

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

Vol. CXLVIII No. 17

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1927

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MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVIII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY ESTABLISHED 1843.

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XVII

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

How He Grows Potatoes

Advises Farmers to Cut the Acreage and Produce a Higher Quality

THE balancing up of production and consumption of the potato crop is one of the great unsolved problems. It is one of the farm problems that cannot be solved by legislation and apparently not by organization. So far we have depended on the weather and the regular up and down swing of years of depression following years of high prices.

I believe that if every potato grower adopted a permanent constructive rotation of farm crops, one that would best build up his soil and include the greatest variety of crops that could profitably be grown on his particular farm, we would have the most reasonable solution of the problem. I believe we will have come the nearest to that solution when alfalfa becomes the principal seeding for the hay crop. Alfalfa will encourage a longer rotation of crops. If we have had a three or four-year rotation, and change to a five or six-year rotation, we will reduce our potato acreage by that much.

Alfalfa is the great fertilizer factory or machine of the farm, its roots penetrating to great depths, bringing up fertility and sub-soiling the ground, and by those wonderful little nodules gathering great quantities of nitrogen from the air.

Alfalfa will encourage keeping more live stock, and so furnish more manure to get larger yields per acre. Alfalfa and barnyard manure will fill the ground with vegetable matter and make an ideal seedbed for the retention of moisture and the profitable use of commercial fertilizer.

We believe there is little danger of getting the ground too rich for the potato crop. Large yields per acre, with a reasonable expenditure for fertilizer, easily doubles and trebles the profit per bushel. With rich soil and close planting, the percentage of hollow heart will be reduced and the mar-

ket size and quality greatly improved. As the quality improves, consumption will increase, and so the problem will solve itself with alfalfa as the stepping stone or the key.

I am not talking sweet clover for the potato grower, for the one reason that it encourages too short a rotation, and I think we should each do our part in keeping down the acreage.

While we feel a little shy about encouraging growing bigger crops of po-

By E. W. Lincoln

ly into June grass and timothy, we plow this in and sow rye. We sometimes manure again on the rye in the winter or spring to get a big early growth. Then, before there is danger of getting too dry, the rye is disked in and the ground is plowed again. In this way we get a fine seedbed, well filled with vegetable matter. We have always found 500 to 600 pounds of high-grade commercial fertilizer to pay well, even with this amount of ma-

than sixteen inches apart in the row. Many farmers have hesitated to adopt close planting, fearing they would get too large a per cent of small potatoes and that they would have trouble controlling weeds.

By careful observation and comparison over a period of twelve years, we have never found that our potatoes planted close with a machine, suffered from dry weather any more than those planted in hills and cultivated both ways, nor was there any greater per cent of small ones. As for weed control, it is easier with row culture than hill culture, if properly managed.

The planter ridges should be leveled soon after planting, with a spring-tooth drag with a plank float attached, or a cultipacker. The ground should be dragged frequently until there is danger of breaking off the young sprouts. If grass and weeds are showing up at the time the potatoes are coming up, the two-horse cultivator is set so as to roll some soil into the row, covering the weeds and potatoes. This, too, is the time the deep cultivation is given close to the row. If weeds are again showing up at the time of the next cultivation, in a week or ten days, more soil is rolled into the row. We believe in doing this anyway, and we never have sunburned potatoes, and there is very little danger of freezing deep enough to reach them in the fall.

We usually cultivate once more—narrow—with one horse. I believe many growers cultivate too much and too deeply. As soon as the vines shade the ground, cultivating should cease.

We are sure it pays to spray early and often with Bordeaux, for the hopper, if for no other reason. Especially is this important on the early varieties. I venture to say that if the soil is good enough for early potatoes, a
(Continued on page 562).



Mr. Lincoln and His Very Efficient Storage Building, which is Equipped with Underground Duct and Ventilator Systems.

tatoes, it is for the interest of us all to grow crops of better grade and quality, and I think if every grower would follow as near as possible the rules laid down for certified seed growers, we would do much toward reaching that end.

We like to apply manure in the summer to our sod, and if it has run large-

nure. The available nitrogen gives the plants a quick start and we believe the phosphate, especially, improves the quality.

The best seed obtainable should be used and treated before cutting.

Any ground that is fit to grow potatoes at all, will grow the best grade and quality of crop, planted not more

Says it With Sweet Clover

Amos Wright Has Unique System of Handling and Using This Crop

By H. C. Rather

IF you are looking for a crop to put some ginger into that tired-out back forty, try sweet clover. If you are running shy on summer pasture for the dairy herd, plant sweet clover. If the sheep have slim picking on the old June grass sod, run them on some sweet clover. If the market looks good, harvest a field of sweet clover for seed. For good measure, sow some sweet clover with each of your grain crops, so you will be prepared to take care of any one of these contingencies.

I listened to Amos L. Wright, of Deckerville, telling a group of farmers at Minden City how sweet clover worked on his farm. His system was so simple, and yet so effective, that I secured his permission to tell it to the readers of The Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Wright has good clay loam soil, gently rolling, and naturally containing plenty of lime. He uses alfalfa for hay, and sweet clover for about everything else you might think of. But let us have him tell his own story.

"Alfalfa is the crop for hay all right," he told his neighbors at the meeting. "It is finer, leafier, and can be sold on the market when you have a surplus. But sweet clover has it on alfalfa for pasture. At least, it has in my experience. I suppose five sweet clover growers could get up here and talk, and each would have his own way of handling the crop—and each way would be good.

"Here is how I handle it on my farm. I sow it alone in early spring when the ground is honey-combed. I use my own seed, which has not been scarified, and I use lots of it. One time I had County Agent John Martin in to look at a field of my sweet clover and he said it would be fine if I had a little better stand. So, since then I have used plenty of seed, probably around twenty pounds per acre."

One farmer interrupted here to ask Mr. Wright about his rotation. "Well,

I'll tell you," he said, "I follow my sweet clover with beans, and after my beans I plant sweet clover. That's why I get good yields of beans. Of course, sowing the sweet clover on that honey-combed ground means weeds, but between the sheep and me, we handle that nicely. About June 1, I get in there with a mower and clip the sweet clover down to the ground. In the first year, this clipping of the sweet clover doesn't hurt it a bit, but in the second year close clipping would finish it.

"After that June first clipping, I give it about a month, and then on July 1, when it is usually about fifteen inches high, I turn the sheep in. From then on, the weeds haven't a chance. Sheep like variety and, while they thrive on sweet clover, they will keep the other weeds right down to the ground to get that variety. In the second year, the weeds haven't a chance with the sweet

clover, which comes on so fast that it crowds everything else out, except maybe quack grass, and even that will not spread. My seed has always been very clean, well above ninety-nine per cent purity.

"It's the seeding of sweet clover alone, as I've just described, that has never failed me. The sweet clover is very drought resistant, and carries my stock fine when everything else is burned out.

"On the old common pasture, we used to figure it took three acres per head of cattle, or five or six sheep. Now one acre of sweet clover does it easily. Michigan State College estimates the average acre of Michigan sweet clover will pasture one and one-half head of cattle for the season).

"I believe sweet clover pasture has given me twenty pounds per lamb more than I used to get off June grass. Apparently, it has eliminated all trouble from stomach worms in the sheep. At any rate, since pasturing the flock
(Continued on page 561).

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1927
The Lawrence Publishing Co.

Editors and Proprietors
1632 Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
Telephone Randolph 1530

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VOLUME CLXVIII NUMBER SEVENTEEN

DETROIT, APR. 23, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

**No Tres-
pass Legis-
lation**

THERE will be no farm trespass legislation passed at this term of the Michigan Legislature, according to statements of members of the House committee on conservation before a group of farm people at Lansing last week. That is, there will be no legislation on this subject unless such a flood of dissenting letters from farm people make it seem politically expedient to our legislators to take some immediate action along this line.

The members of the conservation committees of both Houses tried to argue against action on this measure before the farm folks who had been invited to Lansing by Secretary Brody, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. One representative declared that to give the farmer authority to keep other people off his property while he was free to go about the property himself, was class legislation. Another took the position that it was necessary to run over the farmer's land to secure game which belongs to everybody. Still a third suggested that the farmers should not seek legislation to relieve them from their present dilemma, but rather should start an educational campaign to train our city people to know that it is naughty to go upon the property of others.

The reader, of course, can well understand how far this talk went with the farm folks who had suffered property damage, and who have stood by while irresponsible people heaped indignities upon them when protesting against the misuse of property.

Unless the protests from farmers are too vigorous, a number of senators and representatives now have this whole subject in the position they desire. The Senate has passed the Horton bill after eliminating all the provisions for its enforcement. The House has passed the Brake Bill,

which would make it necessary for hunters and fishermen to secure the written consent of farmers before hunting upon their farms. Having passed a measure on this general subject in each House, the two bodies now show a disposition of not wanting to get together, according to the opinions of members of both Houses.

This situation will furnish campaign material for two audiences—the farmer and the sportsman. When the next election is here, candidates for re-election can solicit the farmer's vote on his record of voting for the anti-trespass bill at this session. He can also make it plain to the sportsmen that he blocked the effort of the farmers to secure anti-trespass legislation. The farmers realize, of course, that a measure half way through the Legislature is of absolutely no service to them.

There is just one hope on this subject during the present session, and that is, for every voter who reads this column to write his senator and representative a strong letter telling him just what he thinks about the whole situation. This will need to be done promptly, since the present session will probably close within a week or ten days.

**Chicken
Thieving
Bills**

AS stated in another column in this issue, the two bills passed by the House dealing with chicken thieving, have been acted upon favorably by the agricultural and judicial committees of the Senate. One of these measures, House Bill No. 19, introduced by Representative Hall, has already passed the Senate by unanimous vote with only a few minor amendments. The other measure, House Bill No. 167, introduced by Representative Huff, will probably be acted upon before the reader receives this issue. The chances are, however, that these measures may have to go to conference committees, for which reason it would be well for farmers to keep close watch lest their usefulness be impaired by some last moment changes. Bills are never safe until they have been made laws through the signature of the executive. Much credit is due the Michigan State Farm Bureau for the hearing planned on these measures. As a result of this hearing, they were promptly reported out by the committees and brought before the Senate for action.

**Our
Road
Financing**

NO one can tell at this time what sort of a tax law, if any, will be enacted by this Legislature for meeting the expense of building and maintaining roads in the state. Seemingly over night, sentiment changes from one position to another.

The idea that appears now to be

crystallizing in the Legislature, and also the country and the cities, is to advance the gas tax to four cents per gallon, provide permanent license plates for cars, and annual license fees, graduated according to weight for trucks. Sentiment for this program seems to be growing. The alternative is to let the present statute stand, unless something like the above can be enacted into law.

It appears that the administration favored a three cent gas tax and no change in the license arrangement, because it was thought that such a law would be the only one possible to pass, and capable of providing the needed funds. Since there is now more general support for the four cent tax and the change to the permanent license, the administration assured promoters of this idea that it would be supported, providing it could be passed by the Legislature.

Farmers take the stand that an increased gas tax ought to reduce, or eliminate, some other tax. This the above four-cent gas tax plan does, and it is this provision largely, that has gained for the measure so much rural support. Many city groups also look upon it favorably, which gives hope for its ultimate adoption.

**The Auto-
motive
Farmer**

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture recently made a study of the standards of living of 2,800 farm families living east of the Rockies. The investigation revealed that nearly three-fourths of the farm homes lack running water, kitchen sinks and electric lights. Only one fifth possessed any form of indoor modernization, and only one in twenty was classed as completely modern. But, two-thirds of the farmers had automobiles.

This does not indicate that the farmer uses his money unwisely, but that he is much like the rest of the people in this country. We can not draw a parallel between country and city in the matter of modern home conveniences, as in the city such things are often compulsory from the standpoint of sanitation, fire protection, etc., but we know that many city folks do without the necessities of life in order to possess a car. In most cases the city folk want autos for pleasure to enable them to get out among green fields away from confusion and congestion. The farmer undoubtedly has a thought of pleasure in the purchase of an auto, but it is almost a necessity for him, because distance is a great factor in his mode of living. The time spent on the roads with old methods of travel is time wasted; the auto has eliminated much of this waste.

We cannot view with alarm, as some have, this tendency of the farmer toward automobiles as shown in this agricultural department investigation.

Corn Borer

By Forrest G. Weaver

Some years aback, from foreign shores, a measly little worm,
Across the wild Atlantic waves, began to kick and squirm.
He landed in the U. S. A., well-pickled in the brine,
And, almost famished from his swim, on cornstalks, chose to dine.

In glee, he flopped a squirm or two. Said he: "This is the life!
I'll send a wireless message to my children and my wife."
They came, and brought their cousins, their uncles and their aunts,
As well as other relatives from Germany and France.

From east to west they journeyed on, forever boring holes,
And from the farmers' corn-crop they took tremendous tolls.
The farmer gave a war-whoop as he threw his quid away,
And said: "We'll hunt this dratted bug 'een to his dyin' day!"

The war is waging fierce and fast, although a losing fight.
Bugologists and county agents lie awake at night,
Devising ways and means to quell the borers' forward surge,
Until, of sheer insanity, they're nearly on the verge.

We all may take a lesson in tenacity and grit,
From this unwelcome pest that will not take the hint and quit.
I'm sure you'll all agree with me, without a lot of fuss,
That the European Borer is a Persevering Cuss.

One who works eleven to twelve hours a day can hardly find more pleasant or wholesome recreation than to jump into the old bus and take a ride. We also feel sure that the great rural field for modern home conveniences will soon show wonderful changes.

**Develop
This
Asset**

IT must be that rural Michigan is modest, as it seems disinclined to let people know about itself. Other states with half as much to talk about are spending money telling folks about themselves. Wisconsin has raised a fund of \$250,000; Minnesota, \$150,000; California, \$3,000,000, and Florida \$20,000,000. In Michigan we are trying to raise \$100,000 to advertise our tourist and resort advantages, and seem to have difficulty doing it. No such difficulty should be experienced, as the resorter benefits everybody. He brings money into the state, and makes a market for farm products right at the farmer's door. The resort business is one of our great assets, and should be supported.

Spring

ABOUT once a year Old Mother Nature springs spring on us, and we gotta take it as it comes. Spring means a lot of things. To the poet it means babbling brooks, tweetin' birds singing love songs, budding trees, and Nature getting out from under the blankets of white from her sleep, ready to go to work again. There ain't nothing that gets a poet to work as easily as spring, unless it's love. There's two things there's more poetry written about than anything else. And there's lots o' folkses that no one ever accused of being poets, who really think they are when these two subjects get them scratching — with the pen.



Maybe spring and love is two favorite subjects, 'cause springtime is lovetime. That's the time when bees and bugs, dogs and dogwood, and apples and apes, have lovetime. And us superior beings—we get the itch, too, and get it so bad it sometimes lasts us a life time. The disease affects folkses different. Some are happy, though married, while others get sloppy and marred. Some think they have to fight the disease all the time, so it's a continual fight fer them.

But spring means something different to the farmer than it means to lovers and poets. It means muddy roads and sloppy weather—it's rubber-boot time for the farmer. It's time to get busy. It's when you got to leave your bed springs early in the morning and spring into work, and that ain't got nothing to do with the garden of Eden. You know nature is got it all fixed up fer the farmer to work. She turns on the light early in the morning for him to see, but in the winter when he ain't got so much to do, why, she takes her time to turn on the light. Then, too, she makes the roosters to crow early so a fellow can't sleep, and makes the mornings so beautiful, etc. It just seems like nature is got it against the farmer, doing something always to make him work.

The best thing fer this poet's inspiration stuff is to get up at four o'clock A. M., and work around in the mud all day, while the birds are chirpin', and the trees are buddin'. I don't see why nature is got a grudge against the farmer. Why can't she have him settin' on a fence post, tweetin' and tweetin', like the robin, while the crops are growin'? I say it ain't fair. I was tellin' Sofie the other day that I sometimes wish I was born a robin, but she says I'd make a better crow.

HY SYCKLE, Springologist.

Poultry and the Corn Borer

What Influence Will the Corn Borer Have

By R. G. Kirby

A FRIEND asked the other day, "What are you going to feed the hens when the borers get all the corn?" It naturally brings up thoughts of the effect of the corn borer on the future of the poultryman. It is my opinion that poultrymen have less to fear from the corn borer than the feeders of other live stock. A small quantity of corn can be made to go a long ways in the ration of a flock of hens, while it does not go so far in the feeding of hogs.

Possibly poultry ranging in a corn field may not be of value in destroying or preventing the spread of the borer. The scientists will have to tell us about it as their experience increase. But here is something I have noticed. A poultry range is soon practically devoid of insect life. Even though the clover sod makes a nice green mat over the range, the grass is more like it had been cut by a mower than a deep growth where insect life can hide.

On such a range I can seldom find beetles or bugs of any kind. Ant hills are soon scratched up and destroyed, and the ants flee to more favorable districts. If a moth appears on the range, the poultry chase it through the air and devour every one that lights. Early in the morning the hens gather many night-flying moths and small flying insects while they are resting on the grass and larger plants.

Plum trees near poultry houses show very little damage from plum curculio even though the trees receive no spraying. Apples raised on a poultry range without spraying, will show some injury, but seem to show much less injury than appears in an unsprayed orchard where poultry are not dusting and ranging under the trees at all times. Even the angleworms become less abundant on some poultry ranges, and would probably be destroyed entirely if the fertility of the soil, due to poultry manure, did not encourage their presence.

It is too much to say that poultry is a means of fighting the corn borer, because its damage is largely done on

the inside away from spray dope and birds. But, judging what happens to insect life where poultry is abundant, I feel that the corn fields where flocks of poultry are ranging may show considerable less infestation from the corn borer, due to the moths, than the birds may devour. It hardly seems possible that the corn borer can be the only insect pest which is successful in fighting bird life to a 100 per cent victory. No corn borers have been located in our adjacent district as yet. When the moths come flitting along, there will be plenty of active young Leghorns ranging in and around the edges of our corn field. Here's hoping the poultry may develop a 1,000 per cent fielding average when it comes to catching any borer moths that remain near the ground during the day.

Dividing the Poultry Industry.

Every year we see a greater line of division between the strictly commercial egg producer and the breeder who sells baby chicks and pedigreed breeding stock. There is considerable cost, and a lot of work required, to carry out R. O. P. work, trapnesting, blood testing, and the correspondence which must be handled in the marketing of chicks and pedigreed breeding stock.

The managing of a large hatchery is becoming more and more a specialized business, and the price at which chicks of quality are sold means that a hatcheryman must be successful in hatching a large number of fine grade chicks in order to make his business profitable at the present time. Many poultrymen who had little interest in hatchery chicks a few years ago are now buying them by the thousands. They have found that the operator of a large incubator can afford to devote all his time to the work. This helps to prevent overheating or chilling of the eggs during the process of incubation, and results in chicks with a stronger spark of life.

The commercial poultryman can now simplify his business if he wishes to do so, and turn all of the breeding (Continued on page 576)

The Community Spirit

Some Incidents Which Demonstrate it

FOUR years ago we moved into this community, going in debt for our fifty-acre farm. Our neighbors were very friendly and very good to us, especially during the sickness of my wife and child.

Then, three years ago our house and half of the contents were destroyed by fire. The fact that we had good neighbors is the only reason why we saved the barn and half of the contents of the house. Our neighbors all wanted us to come and stay with them, and the use of a house nearby was donated by one neighbor. When we again started to keep house we had everything along the line of things we had lost in the fire—all donated by neighbors.

Since then, and at the present time, if they do anything for us they insist that we owe them nothing while, if we help them it is almost impossible to get out of taking pay for it. Our neighbors do not neighbor back and forth as much as in some communities, but still they are right there if one is in need. A friend in need is a friend indeed.—Avery Bigelow.

One day the minister told of a babe who was suffering with pneumonia. The family lived on one side of our community, and was in extremely poor circumstances.

Our village has only one doctor, and unfortunately he was away. To get a

doctor was just about impossible. After talking with our minister I decided to see if I could assist the family in any way. I asked a neighbor lady to go with me to sit up and care for the baby through the night.

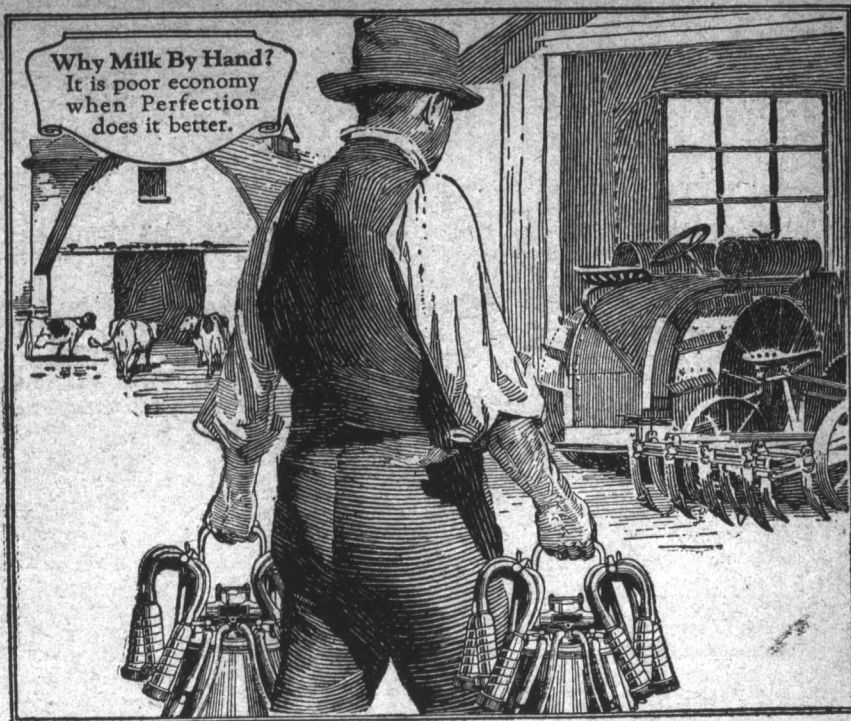
I told a few neighbors of the circumstances. One lady sent pillow cases, (there were none on the pillows), one sent a baby's night dress and a little skirt. We took groceries, and also took a large dinnerpail apiece, each packed full. We ate our supper before we left home, and our midnight supper we ate from our pails, giving to the family also.

After arriving there we made the little one as comfortable as possible with fresh poultices, clean pillowcases, and different little things the young mother did not understand how to do.

Help came too late, as the baby died in the night. The mother was heartbroken, and clung to us.

At home the next morning we again told the story to anxious neighbors, of how death came, and their circumstances. One gave cloth for a little shroud, another made it. New shoes were taken for the mother, provisions for the family. A little casket was provided, the minister took charge of the funeral.

Had we known of the sickness earlier, we might have been able to save the baby's life, as all were willing to assist in any way possible.—Mrs. B. M.



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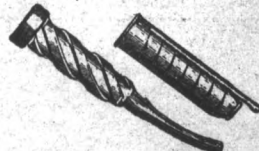
"MY Perfection Milker is just as good as ever" writes Lynn Bradford of Sparta, Michigan. "It hasn't missed a milking in the six years I have had it. As you know, I got it second hand—its factory number is 647. I should like to know if there are any older machines in use at the present time."

"The ten cows that I have had on test at the West Kent Cow Testing Association were high herd for both milk and butterfat—12100 lbs. of milk and 418 lbs. of fat. Four of them were first calf heifers. I also had high cow for milk and butterfat."

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State Capitol News

By Our Lansing Correspondent

THE highway finance situation which has been one of the big problems confronting this session, is being brought to a focus. The bills by Senator George Leland, of Fennville, and Burton G. Cameron, of Charlotte, which would boost the gas tax to three cents without any weight tax relief, are being considered.

A compromise highway program more in accordance with the desires of Michigan farmers, has made its appearance in the House. It is embodied in new bills proposed by Representative C. J. Town, of Onondaga, and Representative John Goodwine, of Marlette. The Town bill provides for a four-cent gas tax, while the Goodwine bill would do away with the annual automobile license and provide permanent plates for passenger cars at the cost of fifty cents per cwt.

The annual license on light trucks would also be materially reduced, according to the following proposed schedule: Up to 2,500 pounds, 40c; 2,500 to 4,000, 60c; 4,000 to 6,000, \$1.00; and above 6,000, \$1.25.

It is said that Governor Green is not concerned as to which of these programs is adopted as long as it makes provision for sufficient revenue. It is reported that he thinks there is more chance of passing the three-cent gas tax program, but in both the Senate and House it appears that any gas tax increase will be frowned upon unless there is some sort of adjustment in the weight tax schedule.

Members of the Senate and House committees on conservation have not been left in doubt as to the attitude of Michigan farmers toward hunters and other trespassers who go upon farm property without consulting the owner or occupant thereof. Members of these two committees put their feet under the same tables with a goodly delegation of rural citizens at the Hotel Kerns last Tuesday noon at a dinner given by the Michigan State Farm Bureau, for the consideration of conservation measures affecting agriculture.

The Horton and Brake bills relative to farm trespass, which have been discussed so frequently in previous issues of the Michigan Farmer were the chief measures considered. Burt Wermuth, our editor, assured the law-makers that there is a real sentiment among Michigan farmers for curtailing the trespassing by that class who have no respect for farmers' rights and property.

Farmers from several counties presented their views and nine of the senators and representatives, and State Conservation Director Young also voiced their views.

The principal purpose of this conference was to secure complete legislative action on either the Horton or the Brake bill so that one of these measures may be enacted into law.

Prospects look brighter for Michigan poultrymen, and darker for chicken thieves, as a result of hearings held last Tuesday before the Senate committees on agriculture and judiciary. The rural viewpoint was forcefully presented by thirty or forty farm people who had left their work and come to Lansing to testify at the hearings arranged by the Michigan State Farm Bureau. After listening to the testimony, the judiciary committee reported favorably the Huff bill providing the penalties for various degrees of poultry stealing. They adopted an amendment specifying that for taking poultry of over \$25 in value, the minimum penalty would be one year in prison.

A further result of these hearings was that the Hall bill to require certain reports from dealers as to all

poultry purchased, was reported favorably, with a few amendments by the Senate committee on agriculture, and was later passed by unanimous vote.

"Milk, milk everywhere, but no market," may be the lament of dairymen in southeastern Michigan after New Year's Day. It will be remembered that the city of Detroit has adopted a milk ordinance that, after January 1, 1928, no milk may be sold in that metropolis which does not come from herds tested for tuberculosis under state and federal supervision.

Unaccredited counties in the Detroit milk area include Macomb, St. Clair, Sanilac, Lapeer, Oakland, Lenawee, Jackson and Saginaw. These counties are either on the waiting list, or the clean-up work is now in progress. Each of these counties has provided the necessary county money, and the testing can be carried out just as rapidly as state funds are available—and no faster.

In view of this emergency, a large delegation of dairymen appeared before legislative committees recently, requesting that an additional appropriation be granted for state indemnities on condemned and slaughtered tubercular cattle. The amount asked for was \$100,000 in addition to the regular annual budget of \$250,000.

Not only has the Senate refused to grant any portion of this requested increase, but it has cut \$20,000 from the regular operating expenses of the department having this work in charge. If the House doesn't take a more liberal view of the crisis confronting southeastern Michigan dairymen, some farmers aren't going to have "A Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

News of the Week

Soviet Russia has broken diplomatic relations with the Chinese Peking government because the Chinese army seized the Russian diplomatic offices in Peking.

Windstorms in Texas caused the death of fifty-six at Rock Springs, as well as causing considerable damage and the death of 100 in other places in the state.

Bert Acosta and Clarence D. Chamberlain, civilian pilots, have broken the American flight record of over thirty-six hours in the air, as well as the world record of over forty-eight hours. They were testing their plane at Mineola, New York, in preparation of a flight across the Atlantic.

There is contention in the ranks of the Cantonese army, the radicals, or reds, evidently trying to gain control. In a recent battle near Shanghai 100 reds were killed.

The government of Turkey has made an indirect subsidy which will encourage commercial flying in that country.

On March 24, six inches of snow fell in South Carolina, while the spring blossoms were out in profusion.

The General Motors Corporation set a new record in car sales, 146,275 being sold during March.

The Detroit City Council has O. K.'d the plans for a bridge across the Detroit river to Windsor, Canada. Unless the U. S. War Department orders changes, work will commence about the middle of May.

The Visiting Housekeepers' Association of Detroit, a community fund agency, has furnished meals to sixty-six women and girls, three men, and seventeen children during the year, at a cost of eleven cents per meal per person.

The cabin in the rugged hills of West Virginia, where Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born, will be reconstructed and the grounds beautified.

The U. S. Department of Commerce has issued regulations that airplanes must carry license tags the same as autos. The letter "C" in front of a number will mean commercial plane; "S," government plane; "V," experimental; and just the straight number, private plane.

SAYS IT WITH SWEET CLOVER.

(Continued from page 557).

on sweet clover I have never had a cull lamb, and I used to have plenty of them.

"Several years ago, I weighed in my lambs with a neighbor whose flock beat mine twenty pounds per lamb. The next year we weighed together again—and again his beat mine twenty pounds to the lamb. I didn't like that, because I thought I had the better breeding, but I said to him, 'Frank, how do you do it?' He said he guessed it was the sweet clover. That is why I started with the crop.

"Two years later, we weighed in together and my lambs, a month younger than Frank's, beat his by just twenty-one pounds to the lamb.

"I said, 'What's the matter, Frank?' and he answered, 'I ran out of sweet clover.'

"That is why I credit my sweet clover with putting on twenty extra pounds per lamb.

"In the second year of a sweet clover stand, I pasture from early spring until July 1, when the new seeding is ready. Then I turn into the new stuff and let the old go to seed. My average for six years has been a yield of nine bushels per acre. That is just a kind of a by-product of my pasture and soil fertility program which makes up my main reason for growing sweet clover.

"I cut the seed crop with the binder when sixty per cent of the pods are brown, and I tie it in large sheaves. I cut just as high as possible, and the bundles never touch the ground, but rest on the tall stiff stubble. Sometimes I shock that with a fork and sometimes I let it go, but up there on the tall stubble it never spoils.

"After threshing, I put the straw in a low place in the yard and let the stock trample on it. In a couple of years what is left is well rotted, and I spread it on the clay knolls where it is most needed.

"Sometimes I cut a little for hay. This is cut just as the buds start, using a binder set to cut above the lower branches, so I can get a second crop. You must cut high in the second season, as the growth then comes from the lower branches and not from the crown.

"Using the binder and putting the sweet clover in small sheaves shocked in two rows, makes good hay. The outside gets discolored, but that doesn't get into the sheaf at all, and the inside is green and leafy.

"The cow eats the leaves and top half of the plants, and the horses chew up the butts for appetizers.

"I prefer the common, or large type sweet clover, as the dwarf is earlier and doesn't give so much pasture, its hay yields are smaller and there isn't as much root to plow under.

"The plowing under of the roots and stubble is one of the best features of the crop. The roots rot so fast after I cut my seed, that the soil is porous and mellow all the way through. With the ordinary crop a sort of hard-pan forms just under the furrow slice on our soil and this slows up drainage and delays the time when you can work the land in the spring. Where I have sweet clover, the deep roots penetrate this hard layer of soil and then rot out. The spring moisture gets away so much better here, that I can plow that land when the horses would mire in the other fields."

Such is Mr. Wright's experience with sweet clover, told in his own way. I am convinced that thousands of Michigan farmers can put sweet clover, formerly something of a crop outcast, to work in their systems of farming and get just as much service out of it as has this business-like Deckerville farmer.

Cholera killed one and a half million hogs in the United States during the past year.

8 acres short

But I learned how to save money on binder twine

BY A THRIFTY FARMER

I bought Plymouth Twine for years. Always was satisfied—never thought of switching. Then a friend told me I could save money on twine that was "just as good". I sure learned a lot of unpleasant things about twine that year.

You see, the season before with just as big a crop, I harvested 81 acres with 25 balls of Plymouth. So I figured 25 balls of the cheaper twine would be plenty. But that "just as good" twine bound only 73 acres. I was 8 acres short—had to go into town and get three extra balls. You can bet they were Plymouth!

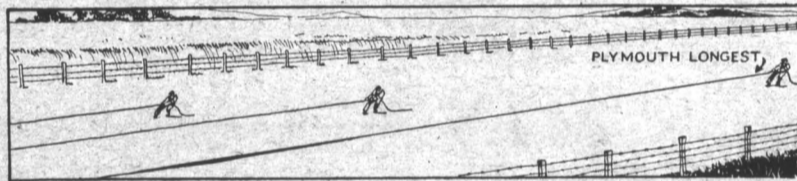
Plymouth really cheaper

Then I saw it clearly—Plymouth always ran its full guaranteed length per pound. The other twine was always short—many balls were several hundred feet short. I was really losing money on the "so called" cheap twine.

Plymouth saves grief

Not only that—the cheaper twine would break every little while. That meant loose bundles—time spent in re-threading—and grain lost. Plymouth Twine has never given me the slightest grief. I've come back to Plymouth for keeps, and no more "just as good" stories will ever tempt me to try other twines.

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



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

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You can easily test Plymouth's length per pound against any other twine. The experiment pictured at the left has been made frequently. Take a ball of Plymouth and any twine of the same weight and tagged as being the same length per pound and unwind them down the road. Then measure the length. Plymouth Twine wins out—7% to 16% longer than cheaper twines.

PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

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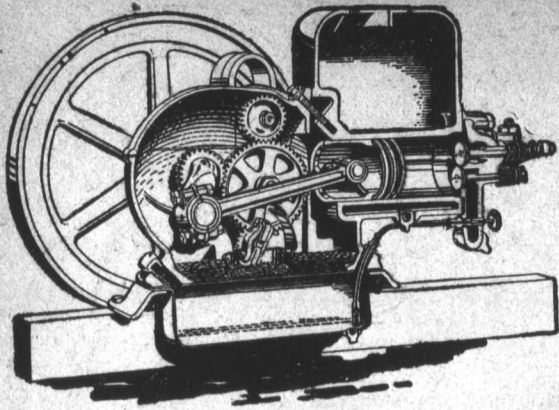
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THE GENUINE WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING SINCE 1886
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The Michigan Farmer

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Why take chances with a new company, or one with a business in many states, when you can stay in this company that has made a success. In case of a serious loss, you can go to the home office in a short time and meet the officers, who will cooperate and give you assistance.

For the last five years the assets have increased as follows:

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THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

REPORTS ON POST PRESERVATION.

SOME interesting data are given in a report from Iowa State College, as to the progress in the experiments which the forestry section has had under way for twenty years or more, to test the durability of the various softwood fence posts after being treated with creosote and other preservatives. In all cases, where a reasonably good penetration of the creosote was obtained, the posts have deteriorated little in the twenty-year period. Results depend almost entirely on the penetration of the preservative into the portion of the wood which is under ground, or just above the ground line. These experiments demonstrate very definitely that such fence post woods as willow, cottonwood, basswood, soft maple, box elder, and others, will have a period of service of twenty to thirty years if given a good open tank treatment of creosote. These woods last from three to four years when untreated.

Three years ago an experiment in connection with the Tama Indian Reservation was started to find out if water gas tar, which is much cheaper than creosote, could be used effectively in treating fence posts. About 1,500 cottonwood posts were used. A careful examination of these posts three years after they were set, showed practically no deterioration in any of them.—I. D.

IMPROVED LIGHTING PLANT.

Would it be possible to put up a lighting plant out of a Ford generator and battery, or batteries? I have a two-horsepower gas engine I could use to drive generator. Would like to use about four lights of Ford bulb power for three or four hours evenings at a cottage of mine up north. I understand that this outfit will not in any way equal a light plant. I will run pump with the engine, so I think I could operate said light outfit at the same time, and in that way reduce the cost. Have most of the parts on hand.—A. E. H.

Since you are operating the engine for pumping purposes, it would be practical to operate the generator also for charging a battery. You would have to use a three-cell, or six-volt storage battery. If you wished larger storage capacity you could use two of the six-volt batteries in parallel, that is, from the negative of the generator, the line should run to both negatives of the batteries, and the positive generator should run to both positive terminals of the battery.—F. E. Fogle.

KEEPING WATER FROM BASEMENT.

We have a twelve-foot basement, with seven feet below surface. Frost rarely goes over one foot deep, on account of deep snow. The bulk of the basement is, therefore, six feet below frost line. The floor is concrete, and water tight, but two sides are subject to water seepage in two weeks of each spring break up. The seepage is very slow, being about a barrel a day for fifty feet of the two sides referred to. Could this be remedied by plastering the two sides of the wall in question with one inch of good cement mixture, such as is done with a cistern or silo?—P. P. B.

Water-proofing a basement can be done by treatment on the exterior of the wall or on the interior. Treating the exterior is a simpler matter, and could, no doubt, be done by a local mechanic. It would be necessary to remove the dirt to the depth of the wall, clean the wall and apply a coating of hot asphaltum, or in case of a smooth concrete wall, it could be cleaned and given a coat of cement plaster.

Tile should be laid entirely around the outside of the footing to catch the

water before it has an opportunity to get under the wall.

Water-proofing the interior surface cannot be accomplished by ordinary methods. It is a specialized engineering problem and requires wide experience and knowledge of both materials and methods.—F. E. Fogle.

HOW HE GROWS POTATOES.

(Continued on page 557).

thorough spraying will double the yield. Poison should be added if flea beetles and potato bugs are present. Bordeaux mixture is very effective, and easy to make.

Every farmer should have a portion of his field set aside as a seed plot, and take special pains roguing out diseased plants and weak hills.

Storage of seed stock is also very important. If stored in a cellar it should be well ventilated, especially when the potatoes are first put in, and then held at a low uniform temperature. If such conditions can not be met in the cellar, seed potatoes should be pitted. We dig our potato pits four feet wide, three or four feet deep, depending on the nature of the soil, and twenty to twenty-five feet long. A slotted ventilator made of 2x4's and potato crate slats or narrow lumber, in four-foot lengths, is laid the full length of the bottom and up at the ends. One end of the pit is slanted to facilitate shoveling. Some ventilation is also left in the top. All these vents must be closed before danger of freezing.

The pits are covered by using a liberal coat of rye straw on the potatoes, and then about six inches of dirt, then another coat of straw and another coat of dirt. By having deep pits there is always plenty of dirt handy to cover with.

Potatoes stored in this way have always come out bright and dry, and we have never had any freeze.

To sum it all up, there are just four factors necessary for a good potato crop—good soil, good seed, good culture, and good weather.

Service Department

LINE FENCE.

My neighbor tore down the barb wire line fence which divided his land from mine. Can we compel him to put the fence back? He wants to make a stump fence. Can we compel him to make a wire fence instead?—Reader.

The person whose duty it is to build the fence may choose the material with which to make it, and cannot be compelled to leave the old fence, nor can he be enjoined from building a fence of stumps, unless his motive is to create a nuisance in the form of an unsightly fence.—Rood.

DRIVING OF STOCK IN THE HIGHWAY.

How wide is a township road supposed to be? If A. plants grain out to the ditch, and B's cattle destroy it, can A. hold B. responsible, providing B. was driving the cattle and A. had no road fence?—F. H.

The ordinary country road is four rods wide. The owner of land has the right to raise crops in the unused portion of the highway. The driving of cattle along the highway is a legitimate use of the highway, and the person driving them is not liable for injury that they may do to crops in the highway, nor even for their escape while being driven on the highway, provided the driver makes hot pursuit and they are accompanied by sufficient help to keep them in the highway under ordinary circumstances.—Rood.

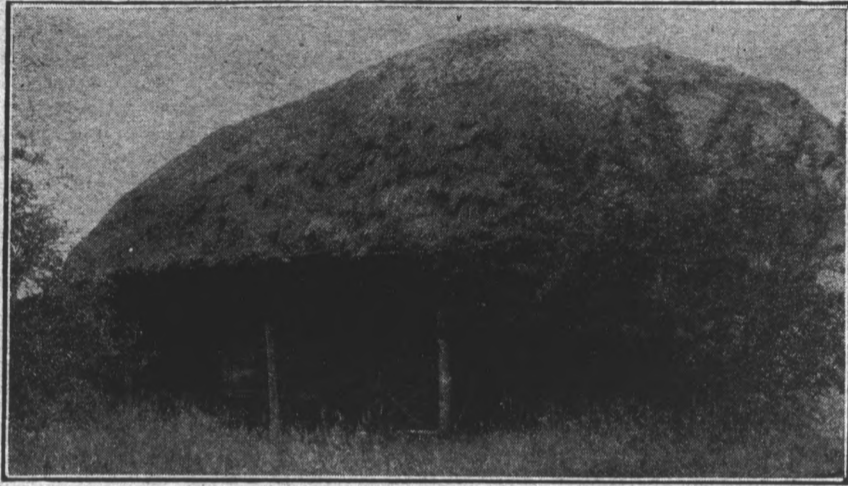
Useful New Vegetables

Uncommon Kinds Which Have Value

By Mildred Andrews

SOME of us have time and inclination to try new things in our gardens, and some of us "make" the time; but frequently we do not bother to try some vegetable new to our locality, either because we are unfamiliar with the culture, or we know little about preparing for the table—and there is no time for worthless experimenting. Nevertheless, many recent vegetables, such as Swiss chard, kohlrabi, celery-cabbage, and leeks, are becoming increasingly customary as neighbors to the beets and carrots and onions, and all the other old standbys.

lards, kale is bulky, but its tightly "curled" leaves certainly need close inspecting. It, too, is delicious with the ham, to which it seems just suited. This kale is sometimes called borecole, and it is very hardy. We sow it in the spring and use it all summer and fall, but we never have kept it during the early winter, as many do. The sea-kale yields a crop the third year from seed, but is grown often from root-cuttings, and although it may be used for greens it is particularly used as is celery, the stalks being blanched in the same way. Its stalks



An Inexpensive and Practical Fruit Packing Shed on Farley Brothers' Farm. Spray Equipment is Stored there in Winter.

Then there is the New Zealand spinach, so suggestive of the chard, other members of the cabbage family, broccoli, Brussels sprouts and collards, the endive and corn salad, black salsify, martynia, artichokes and okra, in addition to the edible-podded peas cooked like string beans, and the novelties, such as rampion with both roots and leaves good for salads. Also, there are kale and celeriac, and old-time cress.

Swiss chard is so prolific, during both hot and cold weather, with such simple cultural requirements that it is even more popular than the wholesome spinach, in spite of the fact that varieties of the latter with ability to withstand midsummer heat, are being offered. Chard is even included by one famous seed-store as one of twelve vegetables giving "greatest returns for least space and labor." And if the value of chard as a succulent for confined poultry may be considered, it ought to be a farm favorite! The New Zealand spinach has thick, ribbed stalks, similar to the stalks of the chard, and to be similarly cooked, while its leaves are somewhat fleshier, and excellent in quality. It cannot be planted so early and its seeds require soaking previous to planting. (Of course, chard seeds may be soaked, also, to hasten germination). It spreads in great, loose masses, so that a few seeds go a long way. Some gardeners plant them in hills rather than in rows. New Zealand spinach does not belong to the spinach family at all and grows throughout the hot weather, but its traits are so desirable for vitamin-seeking gardeners with undesirable qualities of the real spinach in mind that it will no doubt be widely known within a short time.

Broccoli and Brussels sprouts are somewhat rare, though they are satisfying, but in our garden the Brussels sprouts are seldom ready for use before a hard freeze. Collards have that silvery tone to their high-growing leaves which reminds us of the gray-green cabbage and cauliflower, and because it reminds the cabbage moths as well, it demands considerable attention, if we are to enjoy ham and collards, that southern dish which can well be served in the north. Like col-

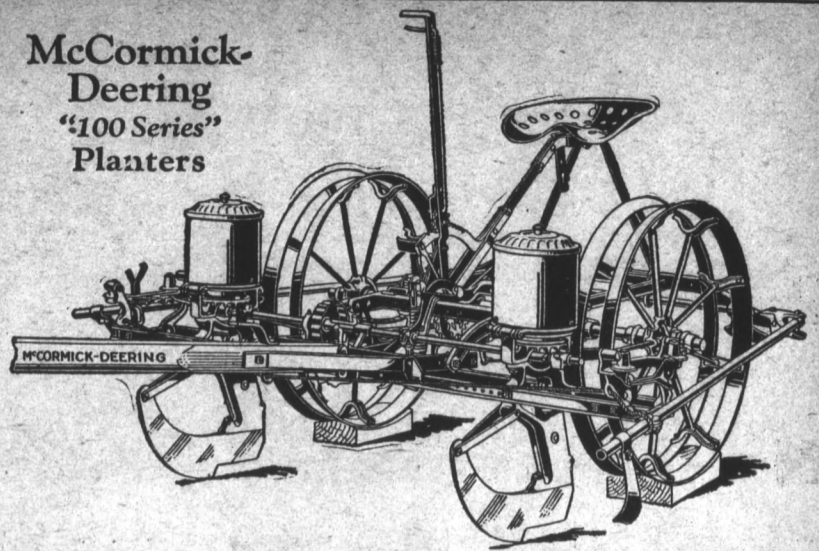
are prepared like asparagus. Some of us like the old distinctive flavors so well, that we don't often plant even the refreshing celery-cabbage with light-green leaves as delicate as they look, and sturdy stems which are thick and tasteful. If planted late it is said that it will not go to seed as early as ours did last year. Nor do we use the celeriac, or "turnip-rooted celery," celery-like in flavor, and not much bother, but cooked like a turnip. Like the kohlrabi, a delicate turnip, in my estimation, it becomes woody unless it is gathered when tender and rather small.

We plant kohlrabi in open ground when we plant radishes, then make successive plantings for summer use and autumn storage. The celeriac keeps as well as the kohlrabi, and, by the way, can be eaten as a salad after it has been cooked, because its celery-like flavor lends itself well to such a purpose. The cabbage moths are relentless toward the kohlrabi foliage, but the bulbs, the edible portion, are unharmed. Wireworms usually ruin our early turnips so we are glad to welcome the kohlrabi, and do our best to discourage the voracious larvae by various common methods of eradication.

Cress, garden cress, and upland cress, both very pungent, the latter more like watercress, are desirable additions to salads, and lack the decided flavor of parsley which one sees more frequently. The cress seemed to lose favor as the parsley gained, but, of course, is far from recent. As to endive and corn salad, they are tempting for those who feel the necessity for uncooked greens, but after all, the Cos lettuce, or romaine, with its tall, rather loose heads, may have its inner leaves whitened, as the crinkled endive leaves should be, and the corn salad is not definitely flavored (perhaps a recommendation). Then, too, the romaine is a satisfactory "green" when boiled or steamed, and we know lettuce habits so well that it gives us no undue thought.

Martynia pods are popular for persons who like variety in pickles, the plants responding to ordinary care, and leeks are no more than mild on-

(Continued on page 564).



McCormick-Deering
"100 Series"
Planters

A Great Combination of Time-Proved Features

THE McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planters combine old, time-proved principles with a simplified design which insures greater accuracy, a wider range of adaptability, and easier ways of adapting the planters to the different requirements. It has taken a number of years to perfect this combination. The result is a series of planters, which have no untried features. Their superiority lies in the manner in which these proved principles are combined and applied.

The McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planters are furnished both as check-row planters and drills. The check-row planter can be quickly set for drilling, and only a moment is required to change it to power hill-drop for bunch-drop drilling. Available with either 30 or 36-inch wheels.

The pea-and-bean and fertilizer attachments are of an improved design, and can be quickly installed both on planters and drills. If you are looking for a planter that will plant your crops accurately and that will require minimum attention, it will pay you to ask the local McCormick-Deering dealer to demonstrate a McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planter.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.
(Incorporated)
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Michigan Farmer territory—
Detroit, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Jackson, Saginaw

McCORMICK-DEERING PLANTERS

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
The Michigan Farmer

Spread lime! Sweeten soil!!

GET BIG CROPS - BIG PROFITS



Solvay Pulverized Limestone is helping thousands of farmers to get more from their land. Solvay is produced in only one grade—there is no second best—every bag, every bulk ton is ground to the same fineness. No effort is spared to make Solvay of greatest benefit to the farmer.

Solvay produces results the first year—and its good effects accumulate from year to year. Spread Solvay this year—it's high test, furnace dried, safe—will not burn.

Write for the Solvay Lime Book.
THE SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
DETROIT, MICH.

Sold by

LOCAL DEALERS

Isbell's Seeds DO Yield More

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



For 48 Years

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



Pure Bred Seed

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

Isbell's Bell Brand Farm Seeds

are noted for purity, quality, hardiness, and dependability. Only seed of superior quality can be graded and cleaned to come up to the high standard established for Bell Brand Seeds. Bell Brand Seeds are brought up to a standard and not down to a price. This standard is rigidly maintained.

Bell Brand Garden and Flower Seeds

are well known wherever gardens are planted. By growing our own seeds in large quantities, we are able to constantly select and improve the earliest, hardiest, and best yielding varieties.

Your Dealer Can Supply You

Bell Brand Seeds are now sold by a large number of reliable dealers. Watch for the Bell Brand Sign. If you cannot secure them in your vicinity, send for our catalog, price list and samples.

S. M. ISBELL & COMPANY

464 Mechanic Street Seed Growers JACKSON, MICHIGAN

POWERFUL - STURDY. New 1927 Model Worm Drive Insures Full Delivered Power. Does the work of 4 men or 1 horse. Heavy cultivating or light—fast or slow. 4 H. P. 4 cycle air cooled, dust-proof. Operation easy and simple. Belt pulley year around. Write us.

Pioneer Mfg. Co.
732, 74 AVE., WIS.
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Power Cultivator

Why Burn Coal?

or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time?

For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this \$15.00 burner complete—including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only \$6.00.

Fits Any Stove or Range
Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.

New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit
vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY
432 Acorn Building Chicago, Illinois

WOOL Blankets, Batting

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

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

20 Ford Ton Trucks --- \$100

Dump body with hoist, closed cab, Olson Unit, solid cushion tires. Good mechanical condition. Ready to drive away. Ideal for farm use. These trucks can be used for all kinds of hauling. Also 100 Used Fords. All models \$50.00 up.

Peter J. Platte Motor Sales

Authorized Ford Dealer

14801 East Jefferson

Detroit, Mich.

LEADCLAD FARM FENCE



Leadclad left - Ordinary fence right. Photographed after 5 years service.

The Leadclad Wire Still Good!

In many parts of the country, wire fence rusts out pretty quickly. It's usually only a few years until they have to be patched.

The picture shows just what happens. The thin coating on ordinary fence soon wears off. That leaves the bare wire and bare wire won't last anytime.

Leadclad Fence is different.

The thick, heavy coating of pure lead on Leadclad Fence keeps rust out years longer. Put up a Leadclad Fence and it will last two or three times as long as ordinary fence. Only has to be put up once and saves two thirds of your fence costs.

Write today for our new catalog and prices.

LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY

1211 PLAINFIELD AVENUE MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va.

Transfigured

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCun

THE prayer of Jesus was so real that it changed his very appearance. It transformed him. He was steeped in splendor. Divinity shone through Him. The leather box we call the body could not shut in the glory. It came through, and made Him radiant. Others have had experiences of a similar nature, but none so complete and irradiating. St. Francis of Assisi thought so intensely on the crucifixion, that the marks, or stigmata, appeared in his hands, feet and side. When Moses came down from the mountain with the tables of stone in his hand, his face shone so that He must needs cover it with a veil. When Daniel Webster finished his oration at



Bunker Hill, it is said that for several hours his face had an indescribably grand expression, so that those were awed who came into his presence. When Patrick delivered his immortal speech at Richmond, "Give me liberty or give me death," people were almost transported at the effect. Colonel Carrington was listening at a window on the east side of the church, and cried out, "Let me die and be buried on this spot," a wish that was afterward complied with. These men were all, to a degree, transfigured, by the powerful emotions that swept over them. But none so completely as Christ was, on the mountain. His is the undying instance of what religion will do to one when it has complete control of all his impulses, his whole self, body, soul, spirit.

But even though we are not transformed in an instant by the intensity of our emotions, as some have been in rare instances, our character is always shining through. We cannot conceal it, though we may try never so hard. Said Emerson, "What you are speaks so loud that I cannot hear what you say." Said Samuel Johnson, "You could not stand with Burke under an archway while a shower was passing, without discovering that he was an extraordinary man." The students of Professor Johannes Muller, of Berlin, worked by his side in the laboratory, and caught an unbounded enthusiasm from him, for science. A man with dark countenance and sinister purpose once called on a man to persuade him to enter a nefarious scheme. Said the little boy of the latter, "Papa, make that bad man go away." It looks as though, when we are not transformed by character, we are deformed by it. Sometimes one can almost hear his inner self saying, to him, "What are you, anyway?" The New Testament teaches that one day we will have to look at ourselves just as we are. If we have hidden behind lies, that refuge will be swept away.

Who am I? What are you? Do I believe in anything hard enough to be transformed by it? Or do my deepest beliefs deform me?

Prayer transformed Jesus. In his excellent book, "Why Men Pray," Bishop Slattery says, "Whether prayer changes events or not, of one thing we are sure: it has made beautiful souls out of those who lift their hands in supplication. What would St. Paul have been had he not prayed? And who can imagine a St. Francis without prayer? The modern saints, too, have been what they were because they prayed—men of action like 'Chinese Gordon,' men of thought and emotion like Tennyson and Browning, men of science like Asa Gray and Louis Pasteur. Their faces shone because they talked with God: the quality of their lives was changed by prayer."

Mr. Boreham, the prolific New Zealand author, tells how he once asked a minister for whom he had the greatest admiration, about the efficacy of prayer. "Can a man be quite sure that, in the hour of perplexity he will be rightly led? Can he feel secure against a false step?" Says Boreham, "I shall never forget his reply. He sprang from his deck chair and came earnestly towards me. 'I am certain of it,' he exclaimed, 'if he will but give God time! Remember that, as long as you live, give God time!'"

How near at hand is the unseen world? How close to us are those who have gone before. Certainly the unseen world was near to Jesus. He had not been on the mount long until two men appeared from the unseen and talked with Him. Moreover, as Luke shows, they knew what was to take place later, and conversed with Him on His death. Contrast how naturally Moses and Elijah spoke of that death, and how perplexed and confused the disciples were, "questioning among themselves what the rising from the dead should mean." Are those we have loved and lost (for a time) so near that they know all about our affairs, and perhaps are able to help us? A man said to me not long ago, that he felt his mother near him for the ten years she had been dead. To God, of course, the seen and the unseen worlds are equally visible. "God is not the God of the dead, but of the living."

The years pass, and Peter writes, looking back to that day of days, "when we were with Him in the holy mount." On the day of the transfiguration Peter was not the most promising member of that band, I imagine. He had talked too much, as usual, and made inane remarks. But you never can tell what qualities are in a human. You never can tell. The stupidest boy, the slowest girl often hide qualities that will make them leaders later. That is not an excuse for laziness in the children, but for patience in the elders. Believe in folks. Trust folks. Christ never gave anybody up.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR APRIL 24.

SUBJECT:—Peter at the Transfiguration. Mark 9:2 to 10; Peter 1:16 to 18.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Mark 9:7.

USEFUL NEW VEGETABLES.

(Continued from page 563).

ions, with entirely different form and broad leaves.

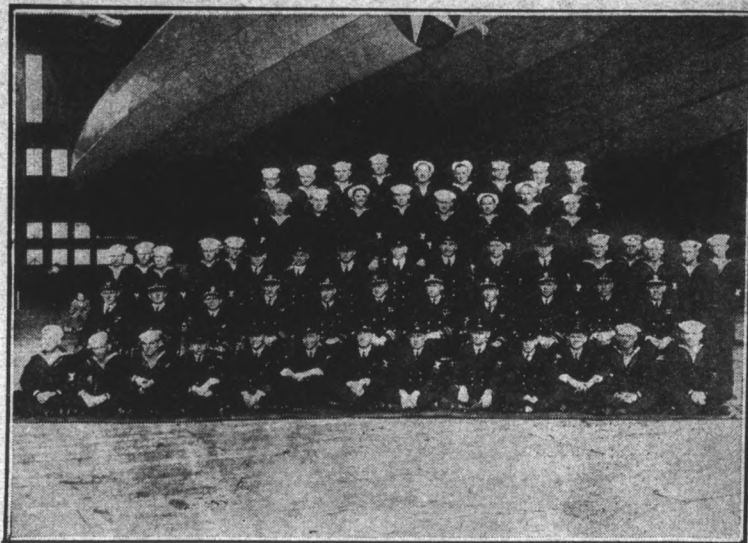
White salsify is not at all new, but when parsnips are planted only seldom are they accompanied by this similar vegetable, of oyster-like flavor after ample frost. But black salsify has only been offered recently.

Best of all, to us, because unlike any of our familiar vegetables, is okra, which need not necessarily be transplanted, and produces pods bountifully in the north. We have raised it for several seasons, having rather small plants in comparison to the giants of the south, but tender, gummy pods for the "gumbo" we like so well on chilly days. Even if I neglect to gather the pods (we use the white velvet, with smooth pods, instead of ridged or "square-holed" green-podded kinds), a day or so after the conspicuous blossom withers, they thicken the soup and can be removed before serving. I slice pods for salads and put them in gravies and stews. Our sand and clay do not suit them as well as richer soil, but the plants are certainly permanent friends of ours. At any rate, even the ambitious farm garden should give ample value for value received and new products deserve fair trial before being abandoned as "a fad."

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



The Swedish education and health authorities have inaugurated a health campaign, with bath for every child in public school, in order to eliminate disease among school children.



This group of officers and crew will fly the Los Angeles from Lakehurst to establish an altitude record of a helium ship. Before starting, the giant airship will be given a complete overhauling.



This year's Naval Academy crew at Annapolis is said to be one of the best ever developed by the Academy.



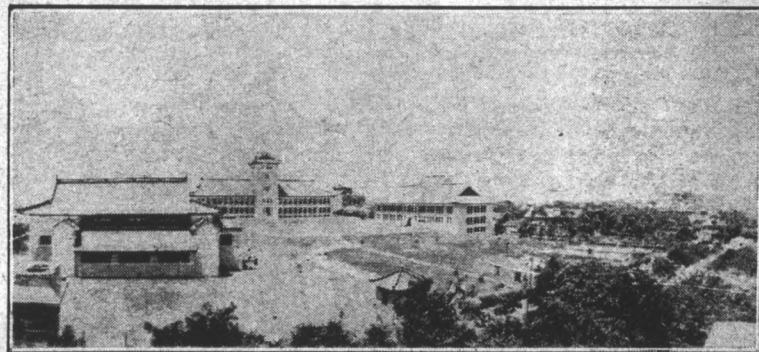
Elwood Verner, Minneapolis, is the first world champion Boy Scout. He has seventy-four medals.



Hilde Quandt, noted beauty of Germany, is coming to the United States to vie with American girls.



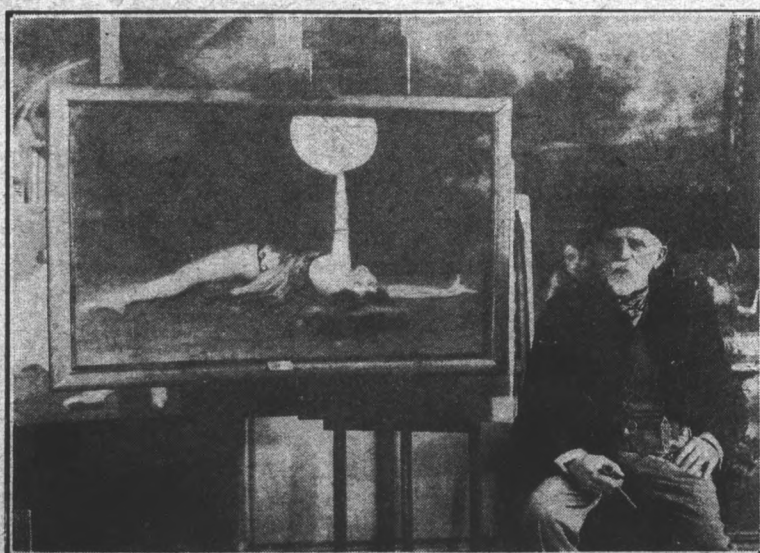
Left to right, Jose Torres, Tomas Zafiro, and Augustin Salido, three Tarahumora Indians, at the start of the eighty-two-mile endurance run in attempt to set a world's record.



Wanton destruction, vandalism, and outrages perpetrated by unformed Cantonese troops resulted in the death of many Americans, and destruction of much property around Nanking, China.



Not enough hours in the day for Eleanor Painter, modern Jenny Lind; she dictates between acts.



The largest panorama canvas ever painted will be exhibited in the United States by the famous painter, Pierre Carriere-Belleuse, from Paris, France.



Ruth Graham, of Detroit, will be queen of Florida's Ponce De Leon celebration.



PRACTICAL or impractical, nobody ever could accuse Henry Brown of being a coward. "So you know the House of the Lone Oak?" he queried of the friendly stranger. "And you say that if we go there we will not dare to stay? Friend, it will interest you to know that we have bought that very farm? What we have, we hold."

"But surely you will not go there tonight!" cried the stranger. "It is growing dark. Strange things have happened there. The place is deserted, some say haunted. At least stay until I may tell you some things you should know. While hardly a neighbor, I welcome you to Vale county. My name is Lane."

"We are the Brown's of Clark," answered Father Brown, "and we appreciate your friendly warning. But the House of the Lone Oak now is 'home' to us and we must go on. After we have seen it once we will go on to the little town of Nettleton to spend the night. We have come far, though, and can hardly wait to inspect our new home."

"Tell us the story, Mr. Lane," cried Beth from the rear seat. "Why is it you said there is even something sinister about the old tree? Surely a tree can do no harm."

"It is a long story, friends," began Mr. Lane as he leaned against the car, "and one that should have been told you before you spent your money for a place some call accursed. For a century the old house has stood upon a hill, a giant oak the only tree upon the hilltop guarding its secrets. It has been twenty years since Old Captain Pettibone, heir of the Pettibone's who had long passed on, came back from his seafaring, bringing with him a Negro who had been his cook, and with him also, it is said, gold and jewels from ill-gotten gains. In all that time neither master nor servant ever did a day's work upon the farm. They spent their nights and days on guard, while the land went untilled and grew up in weeds."

"But for whom did they watch?" asked Hal, and his voice was vibrant with interest.

Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

The New Friend's Strange Story

"Nobody knows," replied Mr. Lane, "and now the old man is dead and the black man has disappeared. But in his delirium the old captain talked of pirates and a chest of gold, charging Black Neb to keep it safe. All this may have been the imagining of a diseased mind. But this I do know; windows are barred and shuttered, in the Lone Oak is a watch tower like the crow's nest of a ship, from whence Black Neb kept watch. Some think that the treasure is concealed in the tree itself, but none have dared to cut

the tree down, even to this day." "Has harm come to anyone in this dreadful place?" questioned Mother Brown, and despite her brave heart her voice shook. "And what of the neighbors nearby? Do they believe all things true that you have told us?" "Nobody has been harmed," assured the new friend, "and the neighbors are divided in opinion. Some believe that the old man was crazed, others, knowing that he always had ample money for his needs, although but a few dollars was found after the Cap-

tain's death, hold that there is a treasure which he guarded with his life. A mile away lives the Miller family, distant relatives of the old Captain but not his heirs. I have heard that Young Jack Miller, a bit older than your own lad there, made friends with Black Neb and urged his parents to buy the farm, but they refused."

"Thanks, friend," said Father Brown, "and now we must go on. The moon shines brightly and we will know the place by its sign of the Lone Oak. Visit us some day and we will try and repay your kindness." The starter whirred, the car moved forward. What was awaiting the Brown family in their new home, a house of mystery?



"By the Way"

LIKES HEAVY MEALS.

Little Girl—"Mama, I want a heavy breakfast."

Mother—"How can I give you a heavy breakfast?"

Little Girl—"Well, you told sister Mary to give me a light supper, and I didn't like it."

EAT FIRST, WAIL AFTERWARD.

A Negro washwoman was eating her dinner one day, when some of the neighbors came rushing in saying, "Oh, madame, your husband was just killed."

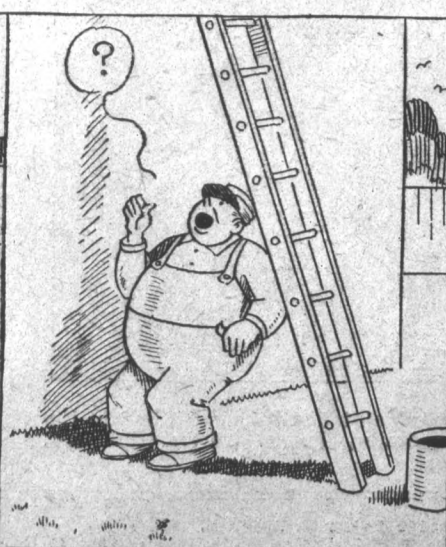
The wash woman, still eating, "Never mind, youse all goin' to hear some powerful wailing when I gits my dinner et."

SOME SHERLOCK HOLMES.

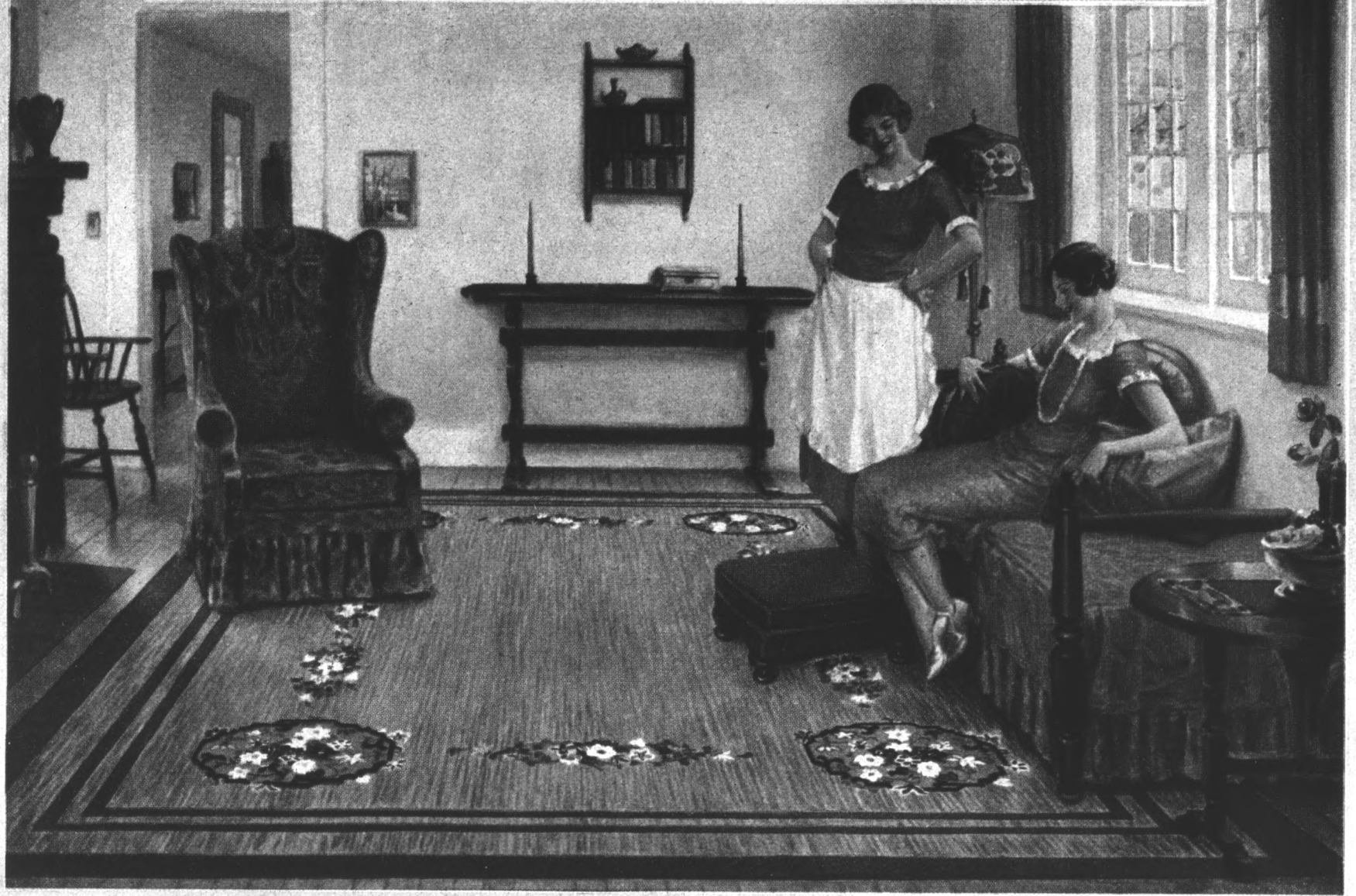
Bill Jones, the constable, received a circular showing six different photographs of a man wanted for murder. Two days later he wired the chief of police, "Have five of them. Am going after the sixth tonight."

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Tries to Sidestep a Little Bad Luck

Frank R. Leet



Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs
in NEW-DIFFERENT-PRETTIER Patterns



TRULY, few people thought that smooth-surface rugs could ever be made so pretty. Genuine Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum with the new overlaid border. Nothing like it has ever before been offered in smooth-surface rugs. Gray, green, blue, brown, taupe or rose Jaspé with several colorings of border design to choose from! Such rugs add the brightness and charm of color to an otherwise dull and cheerless room.

Indeed, they suggest endless ways of brightening up the house, from kitchen to bedroom. One of these delightfully different and original patterns on the floor of each room will give an air of cleanliness and freshness to the house which will not soon disappear. The newness of an Armstrong Rug lasts a long, long time because each mopping restores its original brightness.

There is no way you can fully realize the attractiveness of these new patterns except to see them yourself in the stores. Be sure to ask for the new Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs by name. You will find they are made of the same long-wearing

"This is the new decorated Jaspé Rug. Isn't it just the prettiest rug you have ever seen?"

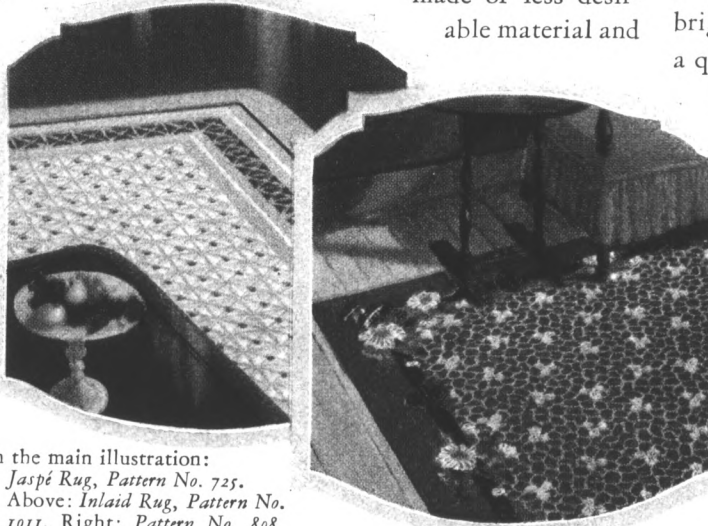
genuine cork linoleum with the burlap back . . . flexible, quiet, resilient, soft to the tread. Surprisingly low in cost, too—less than they ever have been! Yet they will constantly give you greater satisfaction and far longer wear than rugs made of less desirable material and

in less original designs. Look for the Circle A trade-mark, too. You will find it printed on the burlap back of every genuine Armstrong Rug.

An Armstrong's Linoleum Rug on the floor means relief from scrubbing and drudgery. Its bright, smooth surface is so easy to clean—just a quick mopping with a damp cloth. You will always "bless the day" you bought an Armstrong Rug for the floor.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

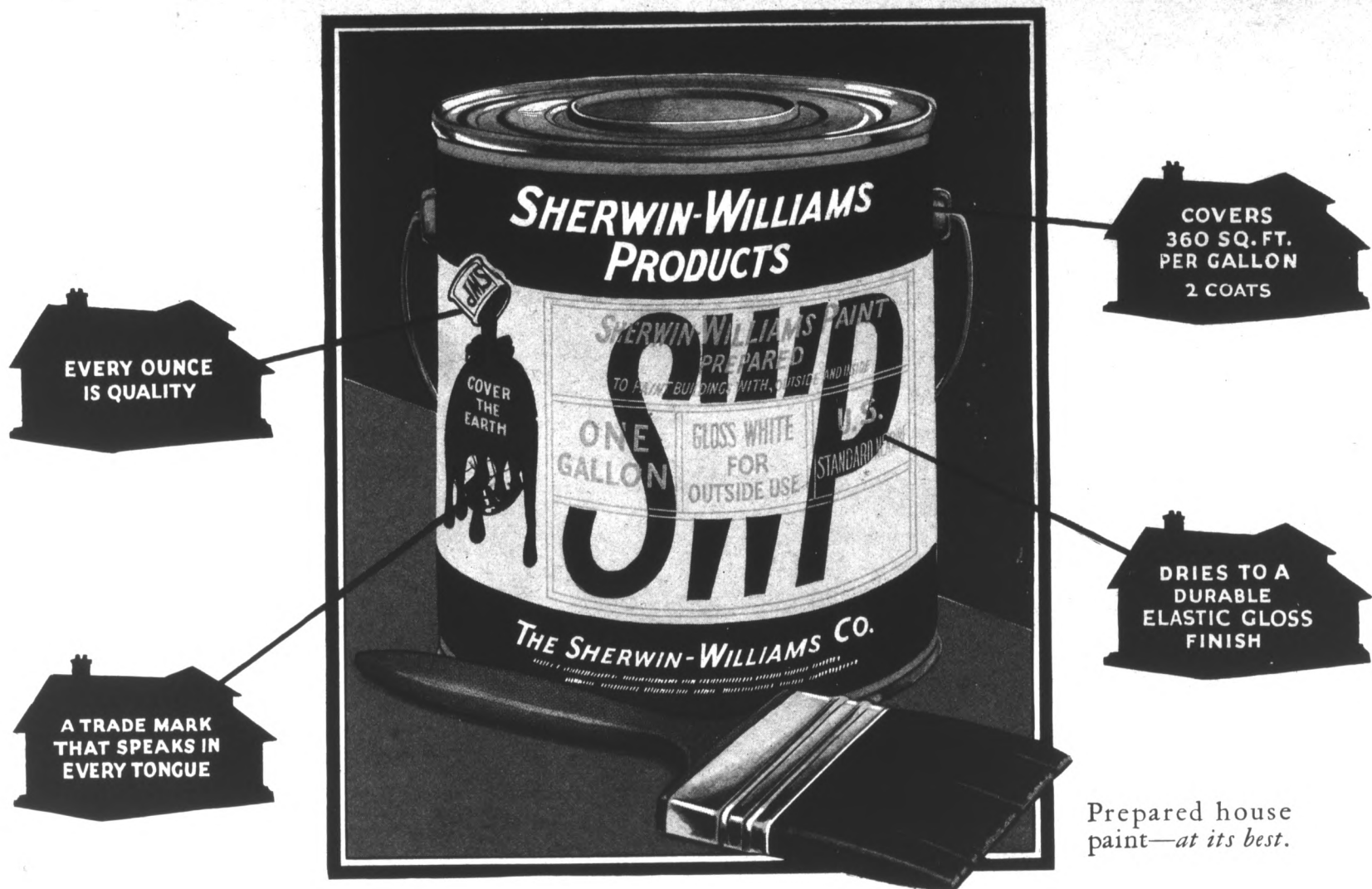
If you can't get out to the stores to see these new Armstrong patterns, this booklet will help you make your selection. Printed in full colors, illustrating all the new patterns. Send for it. It is free of cost. Address Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1014 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



In the main illustration:
Jaspé Rug, Pattern No. 725.
Above: Inlaid Rug, Pattern No. 1011. Right: Pattern No. 808.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs
they wear and **Ⓐ** *wear and wear*

Look for the **CIRCLE A** trade-mark on the burlap back.



Don't be fooled on House Paint!

"Cheap" paint isn't cheap at all!

WHEN you buy paint to dress up and protect your house, don't let a "low price" blind your good sense. Thousands of home owners are bewailing a "cheap" paint job this very minute and are paying a heavy penalty in hard cash and regrets.

"Cheap" paint is made of cheap or skimpy materials. How else could it be sold at a low price in our highly competitive markets?

Cheap or skimpy materials make a poor, weak grade of paint. That's only sense. It may *look* like paint and *smell* like paint *in the can*. But on the brush and on your house—the poor quality shrieks so all can hear it.

If you are tempted to use a "low price" house paint—one that is claimed, even guaranteed and warranted, to be "just as good as SWP,"—*GO SLOW!!* Remember that *low price* and *low quality* go hand in hand. You can't make a silk purse from a sow's ear.

Compare the "cheap" formula with SWP!

Make the formula test! Insist upon seeing the formula of the "cheap" paint, either on the label or in the literature of the company.

Compare the materials used in making the "cheap" paint with the ingredients of fine old SWP House

Paint—as shown in the formula which is plainly printed on every SWP can. Take Outside Gloss White for example.

Note the big percentage of *White Lead Carbonate* and *White Lead Sulphate* used in SWP Outside Gloss White. White lead should be the basic ingredient of all white paint and light tints. It is to these paints exactly what flour is to bread.

See how much less of this basic ingredient is used in the average "cheap" white paint.

Zinc oxide, another costly pigment, is the next essential ingredient. A liberal percentage of zinc oxide combined with a large amount of

THE ACCEPTED STANDARD THE WORLD OVER . . .



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS HOUSE PAINT



white lead makes for a *balanced formula*—such as the formula of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. It assures a finish of superior wearing quality.

More than 90 per cent of the pigment content of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint is made up of these two important ingredients—white lead and zinc oxide.

In the majority of "cheap" white paints you will find only 50 per cent and in some instances even less.

It is the liberal quantity of this expensive basic material in every can of SWP Outside Gloss White that gives it such remarkable covering capacity.

In the darker colors like browns and greens, the "balanced formula" of SWP House Paint is even more important. Naturally, these dark colors can contain little, if any, opaque white pigment such as white lead or zinc oxide.

Sherwin-Williams have the pick of the world's colors. Sherwin-Williams Dry Color Works produce practically everything except the natural earth and mineral colors. That is why SWP colors are so rich, so permanent and so true to character.

Greater durability of the paint film on your house is assured by SWP due to the use of a specially treated pure linseed oil—made in Sherwin-Williams' linseed oil plant.

**360 square feet per gallon
or only 250— which?**

Some people think that SWP House Paint is an expensive paint because it costs more per gallon. That is not so.



*Ask your painter
to use SWP—for
best results.*

**CHEAP
PAINT
COVERS
ONLY
250
SQ. FT.
PER GAL.
2 COATS**

As a matter of fact, SWP is the least expensive house paint on the wall—on the market. And here is why:

A gallon of SWP will properly beautify and protect three hundred and sixty square feet of your house—two coats.

Will a "cheap," low price, inferior quality of house paint do that? No!

The best you can get from a gallon of the average "cheap" paint is two hundred and fifty square feet!—two coats.

Right there, in that *forty-four per cent greater coverage*—in the fewer gallons of SWP needed—the difference in price per gallon is nullified.

On the wall—in actual gallons needed to paint your house—Sherwin-Williams House Paint costs no more and often *less* than the cheap, low price kind.

And remember this: It costs no more to put on a good house paint than to put on a "cheap" paint. Which would you rather have?

Once your house has been painted with SWP House Paint *your saving has only begun*. A beautiful SWP job outlasts the average "cheap" paint by several years. This is widely known.

You get more years of protective service

It dries to a firm, elastic, glossy surface. It weathers slowly. There's no cracking or chipping or peeling—if properly applied.

Long after a "cheap" paint job has taken on the appearance of a pair of faded overalls, you can wash the dust off an SWP job with plain soap and water, and the colors will come up like new.

You save repainting expense

And when repainting is needed it can be done easily, quickly and with much less paint, *because the SWP surface is in perfect condition.*

Compare that with a "cheap" paint job that fades out and wears out quickly—that cracks and chips and peels—that has to be repainted often—and that costs more to repaint because it has to be burnt off, or scraped off, at every repainting.

* * *

SWP House Paint is sold by leading paint merchants everywhere. And each of these dealers is "Paint Headquarters" in his district. One of them is located near you.

See "Paint Headquarters" and save money

Before you let "cheap" paint blind you to real economy—see your local SWP dealer. He will estimate your requirements in SWP.

Compare the SWP estimate with what a "cheap" paint will cost. Then remember the greater durability of SWP—the exquisite colors that do not fade. Then specify the paint you think will serve you best.

If you do not recall "Paint Headquarters" in your locality, write us for the dealer's name. If you want expert help on a color scheme, our literature, color cards, or the famous Sherwin-Williams Household Painting Guide—just write. There is no obligation.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
COMPANY
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
CLEVELAND, OHIO



SWP GUARANTY of Satisfaction

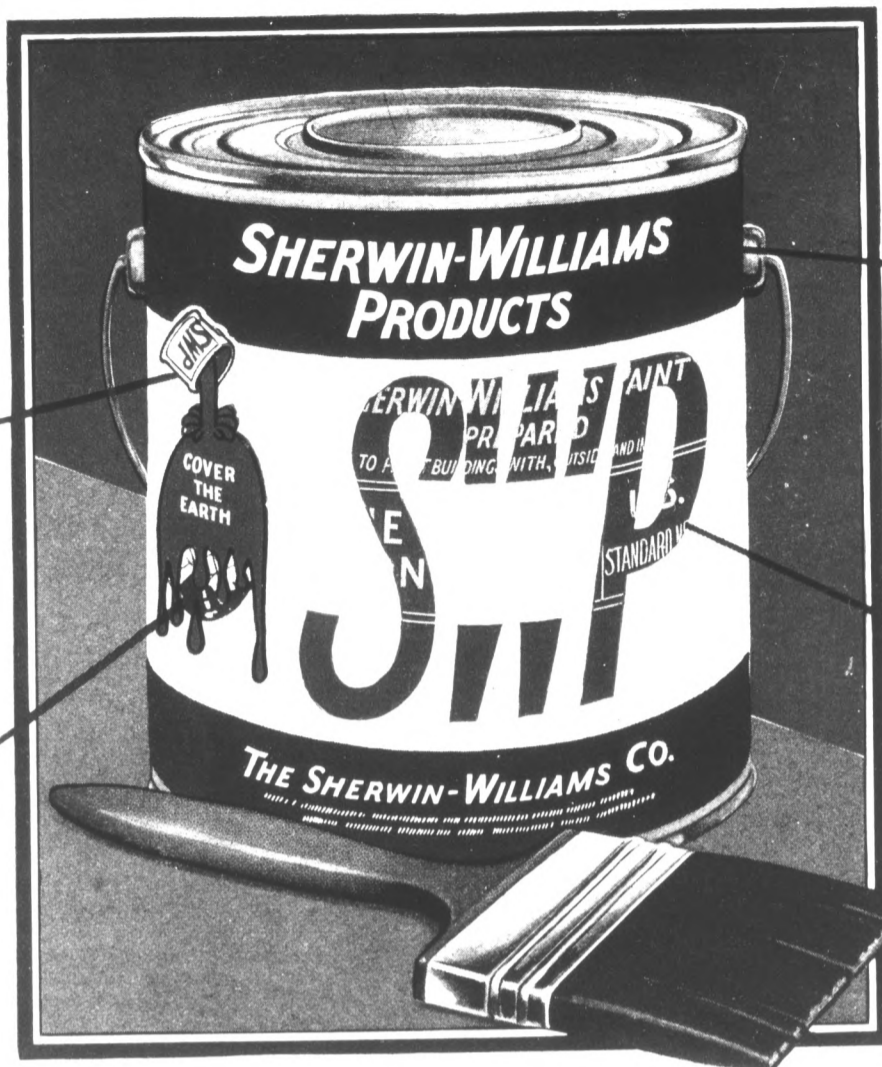
SWP House Paint, when thoroughly stirred and applied according to directions, is hereby guaranteed to cover more surface, to look better, to last longer and cost less per job and per year than any house paint on the market.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
CLEVELAND, OHIO

COSTS LESS PER SQ. FOOT. . . LESS PER JOB . . . LESS PER YEAR

EVERY OUNCE
IS QUALITY

A TRADE MARK
THAT SPEAKS IN
EVERY TONGUE



COVERS
360 SQ. FT.
PER GALLON
2 COATS

DRIES TO A
DURABLE
ELASTIC GLOSS
FINISH

Prepared house
paint—at its best.

Don't be fooled on House Paint!

"Cheap" paint isn't cheap at all!

WHEN you buy paint to dress up and protect your house, don't let a "low price" blind your good sense. Thousands of home owners are bewailing a "cheap" paint job this very minute and are paying a heavy penalty in hard cash and regrets.

"Cheap" paint is made of cheap or skimpy materials. How else could it be sold at a low price in our highly competitive markets?

Cheap or skimpy materials make a poor, weak grade of paint. That's only sense. It may *look* like paint and *smell* like paint *in the can*. But on the brush and on your house—the poor quality shrieks so all can hear it.

If you are tempted to use a "low price" house paint—one that is claimed, even guaranteed and warranted, to be "just as good as SWP,"—*GO SLOW!!* Remember that *low price* and *low quality* go hand in hand. You can't make a silk purse from a sow's ear.

Compare the "cheap" formula with SWP!

Make the formula test! Insist upon seeing the formula of the "cheap" paint, either on the label or in the literature of the company.

Compare the materials used in making the "cheap" paint with the ingredients of fine old SWP House

Paint—as shown in the formula which is plainly printed on every SWP can. Take Outside Gloss White for example.

Note the big percentage of *White Lead Carbonate* and *White Lead Sulphate* used in SWP Outside Gloss White. White lead should be the basic ingredient of all white paint and light tints. It is to these paints exactly what flour is to bread.

See how much less of this basic ingredient is used in the average "cheap" white paint.

Zinc oxide, another costly pigment, is the next essential ingredient. A liberal percentage of zinc oxide combined with a large amount of

THE ACCEPTED STANDARD THE WORLD OVER . . .



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS HOUSE PAINT



white lead makes for a *balanced formula*—such as the formula of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. It assures a finish of superior wearing quality.

More than 90 per cent of the pigment content of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint is made up of these two important ingredients—white lead and zinc oxide.

In the majority of "cheap" white paints you will find only 50 per cent and in some instances even less.

It is the liberal quantity of this expensive basic material in every can of SWP Outside Gloss White that gives it such remarkable covering capacity.

In the darker colors like browns and greens, the "balanced formula" of SWP House Paint is even more important. Naturally, these dark colors can contain little, if any, opaque white pigment such as white lead or zinc oxide.

Sherwin-Williams have the pick of the world's colors. Sherwin-Williams Dry Color Works produce practically everything except the natural earth and mineral colors. That is why SWP colors are so rich, so permanent and so true to character.

Greater durability of the paint film on your house is assured by SWP due to the use of a specially treated pure linseed oil—made in Sherwin-Williams' linseed oil plant.

*360 square feet per gallon or only 250—*which?

Some people think that SWP House Paint is an expensive paint because it costs more per gallon. That is not so.



Ask your painter to use SWP for best results.

**SWP
COVERS
360
SQ. FT.
PER GAL.
2 COATS**

**CHEAP
PAINT
COVERS
ONLY
250
SQ. FT.
PER GAL.
2 COATS**

As a matter of fact, SWP is the least expensive house paint on the wall—on the market. And here is why:

A gallon of SWP will properly beautify and protect three hundred and sixty square feet of your house—two coats.

Will a "cheap," low price, inferior quality of house paint do that? No!

The best you can get from a gallon of the average "cheap" paint is two hundred and fifty square feet!—two coats.

Right there, in that *forty-four per cent greater coverage*—in the fewer gallons of SWP needed—the difference in price per gallon is nullified.

On the wall—in actual gallons needed to paint your house—Sherwin-Williams House Paint costs no more and often *less* than the cheap, low price kind.

And remember this: It costs no more to put on a good house paint than to put on a "cheap" paint. Which would you rather have?

Once your house has been painted with SWP House Paint *your savings has only begun.* A beautiful SWP job outlasts the average "cheap" paint by several years. This is widely known.

You get more years of protective service

It dries to a firm, elastic, glossy surface. It weathers slowly. There's no cracking or chipping or peeling—if properly applied.

Long after a "cheap" paint job has taken on the appearance of a pair of faded overalls, you can wash the dust off an SWP job with plain soap and water, and the colors will come up like new.

You save repainting expense

And when repainting is needed it can be done easily, quickly and with much less paint, *because the SWP surface is in perfect condition.*

Compare that with a "cheap" paint job that fades out and wears out quickly—that cracks and chips and peels—that has to be repainted often—and that costs more to repaint because it has to be burnt off, or scraped off, at every repainting.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

COSTS LESS PER SQ. FOOT. . . LESS PER JOB . . . LESS PER YEAR



I usually
pick a
winner

SOME fellows are like that. Maybe it's long practice. Maybe it's instinct. It doesn't matter. I know I picked a winner when I wrote "Prince Albert" in my personal smoke-column. I have never had occasion to cross it out. It's there in indelible ink—to stay!

I knew I was on the right track the minute I got that first whiff of P. A. in the tidy red tin. It was fragrant and refreshing as mountain air. The first fire-up confirmed my belief that here was the one tobacco for me. It was cool and consoling. It tasted great!

Prince Albert is so mild that you can go to it, load upon load, morning to midnight. Yet it has the full tobacco body that lets you know you're smoking. It is so considerate of your tongue and throat. It's just a winner any way you look at it. It will win you too.

That's my guess, anyhow. I suggest that you get squared away immediately on this important matter. Your pipe can be either a cheer or a chore, depending on the tobacco you pack it with. There's no other tobacco anywhere like good old Prince Albert for *real* pipe-joy.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

Plan
A
More Pleasant
More Healthful
Vacation!

cruise
this
summer
on the
D&C
lake lines



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Chicago..Detroit
Cleveland..Buffalo
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- *BUFFALO and CHICAGO.....\$79

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- *Berth and meals included, †Berth and meals extra

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For Reservations or further information, address E. H. McCracken, Gen. Pass. Agt. at Detroit, Mich.



RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

COUNTRY CHILDREN MUST HAVE BETTER HEALTH.

A LITTLE green chart has been used to drive into my mind a very unpalatable truth. This chart shows the result of an inquiry into the health defects of 500,000 school children. The distressing fact is that children of the country schools have more defects by far than those of the city schools. There is only one explanation. In the cities all school children get regular inspection and have their defects corrected. In the country, all too often, they are neglected.

Defects in teeth lead the list. In country schools forty-nine per cent of the children had poor teeth; in city schools thirty-four per cent. Then came defects of tonsils and adenoids, with country children having twice as much trouble as those of the city. Eye defects affected twenty-one per cent of the country children, and strangely enough, there are seventeen per cent of the children of the country schools malnourished, against eight per cent in the city.

You will be more surprised at these facts than I, perhaps, for I have visited many schools of both city and country, and I know that boards of education in most of our progressive cities are spending money liberally in finding out about the physical handicaps of school children, and having them corrected. Every large city has regular dental inspection and a dental clinic at which poor children can get work done for actual cost of materials. They weigh all children at regular intervals and those below par are given milk lunches and perhaps the advantages of an open air school. They test vision and hearing, too. Visual defects can almost always be corrected at slight expense, and fortunately the defects of hearing, though harder to correct, are not so very numerous.

This investigation into the health of school children was first made in 1921. It was presented again in November, 1926, at the Rural Youth Conference of the American Country Life Association. Unfortunately, the five years had done very little to improve the standing of the country schools. I know there is not so much money to spend in rural districts. I know that doctors are few, I know that country teachers do not have the help of health supervisors, yet I maintain that the outlook is hopeful if parents and teachers will use available resources. School clinics are possible. Why not arrange a dental clinic, an eye, ear, nose and throat clinic, and a nutrition clinic for your own school this year? It can be done if you want it.

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Please give me some information about kidney trouble; what is a good diet and what care one should take of themselves.—D. R. S.

It is hard to answer this letter, because "kidney trouble" is such an unsatisfactory term. There are a great many different forms of kidney disease. The most common variety is Bright's disease. In that complaint the diet should be nourishing, but not high in proteins. Meats should be avoided. Milk is excellent, both because it provides nourishment, and because it leaves nothing that is hard for the kidneys to excrete. The patient gets along better in a mild climate. Since any chill to the skin makes harder work for the kidneys, it is very important to wear woolen underwear, and avoid exposure to severe weather.

Benjamin Franklin is credited with being the first to adapt stoves to use coal.

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Our long experience in breeding and raising pure-bred chicks paves 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, 279-300 Egg Foundation; 300 Egg Strain Anconas; all green Strain Rose Comb White Wyandottes. Also Evergreen.
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Write for prices on other quantities, also for prices on our Extra Selected Matings. We Guarantee 100% Live Delivery on all Chicks. Shipped post-paid. Reference, Zeeland State Bank.
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OUR BIRDS WIN IN PRODUCTION CLASS
We have won 16 Silver Cups this year and are Always Among Laying Contest Leaders. Can Any Breeder equal these records?
SOME FACTS EVERY POULTRY RAISER OUGHT TO KNOW
That we use only males in both Rocks and Leghorn Matings from hens with records of over 200 eggs. That each year we are forced to turn down orders, and the reason is—Satisfied Customers.
Yet Our Prices are LOW on Chicks, Eggs and Stock.
Write at once for Price List and Free Literature.
Caball & Jackson Farms and Hatcheries, Inc.
Box M, Hudsonville, Michigan



DON'T BUY YOUR BABY CHICKS BLINDFOLDED

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Karsten's Farm Box 104 Zeeland, Mich.

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Get your chicks for winter layers right now at these low prices. Order from the prices given below. These chicks are strong, healthy and pure-bred. We guarantee 100% live delivery and satisfaction.
S. C. White Leghorns, 10c; Barred Rocks, 12c; Assorted, 8c.
Reliable chicks have proved satisfactory for years. You can depend on them. Order today at above prices. Orders less than 100, 1c more. Bank reference.
RELIABLE HATCHERY, 92 EAST SEVENTENTH ST., HOLLAND, MICH.



Between Season Vegetable Dishes

New Ways to Serve Old Standbys Tempt Lagging Appetites

MENU planning becomes rather difficult at this season of the year. The winter supply of vegetables is diminished, and the new green vegetables are not plentiful. But vegetables are rich sources of the minerals needed for building health and repairing bones, teeth and tissues, and they must continue to hold their important place on our menus. The iron they contain is also essential if the blood is to be red and healthful. Then there are those subtle substances, vitamins, which must be in food if good health is maintained.

Sometimes the valuable contents of vegetables are lost by faulty cooking methods. Many of the mineral salts and vitamins dissolve in the water used in cooking. If this liquid is discarded, instead of being saved for gravies, soups, and sauces, there is a great waste.

New ways of cooking vegetables are being discovered. The casserole is an old favorite, since in it all the juices and flavors of the foods are retained.

Spring Eats

SPRING is the time of year when we like to change things. It is house-cleaning time and the whole house goes through a period of rearrangement, just for a change. And so with our diet, the old winter standbys don't taste as good as when the winter winds were blowing. The home cook has to skirmish around for new recipes. What special dishes do you select to perk up your family's lagging appetites?

Send them in for the contest this week, and we will pass them on to other readers. Do not send more than two recipes. For the five best letters we will award recipe filing cases in golden oak, each with a complete set of filing cards. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before April 29.

Steaming is coming to the front because it, too, conserves the minerals, vitamins, and other substances which vegetables possess.

I have found that innovations in the way of garnishes, and a seventh sense of seasoning, based on instinct for flavor, and boldness to try out your ideas, are a basic part of the persuasive invitation to the family to eat what is good for them. All mothers know, too, that the less menus have to be modified for the children, the less rebellion and need for discipline.

Some of the dishes which I serve at this season of the year follow:

Baked Vegetables.

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup canned tomato $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. pepper
2 cups mashed potatoes 2 tb. pimento, or green
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup onion pepper, chopped
1 egg 5 tb. peanuts, ground
1 tsp. salt

Mix the ingredients thoroughly. Place them in a baking dish that has been oiled. Brush over the top with bacon drippings or melted butter. Cook in moderate oven for thirty minutes.

French Spinach.

2 qts. spinach 1 tsp. flour
2 tb. butter $\frac{1}{2}$ cups meat gravy

Clean the spinach thoroughly and

steam or cook in a small amount of water. When tender, drain and chop fine. Place in a sauce pan in which the butter has been melted and mixed with flour. Stir and add the left-over gravy. If gravy is not available, it may be made with two bouillon cubes. Dissolve them in one and one-half cups of hot water and thicken with three tablespoons of flour.

Corn with Eggs.

1 cup canned corn $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
3 eggs Speck of paprika
3 tb. butter Speck of pepper

Separate the yolks from the whites of the eggs. Beat the yolks until thick and lemon colored. Then add the corn, salt and other seasonings. Mix thoroughly and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Place the butter in a frying pan, when melted, add the egg and corn mixture. Let stand over moderate heat until bottom is browned. Com-

per, and salt. Cook in boiling water until thick. Just before removing from the stove, add the peanuts. Pour into a greased bread pan and chill. Remove from pan; slice, dip in flour and brown in melted butter or bacon drippings. Serve with tomato sauce.

Tomato Sauce.

2 tb. butter $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. sugar
1 tb. chopped onion $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. pepper
3 tb. flour 2 cups strained tomatoes
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt

Melt the butter, add the onion and cook gently for a few minutes. Add the flour and seasonings and stir in the canned tomatoes gradually, and boil.—Mary Richards.

MAKES TOUGH MEAT TENDER.

WHEN I am doubtful just how tender my roast of lamb is going to be, I put a scant half cup of vinegar

The Pantry Shelf

"These old glasses, although they are cracked, Will do for preserves if carefully packed, Those bottles there will be just the thing, For bottling juices in the sunny spring," This we hear mother say to herself, "I'll put them away on the pantry shelf."

"This piece of string, I'll add to my ball, May need it myself and am sure of a call For just such a piece of handy string When son makes his kite in the early spring, So I'll have it ready for the little elf, And tuck it away on the pantry shelf."

"This bright and shiny new coffee can Is just the thing for a round loaf pan, This box will be fine for a picnic lunch,

Don't need it today, but I have a hunch, When the June days come, I'll say to myself, You'll find what you want on the pantry shelf."

"Here is a lantern with a brand new wick, You may need a light and need it quick, This waxed paper from around the bread Will keep cookies from sticking, I've heard it said, I'll put them away, where it will be sure to stay, On the pantry shelf, up out of the way."

It's a regular thing in spring and fall, For mother to climb on a ladder tall, And fuss and fume and say to herself, "How came this rubbish on the pantry shelf?"

—Luther Patton.

plete the cooking in the oven. When a silver knife inserted in the omelet-like mixture comes out clean, remove from the oven, fold over and place on a hot platter. Serve with cheese sauce.

Cheese Sauce.

1 cup milk 1 egg yolk
1 tb. flour 3 tb. cheese, grated
1 tb. butter 1 tb. parsley, minced

Heat the milk. Mix flour and butter and add to the hot milk. Stir constantly until the mixture thickens, add the other ingredients. Cook until smooth. Serve immediately.

Bean Salad.

2 cups red kidney beans 1 cup celery
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup radishes $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour pickles

Place beans in mixing bowl and add the radishes, celery and pickles, which have been cut in small pieces. Chill and serve with salad dressing on lettuce or cabbage leaves.

English Onions.

12 small onions 2 tb. butter
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup bread crumbs $\frac{3}{4}$ cup white sauce
3 tb. cheese $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt

Parboil the onions in salted water. Drain. Sprinkle half of the crumbs in the bottom of an oiled baking dish. Add the onions. Sprinkle on the cheese and then the remainder of the crumbs. Dot with butter and pour on a thin white sauce. Make the sauce by thickening three-fourths cup of milk with three-fourths tablespoon of flour. Season with salt. Brown in oven.

Scrapple.

1 carrot 1 cup cornmeal
1 onion $\frac{1}{2}$ green pepper
1 cup peanuts $\frac{3}{4}$ cups water
2 tsp. salt

Combine the cornmeal, minced onion, chopped carrot, diced green pep-

in the roasting pan with a cup of water. Add more water as the liquid evaporates. The acid tends to soften the tough fibres of the meat, and the little vinegar which will remain, will not injure the flavor of the gravy. If one wishes, three or four drops of extract of mint may be added to the gravy after it is thickened, and just before it is taken up.—Mrs. F. H.

SINGLE FABRIC SHOWS COTTON, SILK MERITS.

IT is laundered like cotton, but it has the fine, soft qualities of silk. And it gives long service under hard wear.

This is part of the record of pongee, a fabric that is filling a prominent place in the modern clothing budget. It is one of the most practical materials available for under-clothing, and is recommended by clothing specialists to the extension classes. The material has been found especially practical for slips because it is a soft, smooth, durable silk, and, unlike cotton fabrics, it does not creep or twist under the outer garment.

If it is boiled and washed like the fine cotton materials that are commonly used for underclothing, pongee will wear just as long. A nightgown, of which a record has been kept, has been worn four years and is still in use. It has been boiled frequently and has been washed practically every other week. This is a record which many of the cotton fabrics could not rival.

One step in laundering is saved when pongee is used. If it is washed and rolled, this material may be ironed easily without drying; or, it may be dried and then ironed without sprinkling.

There are many other common uses for the material. It makes attractive and useful afternoon dresses for the housewife, especially for summer, since it is cool and easily laundered. Children's garments, and particularly dresses and bloomers, are also often made of pongee because it is economical and the color is one that does not show soil readily. Curtains, too, are often made of pongee.

A FEW EXPERIMENTS FROM MY KITCHEN.

IN creaming sugar and butter for a cake, I find that by adding a tablespoon of hot water for every cup of sugar, it creams much easier and nicer and saves a lot of time.

In making any kind of boiled icing, I find by adding one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of cornstarch, it will prevent the icing from sugaring, and produces a creamy appearance, making the icing free from crumbling when the cake is cut.

Wax the bottom of your rockers when the floors are being done. Then if pushed or dragged across the floor, they will not make any unsightly marks.

I have found that bread dough into which a few drops of ammonia have been kneaded, will remove soot marks and grease spots from wall paper.—Mrs. A. S.

SUMMER FASHIONS HERE.

THE Summer Book is out! Shows the frocks the smartly dressed women of New York will wear. How



they will dress their hair. What hats they will wear, and what shoes. It's a book that will help you look your best during vacation days. For your copy send 13 cents today to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Teacher, to her class—"I want each one of you to take pride in your personal appearance. Now, Benny, how many blouses do you wear each week?"

Benny—"Please teacher, don't you mean how many weeks do I wear a blouse?"

News from Our Neighbors

I SPENT two hours selecting these gloves." "Are these beads just right with this costume?" "Does my hat combine well with the coat I am wearing?" and many similar remarks were heard at the training meetings held in Oakland county at the Pontiac and Milford districts, on April 7-8. These were the last meetings of the clothing project on color and design. The leaders wore the costumes which they had carefully selected according to the principles learned during the year. Carrie Williams, clothing specialist, and Ethel McDonald, home demonstration agent, were present and scored the costumes. Scores ranged all the way from eighty-four to ninety-nine.

In some cases coats and dresses from last year were used, in which cases the women had bent their energies to the selecting of accessories, such as purses, hose, gloves, scarfs, and beads, which would harmonize with the coloring in the garments.

Thirty local groups in Oakland county, including 406 women, are enrolled in this project.

The women of Emmet, Charlevoix, Antrim, and Otsego counties began a nutrition project, Tuesday, April 12. This work has been organized by the county agricultural agents, in cooperation with the Home Economics Extension Department of Michigan State College. Mrs. Bernice Woodworth Wells, former assistant state leader of the Upper Peninsula, will be in charge of the work.

Seventeen groups in Kent county, with 178 women enrolled, are taking the home furnishing project. At the last meeting the leaders made the following report on the changes made in arrangement of furnishings: Forty-one living rooms, seventeen dining rooms, and nineteen bed rooms, making a total of 165 rooms, where definite changes had been made.

The first part of this project deals with the principles of design, as applied to home furnishings. Agnes Sorenson is the new home demonstration agent directing this work.

"During March, nineteen follow-up visits were made to the Hot Lunch Clubs, to inspect kitchens, cupboards, and menus," reports Lois Corbett, home demonstration agent of Wayne county. Other activities reported by her are: Thirty-two music appreciation demonstrations given before 1,115 boys and girls. The project of instrument voices has been presented throughout the year. This study is divided into four parts, namely, the wood winds, strings, brasses and percussions. This last visit to the clubs completed the music project until Achievement Day, when the club members will be asked to recognize the instruments from hearing records played on the reproducing machine.

A "Kitchen Tour" was planned by the women of Ottawa county for April 22, in the vicinity of Coopersville. Kitchens which have been much improved as a result of the home management project were visited. Miss Edna V. Smith, Home Management Specialist, attended the "Tour." Nine local groups, including 160 women, have been studying home management during the past seven months.

REMOVING VARNISH FROM METAL.

Please tell me something that will remove varnish from metal without scratching the metal.—Mrs. F. L.

Either dip the metal pieces in, or paint them with a solution made of equal parts of ammonia and alcohol. Rub with a cloth until all the varnish has disappeared. If the varnish is persistent, it may be necessary to repeat the process.



Twenty Tales from Timberland

Beetle Bug and Katy Katydid—No. 16

BEETLE BUG waddled up to the end of a long blade of grass. "Oh, hum!" he sighed, for he was as much out of breath as we would have been if we had climbed to the top of the tallest tree in Timberland. Beetle Bug liked to climb to the top of the long grasses, for then he could look about and see so many things. Down in the grass where he lived most of the time, he could see nothing but grasses, and a bit of sunlight now and then.



"Dear me, suzz! I wish someone

"Howdy do," answered Beetle Bug, "and who are you?"

was here to play with me," sighed Beetle Bug.

Right then Katy Katydid scrambled up a blade of grass opposite him.

"Howdy do," greeted Katy Katydid.

"Howdy do," answered Beetle Bug, "and who are you?"

"My name is Katy Katydid," she answered.

"And what did Katy do?" giggled Beetle Bug.

"Lots of things. I play games and run races, and—"

"I've been wishing for someone to play with," answered Beetle Bug. "But

I don't believe I can play games that Katydid can."

"W-e-l-l!" laughed Katydid. "Listen! Do you hear that?"

"Bumble Bee! And he is calling to me from the butterflycup over there," said Beetle Bug. "Excuse me," and he scampered down from his high perch and hurried over to the butterflycup. But no Bumble Bee could he find.

"Buzz, buzz, come over here." This time the call came from over by the lily. Beetle Bug hurried over to the lily as fast as he could go, but again no Bumble Bee did he find.

"Crick, creek crick, creek," called someone from the hollow tree. "Come over here."

"That's Johnny Cricket," said Beetle Bug, and he hurried over to the hollow tree, but again he could find no one. Then Grasshopper and Black Fly called him, but he couldn't find them.

At last a voice behind him wanted to know if he would give up. And Beetle Bug said he would, for there was no use to try any more. When he looked around Katy Katydid was right behind him.

"Ha, ha, he!" laughed Katy Katydid. "What's the joke?" asked Beetle Bug.

"How did you like the game?" asked Katy Katydid.

"So that's it. Well, it was a good game," agreed Beetle Bug. "But I couldn't find any of the folks that were calling me."

"Well, you see, it was me who was calling you all the time," answered Katy Katydid. "I imitated Bumble Bee, Johnny Cricket, and all the rest."

"Ha, ha! A good game and a good joke on me," laughed Beetle Bug. "So that's what Katy Katydid did! A good joke, indeed. Come, let's be friends." And Beetle Bug and Katy Katydid were friends ever after.

"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
 Want It And Earning**

5% and 6%

Ask for Booklet explaining our four savings plans

Resources
\$11,500,000

Established
1889

The National Loan & Investment Company

1248 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.
 Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association
 Under State Supervision



Foreman's Official Champion Layers

CHICKS—TEN WEEKS OLD PULLETS—At Reduced Prices

State and National official laying records have been made by Foreman's quick maturing strains of Barred Rocks and White Leghorns hatched during May. Write for free catalog illustrating our official winning individuals and pens and America's foremost strains of high production Barred Rocks and White Leghorns.

WE BREED OUR WINNERS
 FOREMAN POULTRY FARM, Box 323 LOWELL, MICHIGAN
 PROF. E. C. FOREMAN, Owner and Manager



Diligent Chicks Did It Well!

AND WILL DO IT FOR YOU

We confidently believe we are sending out the finest, strongest, real quality chicks at the most popular prices. Twelve years of honest dealing behind us. Located 2 miles North of Holland, Mich., on M-11. Visitors welcome. Pulletts after May first.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. Leghorns.....	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50
Rhode Island Reds, S. C.....	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50
Mixed, all heavies. Good chicks.....	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50
Mixed lights. All good chicks.....	2.25	4.25	8.00	37.50

Diligent Hatchery & Poultry Farm, HARM J. KNOLL, Prop.
 R. R. No. 11, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Pure-Bred BABY CHICKS

Order Direct Special Low April Prices
 S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. Bred for high average egg production. In all our breeding we have based our efforts on the development of vigorous, healthy Chicks that will Live, and Lay and Produce Profits.

PRICES FOR APRIL DELIVERIES. Per 50	100	500	
English S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$5.75	\$11.00	\$52.50
S. C. Brown Leghorns.....	7.00	13.00	62.50
Odds or Mixed Chicks.....	5.50	10.00

1927 FREE Catalog sent on Request.
BORST & ROEK HATCHERY, DEPT. 2, ZEELAND, MICH.

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

May, June, July Chicks \$3.00 - 100 Less

15 pure bred varieties of Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Single Rose Comb Reds, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Shepperd's Best Anconas, White Silver Wyandottes, Buff Oringtons, Black Minorcas, Mixed Chicks 9c up. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won many 1st prize blue ribbons in large poultry show. Also have one flock of Morgan-Tancred Strain, blood tested White Leghorns of 250 to 312 egg breeding. Owner paid \$150 for 6 eggs to improve our flocks. Every breeder culled and selected. Get free circular. 1,000—2 to 10 weeks old Pulletts.

BECKMAN HATCHERY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



ROYAL EGG BRED LEGHORNS

CHICKS FROM CONTEST WINNING BLOOD LINES.
 Our White Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest. Contest average 176 eggs. Our pens 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. Wierama, Prop., R. 2, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

Stopped Her Chicks Dying of Diarrhea

Didn't lose another one after using this. Costs nothing to try.

Readers who wish to stop the loss of chicks from white diarrhea and other bowel diseases, will be interested in the following letter, from Mrs. W. R. Bode, Llano, Tex. She says:

"I formerly lost a big part of every hatch of baby chicks, and my neighbors have had the same experience. But I have found that this loss can be easily avoided. A few years ago, when I was losing 6 to 8 chicks a day, I started putting Avicol in the drinking water. It stopped my chicks dying so promptly that I have used it regularly ever since as a preventive. Last year I raised 140 chicks and never lost one. I've preached prevention to my neighbors, but just today I had to divide my supply of Avicol with two of them. One had already lost 20 chicks and the other 27. I can't understand why people risk such losses, when they are so easily prevented."

The same tablets which Mrs. Bode used have proven equally effective for thousands of other poultry raisers. Their reports prove positively that all anyone need do is drop an Avicol tablet in the drinking water, to stop the usual chick epidemics and insure rapid, vigorous growth. Whether the trouble has started or not, readers should not lose a minute, but send for Avicol at once. From the moment it is placed in the water, the dying chicks revive and begin to thrive and grow. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy, in just a few hours, is really amazing. A liberal supply of these tablets can be obtained by sending 50c (or \$1 for the large size, nearly 3 times as much) to **Burrell-Dugger Co., 893 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.** Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Folks who have used Avicol wouldn't think of trying to raise chicks without it.



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'll live, grow and pay. Smith-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

WOLVERINE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

100% BLOOD SAFE ARRIVAL WILL GUARANTEED TELL

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.

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.

Simon Harkema & Son, HOLLAND, MICH.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

Get your fluffy little "Money Makers" from the largest hatchery in Livingston County. Our two Smith Incubators have a capacity of 25,000 healthy baby chicks per week. Our flocks are culled, leg-banded and final inspected by state men only. Prices reasonable. 100% live delivery.

Livingston Chick Hatchery
203 E. Sibley St., Dept. M., Howell, Mich.

Michigan Accredited CHICKS

Blood Tested for the Past Three Years
Krueper Holterman Barred Rocks \$15.00.
Selected Barred Rocks \$13.00. R. I. Reds \$15.00. White Leghorns \$10.00. Mixed Chicks \$9.00.

Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery,
R. No. 3, Milan, Michigan

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CLASS A CHICKS
from well developed, strong, healthy layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free. **THE BOB HATCHERY, R. 2-M, ZEELAND, MICH.**

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS
Just mail your order. We ship O. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100 per cent live delivery of sturdy, pure bred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks: Wb. Br. and Buff Leghorns 15c; Eng. Wb. Leg. 14c; Triparted Wb. Leghorns 15c; Bd. and Wb. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons; White Wyandottes 16c; Blk. Minorcas 15c; mixed 16c; all heavies 15c. Orders for 50 chicks 1c more, 25 chicks 2c more.
Silver Lake Egg Farm Box M Silver Lake, Ind.



Some Money Making Stunts

Experience by Some M. C.'s

Showed Dad.

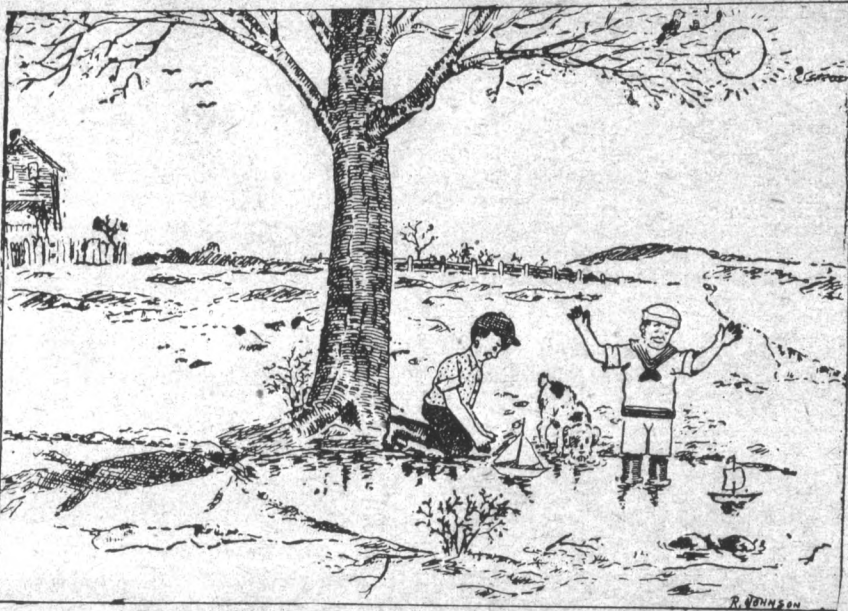
I turned a neat little stunt on my dad, and incidentally revealed to him just what it means in dollars and cents to plant certified seed. Last spring I joined the potato club. My dad gave me one acre in a five-acre field, planting the remaining four acres himself. All summer long I applied everything I had learned regarding the raising of this crop, starting with certified seed which I had purchased from a local certified seed grower. Long hours I rogued and cultivated, and in the end success crowned my effort. My dad went along on his own old sweet way, with an indulgent smile at the earnestness of my ambition. Then came

at the homes of the various members. These meetings afford profit as well as pleasure, the former being obtained from field inspection and study of the growing crop, and the latter being the serving of refreshments.

Then this work gives one the habit of keeping a careful record of work and expenses. Considering all of its advantages, financial and otherwise, I think club work is the best money-making plan for farm boys and girls. —June Nelson.

Money-making From Asters.

Flower raising for market is a very pleasant and profitable way of spending spare time.



Reuben Johnson's Artistic Conception of Spring.

digging time, and it was my time to smile, and I did!

On my one acre I had produced more than my dad had on his four acres. Not only that, but the quality was way above that of my dad's four acres. I not only had lots of potatoes, but they were of excellent quality. They came from certified seed stock and they were of the right quality, were inspected, and also O. K'd. So that warrants my crop being certified. Safe to say that I had no marketing problem.

Dad bought at the highest market price, which amounted to 200 bushels. I kept ten bushels for planting this year, the same amount I had last year.

Our field agent, Mr. Blivens, advised me to use fertilizer this year, which dad doesn't believe in. But I am going to try it. I saw what it did last summer. It improved other potato crops considerably. I will plant mine in the same field with dad's, so I will know the results next fall.—Franklin Diamond.

Favors Club Work.

The best plan for making money that I know of, is Boys' and Girls' Club work. This method is rather uncertain, however, for I have been a bean club member for two years, making over \$30 the first year, and having a total loss the second.

This work has its advantages, aside from financial gain, for it gives one a feeling of pride and responsibility, created from knowledge of actual ownership.

It also causes the development of competition, and as a result, the desire for crop improvement, as ample reward is offered to those who excel.

Club members have recreation as well as work, when they hold meetings

Two years ago I sent for a collection of asters, not thinking at the time of raising them for sale. I planted them in a garden which was near the road. When the flowers began to bloom, people could be heard exclaiming about their beauty, and many stopped to see if I would sell. They were willing to pay a very good price for the beautiful blooms, too. Others wanted to buy the seeds as well as the flowers.

Altogether, I consider the time spent in preparing the ground, planting and cultivating the flowers at blooming time, saying nothing about the money.

This year I intend to make a business of raising asters, both for roadside sale and for market in a large city near my home. Other flowers that sell well may be substituted for asters.

For any girl or boy who wishes to make money in a pleasant way, I recommend raising flowers to brighten the lives of others.—Eleanor Phillips.

In a Sheep Club.

A sheep club was started in my neighborhood. The sheep that we boys got were all registered Shropshires. I borrowed the money of the bank to buy my two sheep. Each one cost \$35. One of them had twin lambs, a ewe and ram lamb. They grew fine during the summer on pasture. Just before the Grand Rapids fair, I gave them a few oats.

I got Mr. Biddleman to trim my sheep for the fair. When Mr. Freeman came around to look at all the Barry county sheep, he told me to take my ewe lamb and old sheep to the Grand Rapids fair. My ewes got first prize against sixty-five entries at Grand Rapids. My old sheep did not get anything.

Then I took my ram, ewe and old sheep to the Hastings fair. My ram weighed 117 pounds. I got first on my ewe and third on my ram. I got \$8.00 in premiums. The wool weighed seven pounds from my old sheep. This brought me \$2.65. I have my old sheep paid for, and the ewe lambs and old sheep left yet. I was offered \$35 for my ewe lamb. March 24, of this year, I had twin lambs born, a ram and a ewe.—Bernard Maurer.

Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle Frank and M. C.'s:

I am once more living in the city, and to me it is very dull, with little place for recreation and action, except the dance hall and theater, and I don't care for either. I would rather be coasting or skiing down a long hill, than sitting in a very popular, attractive theater. The skating rinks and ponds are so crowded as a usual thing, that there isn't much real enjoyment there. So I often find myself wishing I was back to the real life, mingling with those who enjoy what I do.

I am looking forward to business college next fall, as high school isn't quite to the point on that line. After I am through there, and have tested my knowledge, I may enter another field and become a nurse. I don't believe it hurts anyone to have two vocations. What are the rest of you going to be, teachers, lawyers, artists, presidents, or are you going to join the movie world?

I have given you quite a few of my thoughts, so will close for this time.—Alice Chapman.

Another girl whose heart is in the open spaces. Amusement in which one takes part is much better than that which is furnished. The city offers many passive entertainments, and also some active ones which are not worth while.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I am going to tell you one of my experiences. One February morning I started out for school. Mother told me not to come home if it should storm, but to wait at the schoolhouse for my father. Shortly after recess a black cloud rose in the east. In less than an hour the wind was blowing so strong that it shook the schoolhouse and the air was so full of snow that one could hardly see through it. At four o'clock the storm was still raging and the teacher told us not to try to go home.

As night came on we were all frightened and hungry. The coal was nearly all burned up. The teacher was about to use the desks for fuel, but just then a neighbor brought over some coal and told us we must come over to his house for the night. We were all glad. The storm kept on all night, and



Some Kind of a Pet is Almost an Essential to Every Farm Boy.

forenoon of next day. In the afternoon my father came and got me. I was glad to get home again.—Frozen Daisy, Crosswell, Mich.

You had some experience, but it was much better than being lost in the storm itself. I suppose you felt like a frozen daisy during the storm.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think the idea of a fund is O. K., and will enclose a mite. When I think of how many there are so much worse off than myself or my near friends, I think I am called upon to "count my blessings" and share them with those that need them more.

These discussions on bobbed hair,

knickers, cigarettes, etc., are all the bunk. If we sum them all up we will, without a doubt, find that boys are no better than girls, and vice versa. There's one thing that makes me sick, and that is to hear men and boys, oh, yes, and women, too, say that it's wrong for girls to smoke and drink, but not for boys. It is not any worse for girls than for boys. These things are foolhardy and ruin the health, but it reacts the same with boys as with girls. Will close, as I'm getting angry.—Eta Weaver.

I am glad you closed when you did, as I would not have you get angry writing me. One thing I can agree with you is, that smoking and drinking is foolhardy for anybody.

EDITOR CONTEST.

WE are going to give you a real job this time. Imagine yourself in the editor's chair and then tell us what you would put in the Michigan Farmer to make it an ideal farm paper. It is going to take some real thinking on your part to plan an ideal Michigan Farmer.

The one who sends in the best paper on "My Ideal Michigan Farmer," will get a special prize of one dollar. The two who give the next best suggestions will receive fountain pens for prizes. The next three will be awarded dandy clutch pencils; the next five, unique little boxes of candy.

Contest closes April 29. Send your papers to Uncle Frank at the Michigan Farmer, and don't forget to put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the paper, and put M. C. after it if you are a Merry Circler.

READ-AND-WINNERS.

THIS time there were quite a few who failed to get their answers right. Most failures were on questions two and seven. From among the ones who had their papers correct, the following were selected:

Fountain Pens.

Julius A. Richter, Suttons Bay, Mich.

- Naif Abraham, R. 1, Wayne, Mich. Combination Pencil and Knife.
- Joe Neumann, R. 3, Box 53, Traverse City, Mich.
- Lawrence Jumper, R. 5, Box 71, St. Johns, Mich.
- Donald Good, Edgewood Village No. 5, Kingsport, Tenn.
- Stationery.
- Louise Haddrill, R. 1, Goodrich.
- Frances Townsend, Ionia, Mich.
- Beads.
- Mabel Brendemuehl, Ingallston.

Merry Circle Fund.

THE three radios we have given are certainly spreading happiness among children who have to withstand quite a little pain, and who also are in strange surroundings, away from home. At both the Howell TB Sanitorium and the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital of Michigan, the children, as well as the nurses who care for them, have spoken many times, their appreciation of these radios.

Now, we want to get a radio for the Children's Hospital itself, which is located in the city of Detroit. Here the children are even in worse condition than at the convalescent home, and the music and entertainment an M. C. radio could furnish them would wonderfully lighten their burdens.

So, please keep your nickels and dimes rolling in. The names of all who send in money will appear in the list of contributors which will be printed in this department. Send your contribution to Uncle Frank or the Merry Circle Fund, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.—Uncle Frank.

Edna M. Bauer, R. 1, Box 25, Hillman, Mich.

Evelyn Lawton, Manton, Mich.

The Correct Answers.

1. Two—3-485.
2. 292—510-28.
3. Forrest Brown—510-28.
4. 31 bushels—13-495.
5. Elisha—5-487.
6. Dr. F. V. Coville—5-487.
7. Slander—506-24.
8. Sweet clover chaff—504-22.

The Golden Circle Corner

Success Secrets

TO contribute to the Golden Circle, to me, means a great deal, and as I pondered over a subject I came to the conclusion that success was a suitable topic for such an occasion.

First, to succeed, we must have an invisible something in order to have success. We cannot succeed with nothing. Some of the most important secrets to success are education, moral character and health.

We must have these three in order to succeed, but many other minor ones are connected with them.

Let's first consider education. We can succeed at nothing without a good education. When we educate ourselves we must first be very careful in so doing. An education, even one of a common high school, will assist you in nearly every branch of work. For instance, geometry will not only increase your mathematical ability, but it will help you to reason out other work. It develops a large thinking power. But education is not all of the same class. There are two branches, the bad education and good education, and these can usually be distinguished in a person from their talk.

Then we think of moral character. Of little value is an education without a good moral character. If we have a very good learning, but are downright dishonest, who will trust us? We should begin early and continue throughout our lives to train ourselves to a good moral character, and then the world would roll along very smoothly with such an element.

But, if we have an education and a moral character and no health, how can we succeed? So, after obtaining the above mentioned, we must strive for good health. A poor health will

injure the mind and make it dull. After we have all of these we should use cooperation with them, and with our fellowmen. Without cooperation we can sometimes succeed, but, the case is usually in the reverse. Do not be so dishonest that no one can trust you, or be so dishonest that you won't trust your neighbors for fear they are all like yourself.

If a person secures all of these they wealth, a very wise investment indeed, which no one can steal.—Geo. Nichols.

Town Line POULTRY FARM
Michigan Accredited Chicks Reduced

Our stock is the result of 14 years of breeding for SIZE, TYPE, WINTER EGGS and HIGH FLOCK AVERAGE, instead of a few high individuals. We have HOLLYWOOD, TANGRED, and ENGLISH type S. C. White Leghorns. SHEPPARD'S ANCONAS, Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Hollywood foundation stock from 260-290 egg record; Tangred foundation stock from 250 up egg record stock. Ancona foundation direct from Sheppard. The very best in Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Our chicks are HEALTHY, VIGOROUS, Newtown hatched chicks from free range breeders. The strongest proof of the quality of our chicks is, that we have doubled our hatching capacity over last year. With "TOWNLINE" you also get "PERSONAL SERVICE." LARGE NEW CATALOG FREE.

BIG PRICE REDUCTION—Use these prices for delivery Week of May 9 and 16.

Eng. Type, S. C. Wh. Leghorns.....	100 \$12	500 \$55	Anconas & Brown Leghorns.....	100 \$13	500 \$55
Hollywood or Tangred Leghorns.....	14 65	65	Barred Rocks.....	15 79	
Assorted or Mixed Chicks 9c each.			For week of May 24-31, all prices 1c per chick less.		

Chicks shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Discount on early orders.

J. M. SEERLING, Mgr. R. F. D. No. 1, Box M. ZEELAND, MICH.

HOLLAND HATCHERY
NEW LOW PRICES
ON MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

Write now for our latest price list, giving our new low prices on this old reliable strain. This is your chance to save. Every chick hatched from selected rugged, free range breeders officially passed by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College.

Prices effective May 1st.	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$100.00
Anconas.....	11.00	52.50	100.00
Barred Rocks.....	13.00	62.50	120.00

Last December one of our customers reported \$1,037.70 worth of eggs from 935 hens in the last five weeks of 1926. This is \$23.05 income per day, or a profit above feed cost of almost \$23.00 per day. This is just the chance you have been waiting for—strong husky chicks, high egg-bred parent stock, Michigan Accredited, 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Free catalog and price lists.

VAN APPELDORN BROS., HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R.7-C HOLLAND, MICH.

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.

Prices Effective May 9th	25	50	100	400	1000
S. C. White & Br. Leghorns.....	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$38.00	\$90.00
Bd. Rocks.....	4.25	6.75	13.00	50.00	120.00
S. C. Reds.....	4.00	6.25	12.00	46.00	110.00

Heavy Mixed \$11.00 per 100; Light Mixed, \$7.00. 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.

FARMER CUSTOMERS REPORT CLEARING
\$635 NET ON 200 PULLETS

From our Superior Michigan Accredited Chicks. Famous Barron and Tangred Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; Holtzman and Parks strain Barred Rocks. All heavy laying varieties.

PRICED AS LOW AS SEVEN CENTS EACH.

We are breeders as well as hatcherymen. This insures you a better grade of laying stock. We ship only high quality chicks and guaranteed 100% Live Delivery. Free 1927 Catalog tells all the facts. Secure our Revised Price List before you place your order. It will save you money.

PULLETS: Order your 8 to 12 weeks' old pullets NOW for May and June. **MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM, Box 2, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.**

DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY
CHICKS

Michigan Accredited Chicks—White Leghorns a Specialty—also best strains of Barred and White Rocks, R. L. Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, 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 Catalog—

42364 Eggs from 680 Pullets in 3 WINTER MONTHS

One customer reports this result from 680 Pullets in the three winter months, Nov. 1, 1926, to Feb. 1, 1927.

Our White Leghorns are Blood-tested, Certified, and every bird on our own farm is tramped continuously the year around. Our yearlings are all entered in R. O. P. Contest birds won HIGH Individual in Michigan to Feb. 1st; HIGH Pen November; HIGH Pen January in Utah; Second Hen Washington; Fourth Hen Texas, etc.

W. S. HANNAH & SON, Route 10, Box M, GRAND RAPIDS, 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 Tangred 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 pedigreeing 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 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	20.00	97.50	190.00
Famous Sheppard Mated	14.00	67.50	130.00
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. Pullet: 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.

POULTRY

ROOSTS FOR THE CHICKS.

THE sooner chicks can be taught to roost, the better they will develop and the less will be the danger of piling. Chicks can generally be taught to roost when they are four or five weeks old, but one must be careful that the roosts do not prove a trap where some of them can be smothered.

A very satisfactory method is to take one-by-four-inch boards and make a frame that will completely fill in the back end of the brooder house. If there is much space between the stud-dings and the frame, it is necessary to fill these spaces with litter to keep the chicks from getting down in there and smothering.

Cover the frame with inch poultry mesh and nail the roosts on top of this. In case some of the chicks get off the roost, they can not pile down under them, and there is no possibility of suffocation. As soon as a number of chicks have learned to roost, then make another frame that will just fill in the far end of the house. And in any event, be sure that there are no corners where the chicks can congregate and pile up.—I. J. Mathews.

HENS BECOME BLIND.

We are having trouble with our hens. In the first stage, they seem to wander around as if they could hardly see, perhaps turning around two or three times to pick up a kernel of corn. Later, their neck seems to get crooked, and the head twists around on one side. In this stage they do not eat, and gradually get weaker and die.—S. B.

The blindness, in some cases, has been found due to intestinal worms. The common remedy for worms is to place two per cent of tobacco dust in the laying mash. The commercial worm remedies are also good. Perform a postmortem on the hens that die, and note the condition of the internal organs. Leg weakness and rapid emaciation may be signs of tuberculosis, coccidiosis, malnutrition, fowl cholera, etc. Sometimes two per cent cod liver oil in a ration will brace up a flock which is showing signs of low vitality. The twisting of the head and neck might be due to limberneck, which is sometimes caused by eating spoiled meat or any animal matter of bad quality.

CARE OF TURKEYS.

Is it practical to hatch turkey eggs in an incubator and raise them as you would chicks, with a colony brooder? Or is it better to let the turkey hens hatch them, and raise them by roaming, as is their nature? What should the little turkeys be fed at first? Will they thrive on a commercial mash, as do chicks, or is bread and milk better for them? Is there any profit in caring for and feeding them all through, or is there more profit in letting them run, and bringing them home in the fall near market time, and graining them heavily then?—Farmer's Wife.

Turkey eggs can be successfully hatched in incubators, and the poults have been raised with coal-burning brooder stoves. However, the artificial hatching and brooding of turkeys is not the general practice. The turkey eggs and the poults are rather valuable, and it is quite a risk to handle them artificially. Better results often come from dividing the risk and placing the eggs under the mother turkeys or chicken hens. An incubator operator might hatch turkey eggs artificially but not have them quite as vigorous as when they are hatched under natural conditions where the temperature is usually just right.

When turkeys are brooded naturally in small flocks, it cuts down the danger from disease. Poults may be started on stale bread soaked in milk and

squeezed dry. Three parts of corn meal and one part wheat bran can be stirred together and baked into a hard bread. This is crumbled up for the poults. Some turkey raisers feed the poults for the first few days on hard-boiled eggs chopped with dry corn bread crumbs. Cracked wheat or fine chick scratch grain can be given the poults when a few days old. Turkeys are seed eaters and do not thrive as well as chicks on wet mashes. The commercial chick starting mashes used so successfully by poultrymen do not seem to be in general use for starting young turkeys.

Most turkey raisers give their birds plenty of range during the summer, and they obtain a large part of their living from the fields. All the seeds and grasshoppers they consume help to reduce the cost of producing turkey meat. Turkeys can be successfully raised when confined in comparatively small areas, but that is not the general practice.

SPOTS ON LIVER.

I have noticed that, when I kill a laying hen, the liver has white spots. Could you tell me what this could be?—Mrs. J. T.

The condition described as "white spots in little lumps" on the liver is sometimes a symptom of tuberculosis, although a laboratory examination is considered necessary to definitely determine that disease. If tuberculosis is suspected, it pays to have a veterinarian inspect the flock and make recommendations.

The fact that you have produced plenty of eggs other years, would indicate that your feeding methods for winter production are probably all right. The trouble may lie in a general lack of vigor in the flock, due to the inroads of some specific disease.

POULTRY AND THE CORN BORER.

(Continued from page 559).
work over to the specialist. He can have two sources of income, which are strictly fresh eggs, and old hens and broiler cockerels. His two principal items of expense are feed and baby chicks. He can force most all, or all of his birds for high-priced fall and winter eggs, and not worry about the vitality of the breeding stock during the following spring. He can avoid feeding cockerels over winter, and sell infertile eggs at all seasons.

The poultryman who turns over his breeding and hatching work to the skilled hatcheryman, may have some time for other work, such as fruit growing or gardening. The time spent in squinting at incubators may be used in the caring of the laying flock, or in the pruning of orchards, or the starting of hotbeds and similar work. If the commercial flock is large enough, all of the time can be devoted to that work. There has always been more or less loss in some poultry flocks, due to the custom of neglecting the old stock to care for the hatching and brooding work. And about as soon as the young stock are grown, it is nearly time to neglect them again to hatch and raise some more chicks.

New Rations Possible.

In Europe, barley is said to take the place which corn fills in the ration of the American hen. Even if the worst should happen to the corn crop in Michigan, it might be possible to reduce the corn in the ration and buy enough from the west to give the birds all the corn they would need. Much good quality poultry is said to be produced in certain sections of Europe without any corn.

If corn does become scarce, and hogs and cattle are raised with more

KNOLL'S C. 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 Catalog

Writes 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.
KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R. R. 12, Box M, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

Pure Bred BABY CHICKS Michigan Accredited



We have not only selected our breeding stock and mated our birds for best results, but we have joined the Michigan Accredited Association. An inspector from the Agricultural College approves every bird. This work is for your protection and gives you the most up-to-date in baby chicks. Write for literature and price list. Our chicks cost no more and you can feel safe. 100% live delivery. Write today.

LEGHORNS Get Our Illustrated Literature BARRED ROCKS We have prepared a big, illustrated circular which tells all about our chicks. It is worth your while to get it if you expect to buy chicks this year.
PRICES: Our prices are reasonable. Our chicks are good. Write today.
WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2501 Geddes Road, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Michigan Accredited Chicks SILERS PUREBRED 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.
SILER HATCHERY, BOX A Dundee, Michigan

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

Buy Michigan Accredited Chicks from Lakeview. Official records up to 252 eggs. Mich. Egg Contest 1923, 24, 25. Every Breeder inspected and passed by inspectors supervised by Mich. State College. Smith hatched.
Special matings higher. Mixed chicks \$10.00 per 100. All heavies \$12.00.
Order from ad. New catalog free. Write today. Member I. B. C. A.
LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. R. 8, Box 6, HOLLAND, MICH.

DUNDEE MICHIGAN CHICKS



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

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS that are bred from proven blood lines. Every breeder wears a sealed leg band indicating official approval by authorized state inspectors.
PAY \$1.00 DOWN—BALANCE C. O. D.
Pay for your chicks when you get them. Send \$1.00 and we will ship C. O. D. Get our big new catalog. It is free. It will help you. Choice of three profitable breeds. 100% live delivery guaranteed. First hatch Jan. 31st.
BRUMMER-FREDRICKSON POULTRY FARM, BOX 20, HOLLAND, MICH

EARLY MATURING CHICKS Of Improved Breeding and Quality

Michigan Accredited and blood tested for White Diarrhea for past three years. When better stock is obtainable we will produce it for our customers. We have B. P. Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. W. Leghorns, W. P. Rocks and W. W. 100% live delivery. Write for circular and price list.
MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4, Milan, 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. 500 Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea 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. 500 Waterloo, Iowa

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

BABY CHICKS YOU CAN DEPEND ON

Our twenty-third year, 26,000 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
B. C. Modified Anconas.....	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$115.00
B. 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.

Blood Tested Baby Chicks

Reduced Prices for April Delivery

	100	500	1,000
Extra Selected B. P. Rocks.....	\$15	\$72.50	\$140
Selected B. P. Rocks & Reds.....	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
Mixed Heavies, etc.....	100%	live delivery	

Carleton Hatchery, Carleton, Mich.

difficulty and with greater feed cost, it might react in favor of the hen. City buyers might depend more upon eggs at all seasons of the year and be willing to pay higher prices for quality stock. As the populations of our large cities increase, there will be a greater demand for fresh eggs. It is my opinion that if the live stock industry is ever wrecked, or half-wrecked by the corn borer, that the bred-to-day hen will remain as an economical machine to produce meat food for the human race out of the grain which can be salvaged, plus the green feed and animal products needed in her ration.

SEX OF GUINEAS.

Will you please tell me how we can distinguish the sexes of guineas?—M. R. H.

The female guinea makes the cry commonly described as "pitrack, buck-wheat, or too quick." That cry is not made by the cock. Both the cock and hen give the cry like "che" or "tek." The cock screeches more than the hen. The cock has a larger spike on the head, and holds the head higher than the hen. The ear lobes of the male are largest, and usually curl toward the beak.

CAPACITY OF GOOSE PASTURE.

What can I sow on clay loam as pasture for geese? Last year I had oats and peas in one place, and grass in another, and turned from one to the other. But before fall I was out of pasture, as the oats dried up and the grass got tough. I have about two acres in the two pieces. The ground is rich and will grow most anything.—B. T.

Any good field containing pasture grass suitable for a cow, will make fine feed for geese. There is a great variation in the capacity of different ranges. If the geese have access to both low and high land, the low land grasses will help out the ration in dry weather, and the more tender and nourishing upland grasses can be used whenever they are available.

The capacity of land to feed geese may vary from four or five to twenty or twenty-five birds per acre, and average ten or twelve per acre. I would prefer to keep a two-acre goose pasture in clover sod and keep the size of the flock down to the capacity of the feed supply. If the green feed does become sparse and dry at certain seasons, it can be supplemented by such green feeds as Swiss chard, vegetable tops, lawn clippings and hay thrown to the geese until the rains have aided further development of the pasture.

POTATOES FOR POULTRY.

Which would be the best to feed to hens, cooked potatoes or raw?—Mrs. A. E.

Potatoes do not score very high as poultry feed, and should be fed in limited quantities. I have fed cull potatoes raw to the hens for succulence, in the same manner as mangel beets. I have also boiled them with the skins on, and mashed them at noon and then added the laying mash to the potatoes, and the hot water in which they were boiled. This made a warm mash for the hens and proved appetizing. It also increased the consumption of the laying mash while using up the potatoes. I think that is the best way to use potatoes in the ration for poultry. It avoids the danger of over-feeding potatoes and reducing the consumption of laying mash. It is the mash which produces winter eggs, and the hens must eat a lot of it to keep up production.

The earth gains about a ton in weight each year, due to falling meteor.

The Greeks used a concoction of ashes, earthworms, and perfumed oil to keep hair from turning white.

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS



COMMERCIAL MATING

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

FOR DELIVERY MAY 2nd-9th

10% Discount

From These Cash With Order Prices

Commercial Mating Chicks

PER 100	PER 500	PER 1,000
\$13.00	\$60.00	\$115.00

Odds and Ends (not accredited) 100—\$9.00; 500—\$43.00

These Chicks are all Michigan Accredited. Order direct sending Cash With Order, deducting 10% From the Above Prices, for May 2nd and 9th delivery.

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

Get our Special Price List for MAY 16-24-30 and JUNE Delivery on Pullets and chicks.

WYNGARDEN HATCHERY & FARMS, ZEELAND, 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 Tancrod Leghorns, Shop-ward 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. Get our special prices on 8-10-wk. old pullets for delivery May 1st and after.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY
Box 29, Zeeland, Mich.

"CHICKS with a FUTURE"

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

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

100% PURE BRED

RICHARDSON HATCHERY, Dundee, Mich., Box B

Babion's Pure Bred Chicks

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

Prepaid Prices on	25	50	100	500
B. C. White, Brown & Buff Leghorns.....	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds.....	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00
Wh. Wyandots & Buff Rocks.....	4.50	8.75	17.00	82.00
Mixed all Heavies.....	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00

Send for large Price List, including Ducklings. Please remember, Quality goes ahead of Price. Consider this when you place your order. No C. O. D. orders shipped. 10% will book your order, balance 2 weeks before chicks are delivered. BANK REFERENCES. You cannot go wrong in ordering from this ad direct. CHICKS Hatched from TRAPNESTED LAYERS. 8c 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.

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 Call Meal Co., Dept. 9704, Waukegan, Ill.

Blatchford Call Meal Co. Dept. 9704, Waukegan, Ill.

Send me free sample of:
Chick Mash Egg Mash

Name _____
Address _____

SAVE MILK -and earn a Double Profit!



Why raise your calves on milk when the market value of dairy products is so much more favorable? Thousands of farmers have adopted this better and far more profitable way of raising their calves.

By feeding RYDE'S CREAM CALF MEAL you are assured of two profits: one from the milk sold and the other from the grown animal raised, as compared to the high cost of dairy cows when purchased.

Aside from that, you take no chances with the home-grown animal which has been raised under your care.

Ryde's CREAM CALF MEAL



is an economical milk substitute on which your calves will thrive and grow. Calves like it, and eat it in preference to any other food you may place before them. Prepared from choicest materials (not a "by-product") especially milled and steam-cooked for easy digestion. Has proteins, fats and minerals in abundance for rapid, normal growth.

Think of the saving, 100 pounds makes 100 gallons of rich, nutritious milk substitute! We guarantee complete satisfaction.

For sale at your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100-pound bags, with full feeding directions enclosed.



RYDE "AGGRESSIVE POLICY" POULTRY FEEDS. Push your poultry along, from newly hatched chick to laying hen. Give these well known feeds which contain elements adapted to every stage of growth—choicest granular grains, whole seeds with natural oil retained, fresh meat scraps and dried buttermilk. At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100-pound bags, or write us. Satisfaction guaranteed. RYDE & CO., Mfrs., 5434 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

CATTLE

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

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

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

Healthy Holsteins

In the development of a herd of pure-bred animals, nothing can be more important than health. Many breeders, overlooking this fact, have spent years of time and effort building herds, and later have found them badly diseased.

Michigan State Herds have been tested regularly for tuberculosis for years. The last test included 1,708 animals, and only three animals were found slightly infected in two of the herds.

Dependable producing Holsteins since 1889. "THE MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."



Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

SERVICEABLE AGE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN

Bull Calves at prices the owner of a small herd can afford to pay. The sire of many of these calves is a Son of the highest record (30 lb.) two-year-old daughter of Creator. His sire is King Segis Alcartra Prilly, an undefeated Show bull with 70 A. R. daughters. Others sired by a 5 times 1200 lb. Champion Bull, the famous K. F. O. P. breeding.

Bred cows and heifers served by these sires are available for foundation stock.

RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY

Northville, Michigan

Telephone: 344

Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

AT THE TOP

A Colantha cow from our herd was high butter-fat cow in Cow Testing Association work in Michigan in 1925. This herd of cows averaged 11,988 lbs. milk and 588 lbs. butter in 1925.

Type Colantha Bulls from cows standing high in Official and Cow Testing work insure unusual production. Ask us about them.

McPHERSON FARM CO.,
Howell, Michigan

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.

The American Gypsum Company
Dept. C Port Clinton, Ohio

yes Judge by Results

There's one best way to judge anything. That's by results.

And that's the way we ask you to judge the Hinman Milker.

You can't tell what a milker can do for you until you try the Hinman.

But you can tell by its results that the Hinman is a machine you want on your dairy.

19 straight years of successful results. Not on a few dairies—on thousands. Not in one or two localities—in every good dairy county.

The Hinman has proved itself a milker you can depend upon to do that milking job successfully day after day, year after year.

Send for the HINMAN CATALOG

It's a book you'll like. Shows you what the Hinman has done and therefore can do for you. Page after page of real experience—in all climates—under all conditions—on all sorts of dairies. Write for your copy. Drop a card for it today.

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO.

6th St. Oneida, N.Y.



HINMAN MILKERS
PORTABLE GAS ENGINE PORTABLE ELECTRIC

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

NOW USES BIG TEAMS.

CHRIS GERBER drove twenty miles in the mud to see one of the "tying in and bucking back" systems of handling big teams. After seeing the demonstration he was so anxious to get an eight-horse team hitched up, that he persuaded the demonstrator to go home with him and help him get started. They built the eveners' of timbers found on the farm, rigged up the team and started work on a Monday afternoon. They hitched two nine-foot discs side by side to cut a strip eighteen feet wide every time they crossed the field.

This double disc outfit was drawn

hay as a supplementary hog feed, and its comparative value as alfalfa meal. Another experiment that will be announced Feeders' Day will show the advisability of replacing all or part of the alfalfa with linseed meal.—C.

LIVE STOCK, LIME AND LEGUMES.

THE three "L's," lime, live stock and legumes, will have their day on a special exhibit train prepared by Michigan State College departments, and sponsored by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The train will start north from Grand Rapids over the Pennsylvania's lines on April 25. Farmers located near stops along the route may



Good Crops Grown at Low Cost is Necessary in the Conduct of Successful Live Stock Farming.

by the eight horses and driven with a single pair of lines running to the lead four only. All others were tied in and bucked back. Gerber had never before driven an eight-horse team, but he began work with this outfit at two o'clock Monday afternoon, disced in eighty-five acres of oats and then double-disced ten acres of other land, making 105 acres in all, which he completed in twenty-five and one-half hours. We know this is correct, because the demonstrator was there on some other work during all this time.

Before the demonstrator left he rigged up a twelve-horse plow team for Gerber. This team the owner expects to use on a four-bottom tractor plow.

FEEDERS' DAY COMES IN JUNE.

ANNUAL Feeders' Day each year in June draws its crowds to Michigan State College. The program for this year's day, according to the college live stock men, will be based on the results of feeding experiments with baby beeves and hogs.

The first problem, carried over from last year, will determine the advisability of feeding linseed meal to three lots of calves when they are getting all the alfalfa hay they want. One of the three lots bought in Chicago last October has already made an average gain of more than 320 pounds.

A second experiment is being conducted to test the worth of barley as a substitute for corn in a fattening ration. Up until now the barley-fed animals have failed to make as good gains as the corn-fed stock.

Five feeding trials are being carried on with hogs. An experiment with cull beans as a fattening ration seems to indicate that an increase in the ratio of beans in the ratio tends to decrease the rate of gain. Whether the low cost of gains produced by feeding beans will be offset, the slower rate of gain will be indicated in the results announced Feeders' Day. The other two tests concern the worth of alfalfa

view exhibits of marl digging equipment, alfalfa and sweet clover seed, and three pure-bred heifers carried to demonstrate the feeding value of legumes. Exhibits will also be carried to substantiate the contention of college stockmen, that live stock are the surest means of obtaining a profit from farming while improving the soil at the same time. To emphasize the further fact of the merits of Hardigan alfalfa, a small amount of this seed will be distributed where there is a demand.

Farmers interested in learning the lime requirements of their land are invited to take advantage of the free testing service maintained by specialists with the train. Marl digging apparatus will be on exhibition, with information of value to farmers who anticipate opening marl beds as a source of lime for farm use.

The legume part of the special is expected to attract particular interest in the northwestern section of the state, where more than 800 people attended the hay-making demonstrations last summer in Newaygo county alone.

The train will stop at the following towns: Ravenna, Rockford, Howard City, April 25; Big Rapids, Reed City, Cadillac, April 26; Lake City, Manton, April 27; Kalkaska, Alba, April 28; Boyne City, Levering, April 29.—J. C.

NO LIMIT ON TON LITTERS.

THE weight of 3,107 pounds attained by the litter of pigs which won the ton litter contest in Michigan last year gives this state twelfth place for heavy litters raised in all states in which contests were conducted. The heaviest bunch of pigs was produced by an Illinois farmer, who weighed in a litter of seventeen pigs which tipped the scales at 5,117 pounds when six months old.

Home gardeners in Royal Oak plan to hold a home garden contest again this year.

STOP this pest!



The corn borer is a national menace. A suggested way of efficiently fighting this pest is: (1) Cut stalks within 2 inches of the ground; (2) burn stalks or shred and feed them; (3) disc with SHARP discs; (4) plow stubble under cleanly.

Authorities have agreed that when disc harrows are used the discs should be sharp. Only a knife edge cuts stubble and trash properly. The HARROSHARP is a universal tool, fitting any disc harrow. It is easy to attach and operate, is automatic and efficient. A HARROSHARP lasts a lifetime. Write today for a folder.

The Harrow Sharpener Co.
5511 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio

SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness by using *Aborno*, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today. **Aborno Laboratory 92 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.**

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

PEAS ARE SCARCE

We have a limited quantity Canada Field Peas \$5.00 per 100 lbs., sacks included. F. O. B. shipping point.

CHEAP HDG FEED.

Refuse flour \$2.00 100 lbs.
Broken Crackers & Cookies 1.85 100 lbs.
Cull Beans 18.00 ton.
sacks included. T. O. B. Port Huron.

PORT HURON STORAGE & BEAN CO.
Port Huron, Mich.

20 for your old Separator

Trade "in your old machine on an Improved Sharples Tubular. Why worry along with an old separator that is losing cream when this Improved Sharples will give you heavy, uniform cream, and as clean a skim as ever accomplished?

Now, positive jet, leak-proof feed. All the best features of the old Tubular with many new improvements.

Before you repair or buy, investigate our liberal trade-in offer and new low prices. Write today.

The Sharples Separator Co.

Dept. H.,
West Chester, Pa.

REDUCE PUFFED ANKLES

Absorbine reduces strained, puffy ankles, lymphangitis, poll evil, fistula, boils, swellings. Stops lameness and allays pain. Heals sores, cuts, bruises, boot chafes. Does not blister or remove hair. Horse can be worked while treated. At druggists, or \$2.50 post-paid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 5-S free.

Grateful user writes: "Have tried everything. After 3 applications of Absorbine, found swelling gone. Thank you for the wonderful results obtained. I will recommend Absorbine to my neighbors."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

SEED CORN

Michigan-Grown
Early Varieties—
Supply Limited

Polar Yellow Dent—The new Frost-Resisting Variety
Prices: Peck, \$2.50; Bushel, \$8.50.
First Choice Yellow Dent—(90 day Early Yellow)
Prices: Peck, \$2.25; Bushel, \$7.50. Bags Free.

The two varieties below were grown in Northern Ohio

Early White Cap Yellow Dent, Peck, \$1.45; Bushel, \$5.00.
Golden Glow or Murdock, Peck, \$1.60; Bushel, \$5.50. Bags Free.

This Seed Corn shows a germination of 90 per cent and over. Samples furnished free on request.

S. M. ISBELL & COMPANY
453 Mechanic St. (77) Jackson, Mich.

WATCH OUT FOR THESE FAKERS.

Is a man compelled to put up with fakers who come around and pretend to test your cattle for T. B.? If not, what should one do to keep them away?—Reader.

In reply would say that we do not believe that anyone is compelled to put up with fakers of any sort. Testing of cattle for tuberculosis by the department of agriculture is done by qualified men, and each man has a badge of authority which he can present upon request, to any herd owner. This testing is under the area plan, is required by law, and all herd owners in the counties where the testing is under way are required to submit their herds for inspection and test when the veterinarians appear at the farm.

COST OF MAKING CHEESE.

What make of cheese can be made cheapest—brick or the single daisy cheese?—R. W.

Two rather common styles or shapes in which cheddar cheese is put up, are the square and daisy types. Squares are sometimes spoken of as loaf cheese and as print cheese. Used in this connection, loaf cheese has no connection with the prepared or potted cheese that is sometimes sold as loaf. Loaf cheese is made in the five-pound size; it costs practically the same to make five pounds of this cheese as it does to make a twenty-pound daisy. The difference in cost is due to the cost of bandage, circles and hoops, as well as in the extra labor required to make the smaller size. At the present time the daisy size is more popular on the market than the squares.—P. S. Lucas.

SELLING CREAMERY BUTTER.

Is there a law against selling creamery butter in a carton marked "Strictly Pure Dairy Butter?" If so, what are the penalties?—G. R.

There are several sections of Act No. 193 P. A. 1895, which might apply in this case. This Act is the general food law and reads in part as follows:

"An article shall be deemed to be adulterated if, by any means, it is made to appear better, or of a greater value than it really is. An article shall be deemed to be misbranded if it is an imitation of another article, or if it is branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser."

The penalty for violation of this Act is \$25 to \$500, or ninety days in jail.—T. H. Broughton.

VETERINARY.

Stiffness.—Hog weighing about 125 pounds is stiff in all four legs. F. K.—Give the hog two or three ounces of epsom salts in a little water or slop once daily, until the bowels are in a laxative condition. Keep it in clean, dry quarters, with sufficient windows to admit plenty of sunlight.

Worms.—Horse rubs and bites himself. Skin is full of little bumps. This horse is not as lively as usual. Also, how would you treat hogs and chickens for worms? L. T.—Mix one tablespoonful of granular hypsulphite of soda in feed twice daily. Also give one tablespoonful of Fowler's solution twice daily. For worms in chickens, tobacco stems finely chopped, steeped in water for two hours, then mix the stems and liquid with the mash. This gives good results. Two doses is usually sufficient to rid them of worms. For the pigs, keep them off feed over night, then give one drop of oil chenopodium for each two pounds of live weight, in three to four ounces of castor oil. If under 100 pounds give in two ounces of castor oil.

Stringy Milk.—Last summer cow's milk was stringy when sour. Now the milk gets the same way. Feed her alfalfa and straw, with a grain feed of oats, rye, bran, mixed and ground. A. H.—This is usually due to bacteria getting into the milk after it has been drawn from the cow. The common source is contaminated water used in washing the utensils, or a leaky milk cooler. Boil all utensils used in handling the milk, afterward setting them on the stove until dry. Keep them in a clean dry place until ready for use.



The Only Milker

1 gives the cow's teat the Real TUG of the calf—
that 2 and like the calf—TUGS harder and harder as the cow milks out—
3 and like the calf—gives EACH cow just the TUG she needs!

Milks Like a Calf!



The Surge Milker does MORE than other milkers. The Surge finishes the job; other milkers only start it. Other milkers secure the milk by suction; some add a release or massaging action. The Surge does both! And then ADDS The Real Tug of the Calf! Yes, and like the calf—The Surge TUGS harder and harder as the cow milks out. AND—a quick, easy Surge Adjustment enables YOU to give each cow just the suck and TUG she needs to get ALL the milk. No other milker does or can do ALL THIS—which accounts for The Surge's well known ability to milk cows like no other machine has ever milked cows before.

6 Milkings FREE!

Right in Your Own Barn—With No Obligation to Buy

Mail coupon now for details of our amazing FREE Offer which gives you a chance to prove ALL THIS in your own barn, on your own cows—for 6 milkings FREE—and without the slightest obligation to buy! We also want you to see The Surge Milker milk out "that cow" you're ready now to bet can't be milked by machine. Our attractive price and Easy Terms will be another Surge feature you'll like.

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You can buy a Surge Milker 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'll amount to. Mail coupon now. It doesn't obligate you.

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We have just issued a NEW Surge catalog that tells you MORE about milking and milking machines than anything you've ever read. It's a very valuable book for any farmer milking cows to have. This coupon will bring it to you—FREE.
Mail It Today SURE!

PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE CO. Dept. 91-04
2843 West 19th Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me without cost or obligation, Free Surge Catalog and tell me about your special Free Demonstration Offer on the SURGE Milker. (Please give me this information)

Number of cows milked..... R. F. D.....
Name.....
Address..... State.....

FOR SALE Registered Holstein-Friesian Cows. Accredited Herd. Choice \$300. Over-stocked. E. A. LUNDBERG, Diamond, Mich.

AUCTION SALE

Registered Jerseys
(102 HEAD)

50 cows, 3 herd bulls, calves, yearlings, several bull calves. Herd established 1875. T. B. Tested. Register of Merit Stock. Splendid opportunity for Foundation Herd; Producing Cows; Calves for Boys' and Girls' Clubs; or Herd Bulls.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1927

10:30 A. M.; Rain or Shine

MARSTON FARM

4 Miles Northwest from Bay City, on Trunk Line M-10

T. F. MARSTON BAY CITY
Phone 1511 Write for Catalogue
DISPERSAL SALE — 102 HEAD

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

HEREFORD STEERS

CALVES, YRL'S & TWO'S. Well marked, beef type, showing splendid breeding. Dark reds. Most all bunches deboned. Good stocker order. Can show few bunches around 45 to 90 head. Each bunch even in size. Also a few bunches Shorthorn steers. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Write, stating number and weight you prefer, 450 lbs. to 800 lbs.

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

SHORTHORNS

For sale, several good cows with calves at foot, and bred again. Also bulls and heifers sired by Maxwellton Mock or Edglink Victor, two of the good bulls of the breed. Will make very attractive prices on all of these cattle. GOLFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti, Mich.

SHORTHORNS milk or beef breed. 20 bulls, 40 females, all ages, at farmer's prices. CENTRAL MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N. Write for New Het. Oscar Skinner, Sec., Gowen, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULL, born in January. 12 of his nearest grand dams have an average record of 10,751 lbs. IRVIN EDAN & SONS, Crosswell, Mich.

Shorthorns Best of quality and breeding. Bulls cows and heifers for sale. BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

REG. SHORTHORN COW—good individual, heavy milking strain, calves at side, some yearling bulls. Write JOE MORIARTY, Hudson, Mich.

Brown Swiss Bulls For Sale
MAPLE LAKE FARM, Harrieville, Michigan.

REGISTERED RED POLLED young bulls and heifers for sale, dual-purpose type. Write JOHN DEVARMOND, Mio P. O., Mich., R. 1, Box 42.

HOGS

BERKSHIRES Brod sows. Registered pigs, both sexes. Choicest breeding. Write TALCDA FARM, R. F. D. No. 7, Lansing, Mich.

BIG TYPE BERKSHIRES. Boars ready for service, sired by International Grand Champion, \$60 each. COREY FARMS, New Haven, Mich.

DUROCS BRED SOWS AND GILTS

SERVICE BOARS

Cholera immune, popular blood lines, typy. LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS at a very reasonable price. Cholera immune and guaranteed satisfactory. JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

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. All stock shipped on approval. No deposit required. FRED W. KENNEDY, R. No. 1, Chelsea, Mich.

O. I. C.'s, 8 last fall boars, 12 last fall gilts, OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C.'s. March and April pigs. Gilts bred for June and July farrow. WILLO 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.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS size and breeding good. Weaning pigs to sell. JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

A Few good Hampshire spring boars at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

Hampshire BOARS ready for service. Best of breeding. Write us your wants. J. P. SPITLER & SON, Henderson, Mich., R. 4.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—10,000 Black-faced and White-faced Yearling Ewes. FOR SALE—10,000 Weaning Lambs, September and October delivery. Wool Growers' Commission Co., U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill.

HORSES

FOR SALE Pair grey Percheron mares, registered, 8 years old, with foal. Weight 3,800, and two Guernsey bull calves. ORVILLE MILLER, R. 2, Morley, Mich.

For Sale Black Percheron Stallion Magic H. No. 177070. A low, well-built horse, weight 2,000, four years old, right every way. ROSE COE COWDREY, Ithaca, Mich., R. No. 3.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, April 19.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.34; No. 2 white \$1.35; No. 2 mixed \$1.33.
Chicago.—May \$1.33½; July \$1.29¾; September \$1.28¾.
Toledo.—Wheat No. 2 red at \$1.33 @1.34.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow 77c; No. 3 yellow 75c; No. 4 yellow 73c; No. 5 yellow 69c.
Chicago.—May at 72½c; July 77¼c; September 81¾c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 50c; No. 3, 47c.
Chicago.—May at 44¼c; July 45¾c; September 44¾c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.07.
Chicago.—May \$1.03½; July \$1.00¼; September 95½c.
Toledo.—Rye \$1.06.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment at \$4.75 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 75c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$27; cash alsike at \$24; timothy, old \$2.45; new \$2.65.

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 \$28 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

After three weeks of comparative stability, wheat prices declined to a new low point for the crop year. Favorable prospects for the new crop, both at home and abroad, and prospects of ample supplies before harvest, were the weakening factors which brought on another wave of speculative liquidation. At present, the stabilizing influences are beginning to reassert themselves. These include the high rate of absorption of wheat in importing countries, the failure of Liverpool prices to follow fully the decline in our own, and the possibility that the new crop may meet adversity. If evidence accumulates that the new crop will be a large one, a somewhat lower level of prices is probable in the next crop year, and prices for old wheat will adjust themselves gradually to this lower basis. On the other

hand, if the weather becomes unfavorable in some important wheat-producing countries, the downward tendency in the past six weeks may be reversed.

RYE.

Rye prices have been relatively weak along with wheat. The visible supply of rye remains close to the high point of the winter at 14,000,000 bushels. Most of this is available for export and clearances average only about 200,000 bushels per week. Larger exports are probable, however, with the re-opening of lake navigation.

CORN.

Corn prices dropped to new low levels for the crop year in the last few days. Liquidation of speculative holdings was largely responsible. Stocks of corn at terminals are nearly 46,000,000 bushels, the largest on record at this season of the year. Since much of this corn is unsuitable for carrying into warm weather, speculative holders of May contracts have been unwilling to take delivery and have been closing out their commitments at substantial losses. Consuming demand continues slow, although it has exceeded the primary receipts, so that the visible supply has been showing some of the usual spring decline. While there is nothing very encouraging in the situation, corn prices are down to a level at which they stabilized two or three times in 1926, and it is probable that they will do so again.

OATS.

The undertone of the oats market has been easy because of weakness in other grains. Demand is rather slow so that the stocks of ordinary grades are not cleaning up very rapidly. Wet weather is delaying seeding, and if this continues, apprehension over the new crop will cause an upturn in prices.

FEEDS.

Wheat feeds were marked slightly higher last week, but corn feeds and linseed meal were reduced. Favorable weather for pasture growth has cut down the demand for feeds from southern and central states. The reduction in prices of gluten feed has stimulated demand.

HAY.

Limited supplies were the one sustaining factor in the hay market last

week. Bad roads and the urgency of spring farm work interrupted the country movement of hay so that offerings were no larger than the very narrow trade. Good pastures are extending into more northern districts, reducing the need for hay. Leafy alfalfa hay for dairies is less sought after, but prices are steady.

SEEDS.

The season for early planted seeds, such as clover, is about over, and the demand is slowing down. Values have been maintained with prices at retail on April 1, particularly for all clovers and alfalfa, averaging higher than a month previous. White clover advanced \$2.10 per 100 pounds during the month; alsike \$1.20; red clover \$1.05; alfalfa seed 20c; sweet clover .0c. Timothy seed remained practically unchanged.

POTATOES.

Both old and new potatoes declined last week under liberal supplies and dull trade. Growers are marketing less liberally following the decline, however, and some stiffening of prices is expected. New potatoes are less than half as high as at this time last season. Marketing of old potatoes usually continues until late June before the supply is depleted. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.95 @ 2.05 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Texas Bliss Triumphs U. S. No. 1, 1½-inch minimum, are selling at \$3.75 @ 4.10 per 100 pounds, sacked.

EGGS.

The "flood" of receipts of eggs so generally predicted this spring, apparently is showing its hand. Twenty-two million eggs were received at Chicago in one day last week, when receipts for the week were larger than at any corresponding time in the past five years. Consumption has undoubtedly been stimulated by the relatively low prices, but is not large enough to prevent a record-breaking movement into storage. Holdings on April 1 were a million cases larger than on April 1, 1926, and by far the largest on record on that date. Prices are not expected to decline much, if any, below present levels, although advances will be slow to develop. Broilers prices are declining under the plentiful offerings which

are coming to market unusually early in the season. The opening of the broiler season has been moved up during recent years, as hatching started earlier. Hatcheries throughout the country are marketing their surplus baby chicks as broilers.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 23½ @ 24c. Live poultry, heavy springers 30c; light springers 23 @ 25c; broilers at 44 @ 50c; heavy hens 31c; light hens 28c; roosters 20c; geese at 22c; ducks 35 @ 38c.

BUTTER.

The butter market advanced nearly three cents a pound at Chicago last week, chiefly as a result of light offerings. Dealers have been trading on a hand-to-mouth basis for so long that stocks had become practically depleted, and when receipts were less liberal prices responded to the more active trade. Sentiment favors lower prices, but so long as production does not increase, declines will be short lived. Foreign butter continues to arrive and is a check on any advancing tendencies in our market. Storage holdings on April 1 were only 3,000,000 pounds, compared with 17,000,000 pounds on April 1, 1926, and a five-year average on that date of 10,000,000 pounds.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 51c; New York 53c; Detroit, fresh creamery in tubs 49 @ 50½c.

WOOL.

Wool markets have developed no new features of importance. The mills continue to buy conservatively, prices are being shaded by a few holders, foreign markets are firm, and Boston remains enough below the foreign level to permit sales for re-export. Contracting in the west is quiet, with a few trades in Nevada at 28 to 30 cents. Strictly choice Ohio delaine sold at 45 cents on the Boston market, but less desirable offerings at 44 cents have not found takers. Ohio three-eighths and quarter-blood wools have been sold at 43 cents. Fine and fine medium territory wools have sold at \$1 to \$1.05. There is no scarcity in the world wool supply and mills have not been making money, hence are inclined to maneuver to get a wider margin between the cost of the raw material and manufactured product.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes \$1 @ 1.15 bu; radishes 50 @ 65c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 14c lb; parsnips 60 @ 70c bu; green onions 10 @ 12½c bunch of 36 stalks; rhubarb 9 @ 10c lb; apples, Spies \$1 @ 3 a bu; Baldwins 75c @ \$1 bu; Ben Davis 50c bu; Russets \$1.25; Delicious \$1.25 @ 3 bu; various other varieties 75c @ \$1 bu; pork 14c lb; veal 15c lb; beef 6 @ 12c; lamb 30c; mutton 12c; hens 22 @ 30c; eggs 21 @ 22c; butter-fat 52c lb; beans \$3.95 @ 4.10; wheat \$1.11; rye 80c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 50c @ \$3.50 bu; beets 75c @ \$1 bu; cabbage \$1 @ 1.25 bu; cabbage, red \$2.75 @ 3.25 bu; carrots at 80c @ \$1 bu; dry onions \$1.50 @ 1.75 bu; green onions 50 @ 60c dozen bunches; root parsley \$1.25 @ 2 bu; potatoes 70c @ \$1.50 bu; turnips \$1.50 @ 2 bu; parsnips at \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; horseradish \$2.50 @ 4 bu; root celery \$1.50 @ 2.50 bu; eggs retail at 30 @ 35c; wholesale 27 @ 29c; hens, wholesale 31 @ 33c; retail 33 @ 35c; Leghorn hens, wholesale at 27 @ 29c; veal 19 @ 21c; dressed poultry, hens, retail 38 @ 40c.

HOG PRICES SHOW TEMPORARY STABILITY.

WHILE receipts of hogs are running larger than at this season in either of the last two years, there has not been much fluctuation in the supply from week to week, and prices are beginning to show some stability, but at a lower level than during the winter. Arrivals from day to day have been uneven, however, and prices have been erratic within a moderate range.

Since prices are considerably below the spring level, in both of the past two years, the weak factors in the situation may have been largely discounted for the present. Receipts are not likely to increase much in the next few weeks, although larger supplies are to be expected late in May and early in June.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Jerseys.
May 12—T. F. Marston, Bay City, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, April 19.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 27,000. Market very slow, generally 10 @ 15c lower than Monday's close; tops \$11.20, paid for 140-180-lb. weight; 150-200 lbs. at \$10.90 @ 11.15; 210-240 lbs. \$10.65 @ 11; 260-310 lbs. at \$10.40 @ 10.65; packing sows at \$9.50 @ 9.75, generally 10c lower; pigs largely at \$10.25 @ 11.

Cattle.

Receipts 11,000. Market on meaty supply of weighty steers strong to 25c higher than Monday's close, others and she stock about steady; bulls are strong; vealers are 25c lower; best weighty steers \$12.50; bulls at \$9.50 @ 10.50; most packers and feeders \$8 @ 9, selling most quality kind light weight at \$9.60 @ 9.75; packers \$8.60 @ 9.50; light weights around \$11 @ 12.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 10,000. Market on fat lambs very slow; early clippers \$15 @ 15.75; best handy weight clipped are around \$16.25; good handy weight wool lambs around \$16.75; sheep opening about 25c lower; most good wool ewes \$11.50 @ 11.75; few light traders up to \$11; feeding and shearing lambs are practically absent.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 117. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00 @ 10.50 Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.25 @ 10.25 Handy weight butchers .. 7.75 @ 9.00 Mixed steers and heifers 6.75 @ 8.25 Handy light butchers 6.25 @ 8.00 Light butchers 6.00 @ 6.75 Best cows 6.00 @ 8.00 Butcher cows 5.00 @ 5.75 Cutters 4.25 @ 4.50 Canners 3.75 @ 4.00 Choice light bulls 5.50 @ 7.25 Bologna bulls 5.75 @ 7.00

Stock bulls 5.75 @ 7.00 Feeders 6.50 @ 7.50 Stockers 5.50 @ 7.75 Milkers and springers .. \$55.00 @ 100.00

Calves.

Receipts 597. Market slow and 50c lower. Best \$ 14.50 Others 6.00 @ 13.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,591. Market steady to 25c higher. Best lambs \$ 16.00 Fair lambs 12.00 @ 13.75 Light to common lambs .. 9.00 @ 11.50 Fair to good sheep 6.00 @ 9.50 Bulk wool lambs 16.25 Culls and common 3.00 @ 4.50 Best clipped lambs 13.00 @ 13.50

Hogs.

Receipts 2,017. Market fairly active and 15 @ 25c lower. Mixed \$ 11.25 Roughs 9.00 Pigs, lights and yorkers .. 11.35 Stags 7.50 Heavies 12.00 Extreme heavies 9.50 @ 10.25

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 300. Market slow, 10 @ 15c lower; pigs \$12.25; few 160-180 lbs. at \$11.75; 210-250 lbs. \$10.60; few 300-350 lbs. \$10.50 @ 10.75; packing sows at \$9 @ 9.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 25. Market is steady; few quality kind at \$4.50.

Calves.

Receipts 250. Market is 50c lower; tops \$14 @ 14.50; culls and common at \$10 @ 11.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,000. Market steady; fat clippers \$16.25; few culls and common \$11.50 @ 13.

SILVERBLUE SPRUCE! PINES!
Junipers, Cedars, (60 kinds) 1 to 2 ft., 10-50, 100, \$50; (25 samples, \$6). 3 yr. seedlings 6 to 10 in., 100-\$10; (25 asst'd, \$4). Select Silverblue 2 ft., \$2.50; (3 for \$6). Select Colorado blue 2 ft., \$2.50; (3 for \$6). Peonies, \$3. Beautiful! Rare! Hardy! Flowering Trees, Shrubs, Rosetrees, Flowers (50 asst'd Berries, \$5). Rare seed collection descriptive bargain list, 50¢ ALL STOCK GUARANTEED. D. Kaltenbach's Specialty Nurseries, Milwaukee, Wis.

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.

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"Black Leaf 40"
40% Nicotine

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912. OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER, published weekly at Detroit, Michigan, for April 1, 1927.

I. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, the Lawrence Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan.

ers, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

I. R. Waterbury, Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this Eighth Day of April, 1927. Marshall W. Mapley, Notary Public. (My commission expires March 10, 1931).

FAIRVIEW PROFIT PRODUCING STRAINS Big Discounts NOW for early orders on Hatching Eggs, Chicks, Pullets and early breeding Cockerels, Michigan Accredited, Six Leading Varieties, Trapped Leghorns under R. O. P. Work, S. C. Heavy Type White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, S. C. Anconas, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns. We Guarantee Satisfaction. Write for our live and let live prices.

PET STOCK FOR SALE—Pedigreed White Collie Pups from natural heelers. Make fine stock dogs and companions. Price \$10 and \$15. Also pedigreed police pups \$15 and \$20 each. Homestead Kennels, Saranac, Mich.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK CABBAGE PLANTS. My frost-proof cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home-grown plants and double your profits. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Golden Acre. Prices, by express in quantities of 1000 per 1000. By mail, postpaid, 500 for \$1.25; 1000 for \$2.25. Tomato plants leading varieties, by mail, postpaid: 500 for \$1.50; 1000 for \$2.50. By express, 10,000 and over, \$1.50 per 1000. All plants wrapped in damp moss to assure safe arrival. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SEED CORN—Clement's white cap yellow dent, fire-dried on racks, ear tested and germination guaranteed. Also Worthy seed oats. Good Seed is scarce, order yours early. Paul Clement, Britton, Michigan. Member of the Mich. Crop Improvement Association.

1000 PURE-BRED CHICKS ON HAND CAN SHIP AT ONCE AT REDUCED PRICES Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$13.00 per 100. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 11c. Buff Orpingtons and Bl. Langshans 15c. Heavy mixed broilers 12c. Light mixed broilers 8c. Light Brahmans 18c. If less than 100 ordered add 35c extra. June chicks \$1.00 per 100 less. 4 to 10 weeks old pullets. Circular free. LAWRENCE HATCHERY, PHONE 76761, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

VILLAGE VIEW Chicks direct from farm to YOU BIG REDUCTION FOR MAY AND JUNE. Our stock has free farm range, is selected by a trained poultry specialist and mated with high record male birds.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings.

Table with 4 columns: One, Four, One, Four. Lists prices for various items like eggs, chicks, etc.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—FARM OF 355 ACRES on paved road M-17 one mile from Francisco Station, M. C. R. R. about six miles West of Chelsea, 20 miles West of Ann Arbor, 17 Miles East of Jackson, Michigan.

ASSIE BIG C. O. D. CHICK OFFER! 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. J. W. Ossage Hatchery, 21 Main St., Ottawa, Ohio

PULLETS 90c EACH. 8 and 10 weeks old—S. C. White Leghorns. We have a special lot of 600 well-grown pullets hatched in early March. All pullets are from Michigan Accredited breeders, passed by inspectors under supervision of Michigan State College. Priced at 90c each while they last. Express prepaid to your station. SILVER WARD HATCHERY, Box 51, Zeeland, Mich.

WANTED FARMS WANTED—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICE—Those interested in the Pacific Coast send 50c for three months' trial subscription to the Dairy Journal, 1033 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE—20 hives of bees, frames, excluders, comb supers, other equipment. No disease. Thomas J. Herivel, 9339 Burnette, Detroit.

FOR SALE—A Hercules Stump Machine in good order. Inquire of Mr. Lewis Lake, Lum, Mich.

SPECIMENS WANTED—Meteorite or natural metallic iron. Stuart Perry, Adrian, Mich.

CHOICE EXTRACTED HONEY—5 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid. Homer Buzzard, Fenton, Mich.

PLANTS—Greater Baltimore Tomato, which is early large, red and heaviest bearer known. Roots damp mossed. Also Bermuda Onion and leading varieties cabbage. 250, 50c; 600, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000, \$6.25. Mailed or expressed. Assort your order as wanted. Prompt shipment. Good condition, delivery guaranteed. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

COPENHAGEN AND WAKEFIELD CABBAGE PLANTS—\$1.00, 1,000; Collard \$1.00; tomato \$1.00; Bell Pepper \$1.50; onion \$1.25; Porto Rico potato \$2.00. Large open field grown, carefully packed. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

WOLVERINE OATS SOLD OUT—Improved Robust Beans, absolutely pure, choice stock, \$7.00 per hundred, freight prepaid. America Banner Wheat. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

FOR SALE—Northern grown Certified Golden Glow seed corn and Certified Robust Seed Beans. I. G. Van Liew, Bellaire, Michigan.

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS—one year old, \$1.50 per hundred, delivered. H. G. Bliss, Albion, Mich.

FOR SALE—Strawberry and raspberry plants. Du-lap \$3.50 per 1000. Write for bargain prices. Fred Stanley, Bangor, Mich.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO: Manufactured smoking 1 pound sack 90c. 1 1/2 ounce chewing twist 90c dozen. Cigars 50 for \$1.75. Natural leaf 5 lbs. \$1. Pay when received. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10, \$3.25. Pay when received. Farmers' Union, Mayfield, Ky.

PULLETS—We have 300 selected pullets, 8 to 10 weeks old, for early June delivery at a reasonable price. These pullets are of a very large type, Earl, W. Leghorns, M. A. C. demonstration farm stock. Write for prices. Model Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich., R. 4.

WHITTAKER'S MICHIGAN CERTIFIED REDS—BOTH COMBS—Trapped, Blood-tested, Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks, Eggs, Cockerels. Catalog Free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK Hatching eggs and baby chicks from our high record egg producing strain. Circular on request. F. E. Fogie, Okemos, Mich.

DUCKLINGS WANTED—Only Michigan farmers and hatcheries need answer. Write J. Taylor, 136 North Post Ave., Detroit, Mich.

PULLETS—One thousand twelve weeks old Leghorn pullets for sale. Feb. hatched, July and August layers. H. L. French, Pomeroy, Ohio.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS—Michigan State Accredited. Send for circular. J. W. Webster & Son, Bath, Mich.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Hatching Eggs \$1.25 for 15, \$7.00 per 100. Postpaid. Mrs. Albert Harwood, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS—\$6 per hundred. Blood tested and Michigan Accredited Stock. Robt. Martin, Woodland, Mich.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—Heavy layers. Blood tested. State accredited. Write for prices. W. F. Alexander, Owosso, 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.

IMPERIAL WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 11. Postpaid. Chas. Stutz, Saranac, Mich.

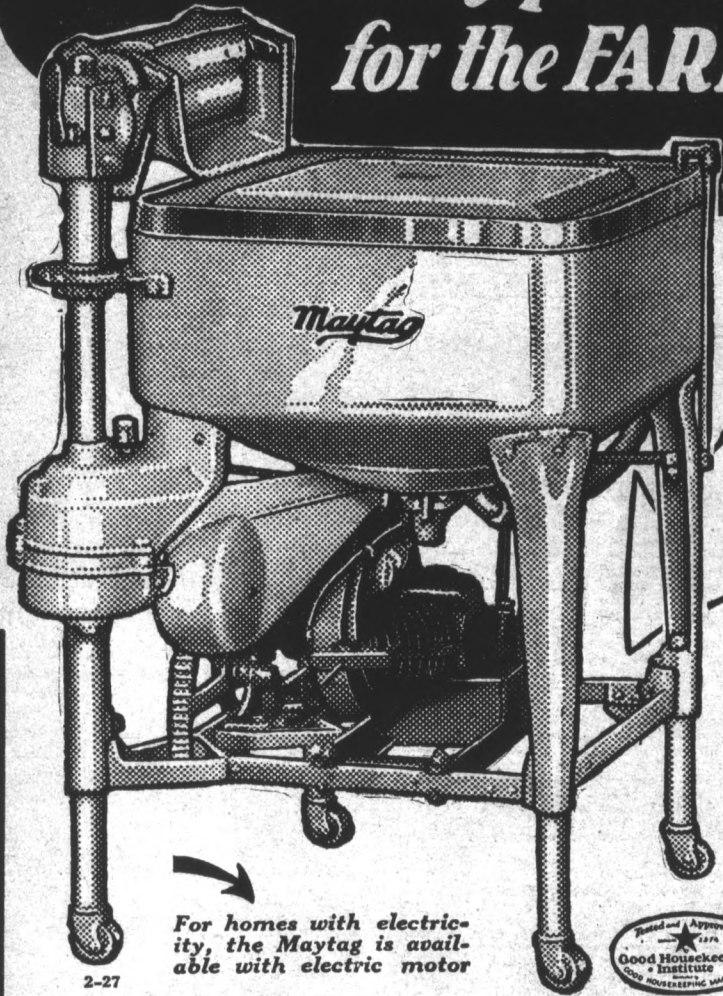
TURKEYS WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms and hens. Toulouse ganders; White Pekin ducks, drakes. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

TURKEY EGGS—Thousands of them. All breeds. Special prices. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beaverville, Ohio.

MYERS "PURE-BRED" CHICKS live and grow. Most quality per dollar. Smith Hatched—healthy and vigorous. Orders booked now delivered when you want them. 100% live delivery. Postage prepaid. Four leading breeds, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. Flocks culled and bred for egg production. Cert-O-Culd Chicks. Find out about our chicks before you order elsewhere. Send for descriptive circular. Myers Hatchery, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS—Buy your chicks from heavy laying flocks that are officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College, and of prize winners at the Holland Poultry Show. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, S. C. B. I. Reds, 100% live delivery postpaid. Send us once for free catalogue. Chicks, 8 cents and up. Full particulars and detailed prices. Hillview Hatchery, C. Boren, Prop., Holland, Mich., R. 12, Box B.

**The MAYTAG Saves
many precious hours
for the FARM WIFE**



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor

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**FREE TRIAL
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washing**

That's the way Maytags are sold. Write or telephone any Maytag dealer. Wash with a Maytag in your own home.

If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

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For homes without electricity, the Maytag is equipped with the gasoline Multi-Motor, a sturdy, compact, quiet, built gasoline engine, so simple that the housewife can start it and operate it without the help of the menfolks. No other washer has it.

THE bigger the washing, the more time the Maytag saves. It positively surprises you with its speed—washes twice as fast as ordinary washers yet it washes clean without hand-rubbing a single garment, even grimy overalls.

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The Maytag is the only washer with the one-piece, seamless, lifetime cast-aluminum tub—the tub that cleans itself, empties itself and keeps the water hot throughout a big washing.

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Learn all about the many advantages of this better-built washer by a Free Trial Washing in your own home.

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INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH, 923 North Capitol Ave.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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Alabaster		D. E. Christenson	Fairchild		Fairchild Gen. Store	Leland		Otto Schwarz	Plymouth		Conner Hardware Co.
Albion		Albion Maytag Co.	Farmington		N. J. Eisenlord & Son	Leonard		Frank Hdwe. Co.	Pontiac		Pontiac Hdwe. Co.
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Alpena		J. A. Smith	Fowlerville		Will Sidell & Son	Manistee		Warren A. Graves	Reed City		C. R. Ringler
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Cassopolis		Hamilton & Anderson	Kalamazoo		Kalamazoo Maytag Company	Parma		Geo. W. Hunn	Three Rivers		Forbes Maytag Co.
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Chelsea		Chelsea Hardware Co.	Lansing		Lansing Maytag Co.	Petoskey		A. Fochtman Dept. Store	Unionville		J. H. Kemp & Co.
Chesaning		Chesaning Electric Co.	Lapeer		Lapeer Hdwe. Co.	Pewamo		Pewamo Hdwe. Co.	Utica		E. W. Hahn
Clare		Clare Hdwe. & Implt. Co.							Waldenburg		William Stiers
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Elmira		S. J. Burdo, General Store									
Elsie		M. E. Williams									

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