ducks 38c.

## POTATOES.

The potato market has retained the strength which developed a week ago. Competition from new stock is increasing, however, which may result in more unsettled prices for the remainder of the old crop. Carlot shipments of new potatoes to March 26 totalled 400, compared with only 29 to the same date last year. At this time last season, prices for both old and new potatoes were at the high point for the season. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.95@2.10 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

## APPLES.

Apple markets continue dull. Shipments are about 30 per cent smaller than at this time last year. Eastern states are supplying 70 per cent of the total market movement. New York and Michigan A-2½-inch Rhode Island Greenings are quoted at \$4.50 per barrel at Chicago, and Baldwins are unchanged at \$3.50@3.75.

## BEANS.

The bean market is quiet, with Michigan C. H. P. whites generally quoted

at \$4.30@4.40 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points, although bids ranging all the way from \$4@4.75, depending upon quality, have been reported. Canner trade is small and demand generally is slow.

## WOOL.

Wool trade has developed a healthier tone as a result of a little more interest on the part of mills, and evidence that they do not expect wool prices to decline much in the next few months. Buying has not been general however. Foreign markets continue strong as a result of active continental demand. Boston has lagged so far behind that sizable amounts of foreign wools held there have been resold for export. Part of the Jericho, Utah, pooled wools were reported sold at 39 cents. Some old clip wools in the bright wool states were sold at 38 to 39 cents at local points. Boston reports sales of Montana and Oregon wools in the original bags at \$1.05@1.08, scoured basis.

## GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes at 90¢@-1 bu; onions \$1.50 bu; green onions 10¢@17c bunch (36 onions); parsnips 50¢ bu; radishes 50¢@60c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 7¢@9c lb; apples, Baldwins 50¢@85c bu; Ben Davis, Ganos 50¢ bu; Russets \$1¢@1.10 bu; Spies \$1.25@3.50 bu; various other varieties 75¢@1.25 a bu; beans \$3.85 cwt; wheat \$1.11 bu; red kidney beans, dark \$4 cwt; light red \$5.25 cwt; maple syrup \$2.25 gal; poultry, hens 24¢@28c lb; eggs 20¢@23c; butter-fat 53¢ lb; pork 13¢@14c; veal 15¢@17c; beef 6¢@12c.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 50¢@\$.35 bu; beets 75¢@\$.1 bu; cabbage 90¢@\$.1 bu; red cabbage \$2.50@3 bu; local celery 25¢@75c doz; carrots 80¢@\$.1 bu; dry onions \$1.50@1.75 bu; root parsley 75¢@\$.125 bu; potatoes 60¢@\$.135 bu; turnips \$1.50@2 bu; leeks 75¢@\$.1 dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.50@2.25 bu; eggs, retail 30¢@35c; hens, wholesale 30¢@33c lb; retail 33¢@35c; springers, wholesale 28¢@31c; retail 32¢@34c; Leghorn springers, hens, wholesale 27¢@29c; veal 19¢@21c; dressed hogs 17¢@19c; dressed poultry, retail, hens 35¢@38c; springers 35¢@38c.

## FED STEER PRICES IN FURTHER ADVANCE.

Strength in fed steer prices in the past ten days carried choice heavyweights at Chicago to \$13.65, the highest since the fall of 1925. Fat yearling prices also have strengthened, though they are below those obtained last December when orders for Christmas beef were being filed. While lower grades have lagged behind in this forward march in steer prices, the general average of all grades at \$10.50 is the highest at this season since 1920. It compares with \$9.20 in 1926; \$10.20 in 1925; \$9.20 in 1924; \$8.70 in 1923, and \$7.60 in 1922.

Prices for finished steers are now at a level that shows handsome profits for feeders, especially when the low price of corn is considered. Margins of \$3 to \$4 over the price paid for feeder cattle have been reported frequently. Half-finished cattle do not make such a favorable showing, as they are but little higher than last year.

Beef cows and heifers are now selling at new high prices for the season, and bulls have recovered all of their mid-winter losses. Veal calves made further progress in their seasonal decline, but probably are nearing bottom. It will be a month or more before calf prices get much higher than at present.

There is already enough gambling in farming without adding the chances of planting poor seed corn. This year particularly, every ear should be tested.

Revolutions simply shift tyranny from one shoulder to another.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

**Holsteins.**  
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.

# Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, April 5.

## CHICAGO.

**Hogs.** Receipts 50,000. Most butchers and light lights are around 15c higher; medium to good light hogs extremely slow, weak; packing sows 10¢@15c higher; pigs in narrow demand, weak; early tops \$12.20; bulk 150-200 lb. average \$11.65@12.15; 210-260-lb. butchers \$11.10@11.55; 250-300 lbs. \$10.75@11; packing sows mostly at \$9.90@11.15; few slaughter pigs up to \$12.

### Cattle.

Receipts 9,000. Market on killing classes steady to strong, quality considered; packers and feeders steady; very few weighty steers here; bulk of fed steers \$9.75@11.75; packers and feeders \$8@9; all grades of fat cows bringing high prices, quality considered; bulls active; \$7 for medium bulls; few at \$7.25; choice vealers are 50c higher; few at \$16.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 8,000. Market on fat lambs opening very slow; early bulk of good wool lambs \$16.50, asking \$16.85 for choice handy weights; good 92-lb. kind held at \$16; good 50-lb. Illinois springers \$22; best handy weight clipped lambs around \$16.90; sheep scarce, steady; few good fat ewes around \$10; feeding and shearing lambs in light supply; medium to good \$10.25@10.75.

## DETROIT.

### Cattle.

Receipts 309. Market steady.  
Good to choice yearlings  
dry-fed \$10.00@10.75  
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.25@10.50  
Handy veight butchers .. 7.75@ 9.25  
Mixed steers and heifers 6.75@ 8.50  
Handy light butchers ... 6.25@ 8.25  
Light butchers ..... 6.00@ 7.00  
Best cows ..... 6.00@ 7.75  
Butcher cows ..... 5.25@ 6.00

Cutters ..... 4.25@ 4.50  
Canners ..... 3.75@ 4.00  
Choice light bulls ..... 6.50@ 7.50  
Bologna bulls ..... 5.75@ 7.25  
Stock bulls ..... 5.50@ 6.75  
Feeders ..... 6.25@ 8.25  
Stockers ..... 5.50@ 7.25  
Milkers and springers... \$55.00@100.00

### Calves.

Receipts 618. Market steady.  
Best ..... \$15.00@15.50  
Others ..... 7.00@14.50

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,227. Market slow.  
Best lambs ..... \$14.50@14.75  
Fair lambs ..... 11.50@13.00  
Light to common lambs.. 9.00@11.25  
Fair to good sheep..... 6.00@ 8.75  
Bulk wool lambs ..... 16.25  
Culls and common ..... 3.00@ 4.50  
Best clipped lambs ..... 13.00@13.50

### Hogs.

Receipts 1,527. Market 15c higher.  
Mixed ..... \$ 12.00  
Roughs ..... 9.35  
Pigs, lights and yorkers.. 12.50  
Stags ..... 7.50@ 8.00  
Heavies ..... 12.00  
Extreme heavies ..... 10.25@10.75

## BUFFALO.

### Hogs.

Receipts 700. Market mostly 15¢@25c higher; few pigs and light lights at \$13; bulk 160-200 lbs. \$12.40@12.60; few 225-250 lbs. \$12.15@12.25; packing sows \$9.75@10.

### Cattle.

\* Receipts 50. Market steady, around 50c higher.

### Calves.

Receipts 300. Market steady; tops \$15; culls and common \$10@11.50.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 300. Market is normally steady; best lambs are scarce; choice wool lambs around \$16.60.

OUTLOOK FOR AGRICULTURE IMPROVES.

THE agricultural situation at the opening of the spring planting season, presents a slightly more hopeful aspect, according to the crops and markets specialists in the bureau of agricultural economics.

WANTS INTERMEDIATE BANKS TO FUNCTION BETTER.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is not satisfied with the present manner in which the federal farm loan board is functioning, especially the intermediate credit banks.

NEW HIGHS IN LAMB MARKET.

LAMB prices advanced to new highs for the season as a result of light receipts, with choice Colorados at \$17 on the Chicago market.

HOG PRICES BREAK AGAIN.

THE downward trend in the hog market has carried prices to the lowest point since December, 1925. Receipts in the last few days have been the heaviest since January, and average weights per head are greater than at that time.

On the other hand, the foreign situation has a rather disturbing appearance. Hog prices abroad have dropped sharply in the last month or two, and are about twenty-five per cent lower than last year.

1 Full Year to Pay. This VIKING Cream Separator with its famous bowl will increase the dollars of your dairy profits.

UNITED ENGINE COMPANY, Lansing, Mich.

TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS. Frost Proof Cabbages, Bermuda onion plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, and Succession. Tomato plants.

MASTODON—the marvelous everbearing strawberry. 100 plants \$3. Raspberry, grapes, shrubs, 12 spiras \$1. 100 Eldorado Blackberry \$1.75.

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SEED CORN—Clement's white cap yellow dent, fire-dried on racks, ear tested and germination guaranteed.

SEED CORN—Fire Dried. Certified Polar Yellow Dent (frost resistant) \$7.00 per bu.

PURE SEEDS of high germination. Certified Pickett Yellow Dent corn \$7 per bu.

GUARANTEED GRAPE PLANTS from highest producing vineyard in Michigan. Lowest prices ever quoted.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGES—onions, also tomatoes, strong hardy plants. Leading varieties, 100, 40c; 300, 85c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2.00.

FROST-PROOF PLANTS—Bermuda Onion, large crop early Wakefield Cabbage, 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 5,000, \$5.00.

WOLVERINE OATS SOLD OUT—Improved Robust Beans, absolutely pure, choice stock, \$7.00 per hundred, freight prepaid.

ALFALFA SEED—a limited amount of choice Labeau strain. Price \$18 per bu.

COPENHAGEN and Wakefield Cabbage plants, \$1.00 1,000; tomato \$1.00; Bell Pepper \$1.50; onion \$1.25; Porto Rico potato \$2.00.

REGISTERED WHITE CROSS No. 19 Early Oats, sacked, 75c per bu.

DAHLIAS—mixed, 10c each, \$1.00 Doz. Gladiolus, mixed, 10 for 25c, 50 for \$1.00.

FOR SALE—Grimm Alfalfa Seed grown from certified seed, northern grown, Alpena County, \$20 bushel.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—quality and price are right. Price list and culture directions free.

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS—one year old, \$1.50 per hundred, delivered.

STRAWBERRIES, \$3.00 to \$3.50 1,000; raspberries, blackberries, grapevines. Wholesale prices.

FOR SALE—Pickett Dent Seed Corn. Guaranteed test. Andrew Girbach, Saline, Mich.

TREES, plants, grapevines, shrubs, perennials. Catalog free. Landa Nursery Co., St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—1925 Certified Wolverine Oats and Wilk's Two-row Barley. John C. Wilk St. Louis, Mich.

60 LARGE GLADIOLI \$1. None alike. 12 Dahlias, \$1.25. Catalogue, A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SEED CORN—Pride of the North, yellow, 90-day tests nearly 100%. Marion Day, Georgetown, Ohio.

TOBACCO

SEND US 5 NAMES of tobacco users with order for 4 lbs. of our tobacco for \$1, and get an extra lb. free.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs., 75c; 10, \$1.25.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Free! Pay when received.

POULTRY

PULLETS, COCKERELS—A bargain in eight-weeks Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Leghorns.

WHITTAKER'S MICHIGAN CERTIFIED REDS—BOTH COMBS—Trapped, Bloodtested Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Pure Owen's strain. Exhibition and production combined.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK hatching eggs and baby chicks from our high record egg producing strain.

HATCHING EGGS—S. C. Rhode Island Reds, trapped, splendid color and type. Record layers.

SUPERIOR BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—heavy laying strain, nicely barred, \$4 each, \$1.25 for 15, or \$7 per hundred.

PULLETS—One thousand twelve weeks old Leghorn pullets for sale, Feb. hatched, July and August layers.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS—Michigan State Accredited. Send for circular. J. W. Webster & Son, Bath, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS—Barred Rocks from grand flock; large, beautiful birds; real producers, \$6.50 100.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS—\$6 per hundred. Blood tested and Michigan Accredited flock.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—Heavy layers. Blood tested. State accredited. Write for prices.

IMPERIAL WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 11. Postpaid. Chas. Stutz, Saranac, Mich.

PURE TOULOUSE EGGS, \$4.50 per 10. Loyd Southworth, Allen, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS and Cockerels, best stock, lowest prices. John Wolding, Holland, Mich.

TURKEYS

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms and hens. Toulouse ganders; White Pekin ducks, drakes.

TURKEY EGGS—Thousands of them. All breeds. Special prices. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS

MYERS "PURE-BRED" CHICKS live and grow. Most quality per dollar. Smith Hatched—healthy and vigorous.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS—Buy your chicks from heavy laying flocks that are officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices.

WE HATCH ONLY GENUINE Tom Barron English White Leghorn large type overlaying combs, with egg laying qualities.

REDUCED PRICES ON BABY CHICKS for May. 100% live delivery. Guaranteed pure-bred.

GOOD STOCK—Michigan Accredited, blood-tested for four seasons, and eleven years' experience operating incubators.

BABY CHICKS—Healthy chicks from carefully culled flocks of the following breeds: W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, S. C. B. I. Reds.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED blood tested Chicks backed by real bred-to-lay breeding and at live and let live prices.

BABY CHICKS—White Leghorns, \$10 per 100; White Rocks, R. I. Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$13 per 100.

BABY CHICKS—English S. C. W. Leghorns at \$10 per 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

CHICKS—Pullets, Barron's large English White Leghorns. We import direct from England.

QUEEN QUALITY ACCREDITED CHICKS—Hollywood and Tancred, S. C. White Leghorns, \$11 per 100.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, Barron and Tancred White Leghorns.

BABY CHICKS—Standard varieties from strong producing and carefully culled flocks.

RICHARDSON'S ROCKY RIDGE Barred Rock Baby Chicks, from stock blood-tested third time for Bacillary White Diarrhea.

PULLETS—6 to 10 weeks old. Chicks of 15 varieties. Can ship at once.

HI-GRADE LEGHORN CHICKS—April 10c, May 9c, June 8c. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

CHICKS—Stock best price lowest. Explanation free. 15,000 comp. Two hatches each week.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED FARMER wishes change, ten years' practical experience on College farm.

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. It will help you dispose of your real estate or some miscellaneous article.

# Wonderful New Milking Method

*Milks Cows Like No Other Machine Ever Milked Cows Before*



**The Surge Milker**  
Pine Tree Milking Machine Co.

4ft.  
or  
4inches

Which would you rather wash? That's not very hard to figure out. No indeed—and that's the big reason why The Surge is so easy to clean and keep clean. Result: Clean milk — premium prices — no drudgery.

At last something new HAS happened in the history of machine milking.

The wonderful Surge Milker has changed all old ideas of what a milking machine ought to accomplish. You cannot judge this machine by anything you ever knew of milking machines in the past. Breeders who used to be afraid to put a machine on their record making Pure Breds are using The Surge. They tell us they are making wonderful records—and the udders have never been kept in better condition by the most careful hand milking.

Dairymen producing for city milk trade who couldn't make pure, clean milk with old type machines are earning premiums for low bacteria counts—and spend no more time washing The Surge than they used to spend washing milk pails.

The Surge is sweeping everything before it. It is the greatest thing that has happened in the dairy industry in many years.

## Only These 4 Rubbers To Wash

Think of that! You men who have TRIED to keep old fashioned milkers clean. Only these four simple pieces of rubber to wash. NO long tubes. NO claws. NO places for the milk to lodge and breed bacteria. Only 20 seconds to take machine all apart—30 seconds to put it together. So easy to wash that you don't mind it after every milking. That's why it's easy to make Grade "A" milk and sell it at premium prices.

## Mail Coupon For FREE Demonstration Offer

**Easy Terms!**  
Any man who wants a Surge Milker can make a deal to pay for it on very easy terms. We'll figure to use any equipment you may have already in your barn. You'll be surprised how little it will amount to. Fill in the coupon and mail it right now. It doesn't obligate you.

You've been reading some surprising statements here. You will never believe them as we do until you see this wonder milker working in your own barn, on your own cows. That's why we are ready to offer you a chance to have a FREE Demonstration without obligating yourself to buy anything. It is the most surprising offer ever made in milking machine history. Fill in and mail the coupon for full details. Do it NOW!

**Pine Tree Milking Machine Co.**

2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 31-04 Chicago, Ill.

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750 N. Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.  
620 S. Delaware Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.

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Please send me your Free Surge Catalog and without cost or obligation tell all about your special FREE Demonstration offer on the Pine Tree Surge Milker.

I milk.....cows

What power will you use?  Gas  Electricity

Name .....

Address .....

R. F. D. ....