

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
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Whole No. 4799



THE cliffs at Fayette, in Delta County stand out majestically with their barren sides and thickly wooded tops. The cliffs picture the strength or solidity of nature while the wooded cliff trails shown below depict the beautiful and softer side of nature. The trails seem to lure you into themselves and make you want to stay—they seem so all embracing. These cliffs and Fayette are on that little Michigan peninsula which extends south into Green Bay. They can be reached by turning south on the peninsula road which branches off of M-12 between Isabella and Cooks.



Bertha Phillips



# BULLETIN—A Competitive Test

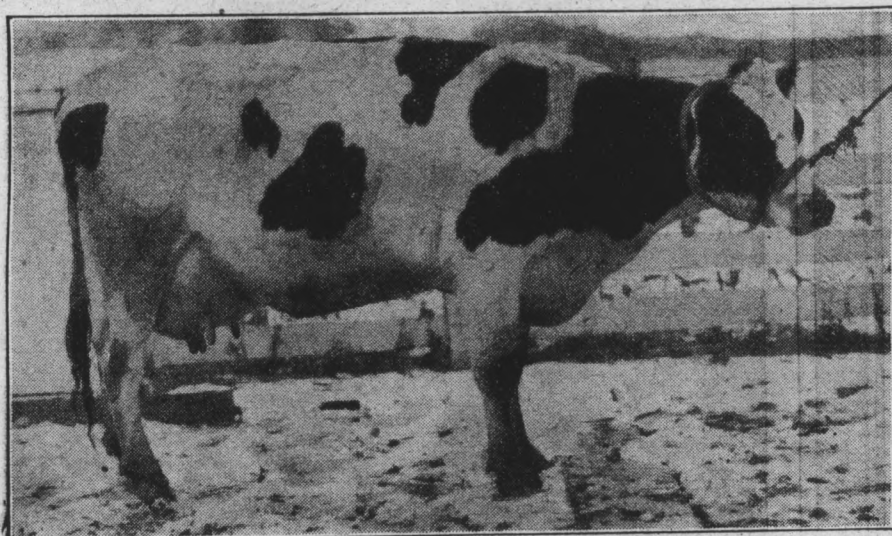
## Tonic cow against non-Tonic cow for seven months

Research Farm—Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



This cow is a good milker. Just on ordinary feed—ground oats and corn, bran with oil meal added—and with ordinary care, she made a profit of \$26.58 during December. Her butter-fat rating was 3.4%. This coming shortly after freshening, it would naturally be supposed that she was just about at the top of her production—with the chances all in favor of her dropping off about 10% each month afterwards. However, beginning with January, Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to her feed, and this unquestionably made a difference in subsequent profits.

This cow is also a fine milker, practically as good as the cow above. With the same feed and care she made \$24.51 profit during December. Butter-fat rating 3.7%. We should expect her also to be at her top production that month, and predict a falling-off for her—following the usual behavior of cows after freshening. And this is exactly what happened. She did not have Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to her feed. This told in the profits as early even as January.



THE test began January 1st and continued seven months, the upper cow receiving Dr. Hess Improved

Stock Tonic with her feed, the lower cow not receiving the Tonic at any time.

### Profits for both cows given month by month below

January—Tonic cow profits - - - - -	\$28.81	April—Tonic cow profits - - - - -	\$24.08
January—Non-Tonic cow profits - - - - -	21.64	April—Non-Tonic cow profits - - - - -	10.18
February—Tonic cow profits - - - - -	29.84	May—Tonic cow profits - - - - -	29.61
February—Non-Tonic cow profits - - - - -	14.26	May—Non-Tonic cow profits - - - - -	10.67
March—Tonic cow profits - - - - -	26.74	June—Tonic cow profits - - - - -	25.01
March—Non-Tonic cow profits - - - - -	13.61	June—Non-Tonic cow profits - - - - -	5.84
July—Tonic cow profits - - - - -	\$17.62		
July—Non-Tonic cow profits - - - - -	3.58		

At the end of the seven months the records show that the Tonic cow had made a total profit of \$181.71, or an average profit of \$25.96 per month.

The Tonic enabled this cow to remain in finest milking condition and to maintain her highest production almost to the end of the test. Her fine showing is due to sustained production.

The total profit of the non-Tonic cow for the seven months was \$79.78, or an average of \$11.40 per month.

The non-Tonic cow fell off regularly month by month from her peak production in December. Thus she came short by more than one hundred dollars of the Tonic cow's record of profit.

NOTE—It is worthy of note that the Tonic cow's milk averaged 3.59% and the non-Tonic cow's 2.97% butter-fat for the seven months. Compare with the December records in the descriptions of cows at beginning. This is mentioned as an interesting fact and not as conclusive proof that the Tonic will increase butter-fat content of milk.

## Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE

All combined in one product

PRICES: 100-lb. drum, 10c per lb.; 500 lbs. 9½c per lb.; 1000 lbs. 9c per lb.  
Ton lots 8½c per lb.

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N. W. AYER & SON



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VOLUME CLXX

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

QUALITY  
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NUMBER VI

## What Lincoln Did for Agriculture

*To Farming the Great Emancipator Made a Major Contribution*

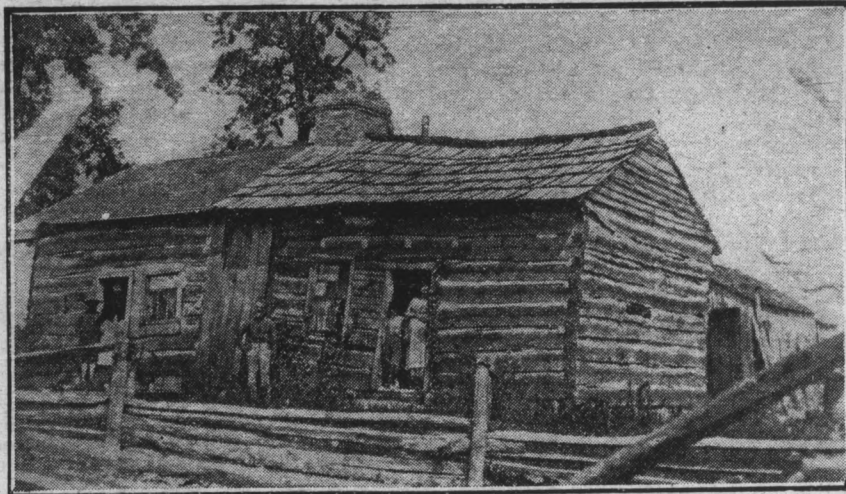
By I. J. Mathews

IN the little town of Granville, Illinois, which is in Putnam County, there stands a granite boulder, recently brought down from the bluffs of the Illinois river. On this is an inscription saying that this boulder marks the spot where an epoch-making idea was born in 1851. This idea has since remade the agriculture and home life of the United States.

Because he stood at the parting of the ways and made possible the crystallization of this idea into educational monuments found in every state, President Lincoln may properly be regarded as one of the greatest benefactors of American agriculture. This aspect of his many-sided personality has been largely overlooked but it is very fitting that we refresh our memories on this point.

Commencement speakers, too often chosen for glibness rather than thoughts, tell farm raised boys and girls the fine features of about every profession under the sun except farming and home making. Farm boys and girls need to be "sold" on the calling and business that has given them their bread and butter and clothing so this fact should be allowed to soak in: The greatest men this country has produced have credited much to their farm training; moreover, many of their greatest contributions have been made in the field of agriculture. And Abraham Lincoln was no exception to this statement.

If newspapers had been as common



The Log Cabin Which Abraham Lincoln Helped His Father to Build in Coles County, Ill.

in Lincoln's day as they are now, he probably could not have been elected to the presidency, because he did two things, either one of which would be repugnant to a large body of the electorate. In the first place, he advocated agricultural training for farmers, and in the second, he made a pre-election promise. Even now the first would make him unpopular in some quarters and the last would have made him liable to prosecution under the "corrupt practices" act.

The idea of an agricultural college was discussed freely in Michigan during the forties, while the Michigan Agricultural College was first in the country to become a reality in 1857.

But, back in 1819, one Captain Alden Partridge of Norwich University, Norwich, Vermont, had the temerity to work out a scheme for the teaching of agriculture. However, he got nowhere with the suggestion. The soil was then filled with virgin fertility, harvest surely followed seed-

time, and with such easy going it is little wonder that the idea was on the shelf of oblivion for thirty-two years before it was dusted off and again brought to public notice. Lincoln had read the treatise of Captain Partridge and was an out and out disciple of his.

No doubt Lincoln's early training in hardship endurance on his father's farms in Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois had much to do with his natural sympathy for those who lived by tilling the soil.

In the 1850's, Jonathan Turner was a leading light in Illinois educational circles. He also juggled the Partridge idea about in his mind finally evolving a plan whereby there would be made possible a system of education with an industrial university in each of the states. On every conceivable occasion, he spoke upon this hobby. Finally, the Buel Institute, not unlike our present farmers' institutes, called a convention to hear Professor Turner. This was called in 1851 at Granville, Illinois. Turner made the opening address and the convention wrestled with the plan for two days and nights and finally adopted it. It was a very hectic and dramatic convention. It had been expected that only farmers would attend but when the gavel banged on the table, it was discovered that not only farmers were in the hall but also doctors, lawyers, merchants, and others.

(Continued to page 179)

## Wheats for Special Purposes

*The Michigan Station is Doing Interesting Work with this Grain*

By Prof. J. F. Cox

Michigan Experiment Station

IN improving wheats to meet the special demands of Michigan growers, millers, and elevator men, the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College is faced with a variety of climatic and soil conditions and particular market requirements, each of which demands attention.

Millers manufacturing flour for local use in bread making, desire red wheats of high gluten content, which will themselves make a good patent flour, or which will require a blending of the smallest possible amounts of hard spring or hard red winter wheat in order to achieve a patent flour of high grade. In general, they prefer red wheats which have hard vitreous kernels, a type which is high in gluten. Not only must the percentage of gluten be high but it must be of the proper nature to make an elastic, tenacious dough which will produce a voluminous loaf. For the manufacture of gluten meal, much the same requirements as to a high gluten content is made.

For the manufacture of pastry flour used in making crackers, cookies, cakes, quick breads, etc., white wheats with comparatively low gluten content are most desirable. Michigan has a great reputation based upon the excellent pastry flour produced by our millers from Michigan grown soft wheats, and, during late years, white wheats and soft red wheats have been in

great demand. The market for flours of this type is well established in the south where self rising flours and pastry flours are largely used and at points where crackers and biscuits are manufactured. This market is largely American and, since the war period, has been on a stronger basis than the market for the harder wheats better suited for patent flours which are

more directly influenced by world prices.

The farmer is interested in growing a wheat which will give him the highest possible yield and bring the best price on the market. On the more fertile wheat lands; well supplied with nitrogen and mineral elements of fertility, the semi-hard high gluten wheats will yield well. On other soils,



The Plant Breeder Removes the Anthers of a Wheat Plant and Later Transfers Pollen to it from Another Plant in Order to Get a Cross

not so fertile and possibly carrying too great an abundance of moisture, white wheats and soft red wheats give much better yields and a better quality of grain.

In the vicinity of some mills, a premium is paid on the harder types than on the white and softer red wheats. For the past two years, however, the general market has been paying a premium for the white wheats. Just before and during the period of the World War (1908 to 1919), the harder red wheats were in greatest demand by our millers; the Michigan State College devoting the greater part of its efforts in wheat breeding toward securing a high yielding, high gluten wheat.

In 1914, our late plant breeder, Professor Frank A. Spragg, released the first Red Rock wheat. This was developed from a single kernel of hard red wheat found in a white wheat with which he was experimenting. This kernel appeared to be exceptionally plump, translucent, and vitreous. In a test made at the Experiment Station from the seed increased from this single berry, it was found that the Red Rock was a high yielder, was winter hardy, and of such exceptionally high gluten content that it was unusually well fitted for bread making purposes. This wheat was increased by members of the Michigan Crop Improve-

(Continued to page 181)



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 home problems.

VOLUME CLXX NUMBER SIX

DETROIT, FEB. 11, 1928

## CURRENT COMMENT

## Farmers' Week Program

THE Michigan State College should be congratulated on the excellent program presented at East Lansing on Farmers' Week. Certainly from the farmers' point of view it was a decided success. It was sane, practical, and timely.

As compared with former sessions, the event just past was particularly encouraging because of the interest shown in the forenoon programs of the various agricultural organizations and College departments. All of the sessions visited were unusually well attended, and what counts for more, the farm folks were interested to the point of asking questions and offering supplementary experiences on the questions at issue. This spirit was fostered by the practical nature of the various programs offered.

Another phase of this year's Farmers' Week that impressed the farmers was the splendid exhibits, covering all important lines of Michigan agriculture. These exhibits were ideal-builders. Seldom have we seen such uniformly excellent agricultural shows as were presented at East Lansing last week. The entries to these, in a majority of cases, were large. The visitors did with these exhibits exactly what was intended. They carefully inspected and studied the placings by the judges, all of which should augur for the improvement of quality in Michigan agriculture production.

After last week our respect for Michigan agriculture is more deeply grounded. The impressions at Farmer's Week gives one confidence that our farming is being anchored on a more lasting foundation than the shifting sands. However, the continuation of wise building in agriculture needs the earnest effort of all. Farmers' Week helps wonderfully in keeping folks pulling together. It aids in giv-

ing us a common understanding of rural objectives and how best to reach them. The fellowship at East Lansing will make a real contribution toward this end.

## The Corn Borer Program

A LONG letter has just been received from a subscriber who undoubtedly feels that the corn borer is not a menace to Michigan agriculture and that farmers should forget the insect and go about their daily business. He rather severely criticizes giving public attention to this insect. Without question there are others who are of the same mind as this man.

But having watched carefully the progress of the European corn borer, first in Ontario, then in our own state, we are convinced that the most economical method of dealing with this insect is to promptly put into effect a uniform program of action throughout our state. Such a program would have to be thorough-going and universally adopted by our farmers. Unless practiced on all farms there would be little reason to use it on any.

This program should provide for a high state of fertility, to hasten the maturity of corn and produce good yields. Earlier varieties should be used. Crop rotations giving opportunity to fight the borer need to be adopted. The proper utilization of the corn crop by ensiling, shredding, etc., is also necessary in this fight. Thorough plowing of all corn refuse and weeds before the middle of May is a most important phase of the work. These are the main features in a program that would enable farmers to avoid any large commercial damage from this insect.

These practices would improve our agriculture in many respects. The fact, however, that to be effective in the control of the corn borer the program must be practiced by every farmer, makes it necessary for public supervision. We feel confident that in the not distant future we shall all be unanimous in evaluating the damage that this pest can do to our agriculture. We shall also be agreed as to the need of some such program as mentioned above.

## Why Stick to the Old

THE president of the Michigan Agricultural Engineering Association remarked last week that he knew of no reason why farmers of today should do things as they were done by farmers of past generations. The introduction of electricity, gas, and six-horse teams as farm power units means that other adjustments will need to be made to secure the highest efficiency upon the farm.

He believes we should prove all things and hold fast to the good. In field operations, in the storage buildings, in the stables and home, there are endless possibilities for improvement. Nothing should be looked upon as perfect. If we have an open mind, there is hope for us; but, if we look upon the "good old times" as the real thing, the acme of perfection, the standard of life, there is nothing for which to live.

## Believes in Potatoes

EAT more potatoes and dodge diabetes, Bright's disease and apoplexy is the lesson learned by Denmark when war cut off her grain importations, according to Dr. Hindhede, director of the Danish laboratory for nutritional research. He contends that, by eating more potatoes, America could annually save more than 100,000 people from the "diseases of civilization."

His war experiences and observations led to the conclusion that the

best diet for humans is composed of whole rye bread, barley, oats, potatoes, and butter with some vegetables and fruit. On such a diet during the war the death rate in Denmark dropped to ten and four-tenths per thousand, which is a record for all Europe.

He adds, "The potato is perhaps the best of all foods. It is also a remedy. It cures different forms of gout and rheumatism. If you send your patient to an alkali-well or give him plenty of potatoes, the result will be the same. But the potatoes are cheap."

That we in Michigan are pleased to have this testimony of the merits of potatoes in the human diet, goes without saying.

## Value of Club Work

I AM not sorry for farm young folks who have an opportunity to be 4-H club members, but I do sympathize with the thousands of boys and girls who are going through what was to me the most important part of my life, if they are unable to get this benefit," testified John Visny, former 4-H club boy of Connecticut, before the Senate Committee on Agriculture when that body held a hearing recently on Senator Capper's bill providing for increased federal appropriations for extension work in agriculture and home economics. It is estimated that the appropriation in the bill will employ sixteen hundred additional county extension agents to supervise 4-H club work and that one million more members may be enrolled annually. It provides as well for the employment of some fifteen hundred county home demonstration agents and seven hundred county agricultural agents.

John Visny testified also, that the gross farm income on his home farm had been doubled since 1923 because of his experience in the 4-H clubs. Viola Yoder showed how 4-H club work had trained her for a homemaker and how her own home had been improved and made more attractive.

The Senate Committee voted the bill out favorably and the Senate is expected to pass the bill. Eighteen national organizations are supporting the measure.

## The French Method

THE general impression people have of France is that it is a nation of high livers; but the tax situation would indicate it as a nation in the control of farmers.

The figures show that the business men of France pay nearly nine times as much income tax as the farmers do, although the farmers are in the majority. The salaried men, who are in the minority, pay about six times as much as the farmers. Likewise, three times as many salaried men and four times as many business men pay income taxes as do farmers.

This apparent inequality of taxation has long been a subject of political discussion, but the good agricultural majority has always been able to defend the farmer with the argument that he was doing his duty in feeding the people.

Perhaps this shows that superior voting strength and political influence is a good thing in effectively getting others to realize the importance and the value of agriculture.

## Possibility of Brains

WE listened with interest to an address before the soil association meeting at Michigan State College on experiments with jack pine lands. By giving publicity to this talk we have an idea of promoting the agricultural use of

this kind of Michigan soils. There is no occasion now for adding an acre to the production area in this or any other state.

But a fact brought out in this talk illustrates how much the proper use of one's head might add to the production of his fields. In the tests made near Grayling, various crops were grown on lands that had been treated in a number of different ways. Naturally but few of these plots yielded worth-while crops. But on one plot where an alfalfa sod had been plowed down and lime and manure added, twenty tons per acre of Norfolk turnips were grown, whereas most other crops produced were altogether unprofitable.

By accommodating crops to our land, we may add generously to the feed producing capacity of our farms. In Michigan much experimental work with new crops has been done and will be done the coming years. Thinking farmers will watch these tests closely, study them carefully, and then try them out faithfully on a small scale at first. That is the only method by which we can find ourselves agriculturally in Michigan or in any other place.

## Rebutal

I WAS interested in Hy's "explanation" because it had a personal reference. It may seem strange that I agree with some of the things he said.

I believe that the world "obey" should be taken from the marriage ceremony or put over on the man's side. The woman naturally is the one who holds the family together. Nature has designed that she have her great interest in her children, and it is but natural that she wants to see them prepared for the duties of life. But the man, after he has said, "Hurrah, it's a boy," is ready to look some other silk stockings over.



This is not because man is man and woman is woman but because nature has made man a roamer and the woman the stay-at-home and raiser of children. And because of this, and to preserve the unity of the home as it is now established by our civilization, man is the one who should be made to say "obey." And it is necessary that woman take the management of the home to keep it a unit; also the management of a husband and keep him busy so that his natural roaming proclivities are kept in subjection.

Throughout nature there are three factors in the family; mother, father, and the young. The father is the most inconsequential but the most pretentious. The male is made for strutting and is most susceptible to flattery. He is supposed to be the provider but provides mostly provisos—ifs, buts, etc. Many a woman who, when arrayed in her wedding gown was in high hopes, has had to find solace for her sorrow in the comfort she got from the children.

Of course, there are women and women. Some of these so-called "gold digging" hussies who dote on dogs instead of children find life pretty ragged when they come to its end. Any marriage that is founded on dogs soon goes to the dogs. It needs children to stabilize marriage and make a home.

We farm women should insist on the home conveniences that city women now do. They have many comforts and conveniences—no lamp chimneys to clean, no water and wood to carry, no stove ashes to care for—what a life that must be.

SOPHIE ABIGAIL SYCKLE



## She Knows Fertilizers

*And the Farmers Appreciate Her Advice*

THAT Mrs. Metheney—you'll find her at the Lapeer Company's office—has certainly been worth a lot to me." It was a Lapeer County farmer speaking, "You know," he continued, "I believe she knows more about the soil and fertilizers than anyone else in the county."

If there is any person who interests me, it is one who is giving whole-hearted service to the community, so quite naturally, I sought out Mrs. Metheney. Sure enough, here she was at the Lapeer Grain Company's office. She has been associated with the business for twelve years and in that time has made a study of all available information on soils, crops, farm practices, and correct fertilizers—so much so that her advice is sought by farmers because as another farmer expressed it, "She knows her stuff."

Medium in height, slender, finely molded face, studious eyes, calm demeanor. I asked her how she came to make such a study.

"Farmers would come in here to buy fertilizer," she said, rather hesitatingly. "In many cases, they had little idea what they needed and naturally, we wanted to sell them what would do them the most good. I have always had to watch my expenditures carefully so I felt that our farmer patrons would welcome anything which would help them to make the wisest possible choice of fertilizers. I found that farmers with a very acid soil were not getting results with fertilizers until they first limed their soil. We provided the office with Soiltex and in every case possible, we would test the soil for acidity first, then get a history of the field and compare this with the requirements of the crop to be grown. It is upon these facts that I have based our recommendations. I believe it is more profitable to our patrons to put in five acres right, than ten acres in a haphazard fashion."

Mrs. Metheney states that about

ninety per cent of the soil samples she has tested have shown acidity. She finds that each year farmers are using less straight superphosphate and that practically all the formulas sold contain all three plant foods.—M.

### FARM AGENTS BETTER LIKED

THE counties of Michigan appropriated \$201,000 for agricultural extension work this year, and fifty-six counties are cooperating in the work. It is said that the agricultural extension work is gaining favor with the boards of supervisors so that the increase in county appropriations amounts to about \$20,000 yearly. Of the nearly fourteen hundred supervisors who considered the county agent work, only 89 voted against it.

### ORGANIZE CADILLAC POTATO SHOW

THE Cadillac District Potato Show organized last Friday and named H. L. Barnum of Lake City president at a meeting in the Cadillac Court House by a group of nineteen interested men.

K. Ousterhout, Wexford Farm Agent, was named secretary-treasurer and George Harrison, Maniton, was selected as vice-president. The board of directors is made up of the additional men: Fred Van der Meulen, Falmouth; Clarence Van Houten, McBain; Frank Smith, Luther; Fred Hibst, Cadillac; I. Fay Horton, Maniton; W. I. Crampton, Manistee.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted providing for a board of directors of nine members, for a membership fee of one dollar, and for an annual meeting on the last day of the show.

Uncle Pete says that a good many second thoughts are too late to be of any use.

## The Smith Obsequies

VOTING almost three to one, the Senate of the United States has declined to seat Frank L. Smith, senator-elect from Illinois.

Mr. Smith was the senator chosen for the people of Illinois by Mr. Insull, head of the billion-dollar traction and power combine in that and other states—chosen and paid for out of Mr. Insull's long and well-filled pocket-book.

The Senate's protest against the expenditure of millions of dollars to buy seats in that body, indicates emphatically we are not selling the Government of the United States to the highest bidder on the installment plan, or any other; that we are not offering at auction seats in the United States Senate; that we are not in the business of delivering senatorships bought and paid for.

\* \* \*

Mr. Smith's offending was particularly flagrant, it seems to me, and the facts stand unrefuted by Mr. Smith or by his defenders.

While Smith was chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission charged with regulating the rates of public-service corporations, he accepted campaign contributions from Mr. Insull and other public-utility magnates, although the state of Illinois has a law expressly forbidding any officer or agent of a public-service corporation to contribute money to any member of the commission, or for any member of the commission to accept such contribution under penalty of removal from office. To bring about Smith's nomination more than \$458,782 was spent in the primary. Mr. Insull's contributions totaled \$158,735.

Here was a flagrant breach of public trust. Yet in certain quarters it was vociferously argued that the Senate was bound to administer the oath of office to a man whose credentials were "tainted with fraud and corruption."

This is an infamous argument, from whatever source it comes; besides it is not justified by the constitution, which expressly provides that each house of Congress "shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members."

There is no appeal from that.

When a senator takes his seat he becomes a federal officer and his salary is paid by the Treasurer of the United States. He is more than the representative of a state.

\* \* \*

To admit Mr. Smith to the Senate is equivalent to admitting Mr. Insull may buy votes in the United States Senate whenever he needs them; that Mr. Insull, and other heads of utility corporations, may purchase states and the Senate be compelled to ratify the transaction; that cabinet members may be bought and made to betray their trusts by oil promoters seeking to exploit the Government's reserve oil lands.

That is something the American public will never admit—nor submit to.

I regret it is necessary to speak plainly in discussing this case, but with so vital a principle of government at stake, it should be discussed in no other manner.

*Arthur Capper*



*Ball-Band boots, arctics and rubbers are shaped to fit without binding, pinching or rubbing at any point. Made in styles and sizes for every member of the family*

## His feet are WARM and DRY

Perfect protection for your feet against the wet and cold . . . good fit that insures foot comfort . . . long wear that means money saved—these are the reasons why millions of farmers, like H. I. Burnham, Montague, Massachusetts, choose Ball-Band rubber footwear. He says:

"I wear the Ball-Band two-buckle rubber arctic practically all the time in wet, cold weather. It sheds water like a duck's back and is high enough to protect the entire shoe, yet is light and easy on the feet. For climbing around the trees it is better than a shoe, because the rubber does not injure the bark. This kind of work is hard on footwear as a rule, but it doesn't seem to faze Ball-Band rubbers. I think it was about twenty-four years ago that I bought my first Ball-Band footwear. I have been wearing them ever since; don't remember if I ever had a pair of rubber footwear that didn't have the Red Ball trade-mark."

Whatever kind of work you do, however bad the conditions under foot, and whatever style you like best, you can find just exactly the footwear

you want in the Ball-Bandline. It is so complete, so varied, that every member of the family can be fitted.

The true economy of Ball-Band footwear is revealed only by time. After you have worn a pair, you will realize that never before—unless you are now wearing Ball-Band—have you had footwear that lasted you so long, that fitted so comfortably or that kept your feet so warm and dry.

Begin now to enjoy the same benefits that Mr. Burnham tells about, and to cut your footwear bills. Ask your dealer for Ball-Band. Know that you are getting it. Look for the Red Ball trade-mark.

MISHAWAKA  
RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.  
328 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana



## BALL-BAND

BOOTS • LIGHT RUBBERS • HEAVY RUBBERS  
ARCTICS • GALOSHES • SPORT AND  
WORK SHOES • WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS

*Look for the Red Ball*



## AGAINST RECLAMATION

REPRESENTATIVES of the farm organizations in Washington are preparing to make an aggressive fight against any more Federal appropriations for new reclamation projects. They have reached the conclusion that none of the farm relief plans designed for the disposal of crop surpluses will be effective so long as the Federal government continues its present policy of land reclamation.

It is now understood that the railroad officials, land speculators, state extension workers, and others that will be called to Washington by the Secretary of the Interior to meet in conference on reclamation this month, will be told some plain facts concerning the agricultural situation, by the spokesmen for the farmers.

Some remarkable statements are being made by representatives of various industrial and civic organizations in favor of government aid to reclamation. Edgar Wallace, representing the American Federation of Labor, appeared at the Senate committee hearings on the Columbia River Basin project, and declared that the labor organizations favored government appropriations for the project because they want the farmers to have more land. He maintained that the greatest need of the farmers just now is government assistance to enable them to buy land.

The committee representing the Industrial Conference Board and the United States Chamber of Commerce evidently has gained a better understanding of the farmers' situation. They say in their report that "since farmers are now suffering from overproduction it seems worse than futile to spend new millions on reclamation projects with the aim of bringing still more land under cultivation. Not only have the reclamation activities of the Federal government contributed in some measure to the evil times which have fallen on agriculture, but the projects themselves have been very dubious ventures from the economic point of view."

## THE INLAND WATERWAY

AS an initial in the proposed deep water channel from the head of Lake Superior to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, Representative Chalmers of Ohio has introduced a bill providing for ship channels in the Great Lakes of a depth of twenty-five feet from the entrance of Welland canal to Cleveland, Toledo, Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

It is claimed that many large freighters on the lakes are built for a draft of twenty-four and one-half feet, but they are compelled to accommodate themselves to an eighteen and one-half feet depth.

The matter of removing the shoals in the St. Lawrence river with a view to providing a depth of twenty-two feet between Lake Ontario and Ogdensburg, N. Y., has been taken up with the Canadian government with some probability that the two governments will begin this work at an early day. It is well known that if the St. Lawrence ocean ship canal is constructed, the lakes and river ship channels above the canal will have to be deepened to permit the passage of ocean vessels to the Great Lakes ports.

## NATIONAL INVESTMENT IN HIGHWAYS URGED

THE government should authorize the expenditure of \$75,000,000 annually for the next two years for highway construction, to safeguard the large investments in the automobile industry. This was the argument made by A. G. Brosseau, vice-president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce before the House committee on roads. Figures were pre-

## WASHINGTON NEWS

sented at the hearings showing that the Federal government's contribution to road improvements is less than fourteen per cent of the total expenditures of state highway departments.

## A DEPORTATION BILL

THE Johnson deportation bill, which has the approval of the House committee on immigration, provides for the deportation of aliens who violate the prohibition, narcotic, or white slave laws and repeals the present law requiring the deportation of aliens convicted of moral turpitude, but does not affect the law barring aliens from entry where the last named offense is concerned. Deportation of convicts as soon as they serve their sentences is provided, an alien serving a sentence of one year or more being subject to deportation.

## LATEST MUSCLE SHOALS NEWS

THERE are one or two noteworthy new developments in the Muscle Shoals situation. Senator Willis of Ohio has introduced in the Senate a bill similar to the Madden bill, which provides for leasing the plant to the American Cyanamid Company for the production of fertilizers. A new bill introduced by Representative Morin of Pennsylvania is said to carry out the Department of Agriculture's plan for disposing of the plant. Nitrate Plant No. 1 would be turned over to the Secretary of Agriculture for experiment, research, and production of fertilizers. The Secretary of War is authorized to lease for not more than twenty years the power generating properties of the government, including the steam plant at Nitrate Plant No. 2. No lease can be made on terms returning less than four per cent of a reasonable value of the property. The funds derived from the lease or operation of the properties are to be placed in a fund to be used for experimental work by the Secretary of Agriculture. It is not the purpose of this bill to put the government into the business of manufacturing fertilizers, as is proposed in the Norris government operation plan.

It provides only for experimental operation on a commercial scale in the production of fertilizers, looking to private operation of such an industry.

## NATIONAL FOREST DEVELOPMENT

IF the United States is to maintain its forest independence of other nations, organized efforts must be made to put the now non-productive land to growing forest trees, according to a circular prepared for the Department of Agriculture by Raphael Zon, director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station. This country now consumes as much saw timber as all the rest of the world combined, and of the world's total wood requirements, including saw timber, together with firewood and similar material, the United States takes two-fifths.

There are now nearly 3,000,000 acres of land in the Eastern national forests purchased at an average price of \$4.86 per acre, according to the report of the National Forest Reservation Commission. The ultimate objective is a total of 6,000,000 acres in the Appalachian, and other eastern mountains, 2,500,000 acres in the Lake states, and an equal amount in the Southern pine regions to complete the national forest systems in these regions.

## KETCHAM SPONSORS GRANGE DEBENTURE BILL

REPRESENTATIVE Ketcham of Michigan, who is sponsoring the grange export debenture plan, after a visit to the White House for the purpose of informing the President that he was introducing a bill along the lines of the grange plan, said he found the President extremely interested in the farm situation.

The grange export debenture plan is the simplest but most effective plan yet evolved, and requires a comparatively insignificant appropriation to finance the little administration work involved, according to Congressman Ketcham. His bill provides for flex-

ible debentures to be applied according to each commodity situation, and a surplus control clause to provide automatic reduction in the debenture rate based on the increase in production of any commodity. Under the first provision the minimum debenture would be equivalent to no allowance at all and the maximum would be the tariff duty on the commodity concerned. Under the latter provision production increases would be judged by the average acreage over five years.

## HORSE POPULATION DECLINING

THE argument is being used in opposition to Federal aid to farm land extension that the decrease in horse population of more than 7,014,000 head since 1918 means a shrinkage in the demand for horse feeds produced on an area as large as the total farm land area of Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Indiana. And the decline in horse numbers continues there having been a reduction in number of horses amounting to 1,289,000 head in the last two years, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture.

Health authorities are advocating the "Boston coffee habit" that is filling one-half of your cup with hot milk or cream before adding the coffee.

## News of the Week

Hughie Jennings, one of the greatest characters baseball ever produced, and for fourteen years manager of the Detroit Tigers, died at his home, Scanton, Pa., February 1st.

An Italian Fascist newspaper claims that a secret treaty between France and Yugoslavia may bring a crisis between France and Italy.

Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania are asking the League of Nations to investigate Hungary's attempt to import 2,000 machine guns.

Attorney General Potter is going to investigate the reason gasoline prices vary so in different parts of the state.

Flint has put an embargo on interstate buses bringing in unemployed men as the city is crowded with unemployed and street panhandling is common.

The church war in Mexico continues. Recently forty-five Catholics who rebelled were killed in one encounter.

Jack Dempsey said recently that he would not enter the prize fight ring on account of an injury to his eye.

Ten companies control eighty-two per cent of the steel output of this country because of recent mergers in the industry.

Dr. J. A. Hill, assistant director of the census, claims that the U. S. population in 1930 will be 123,283,325.

An attempt was made on the life of William T. Cosgrave, president of the Irish Free State, when the train he was riding en route to Ottawa, Canada, was derailed. The accident occurred at Limoges, Canada.

Greater Detroit is credited with a population of 1,745,788 by the Polk Company, publishers of the Detroit directory.

Field Marshall Haig, the commander-in-chief of the British armies in France during the war, died unexpectedly in London on January 30th.

The dictatorship in Barcelona imposed a new income tax which affected the workers. As the result, a general labor strike is effective.

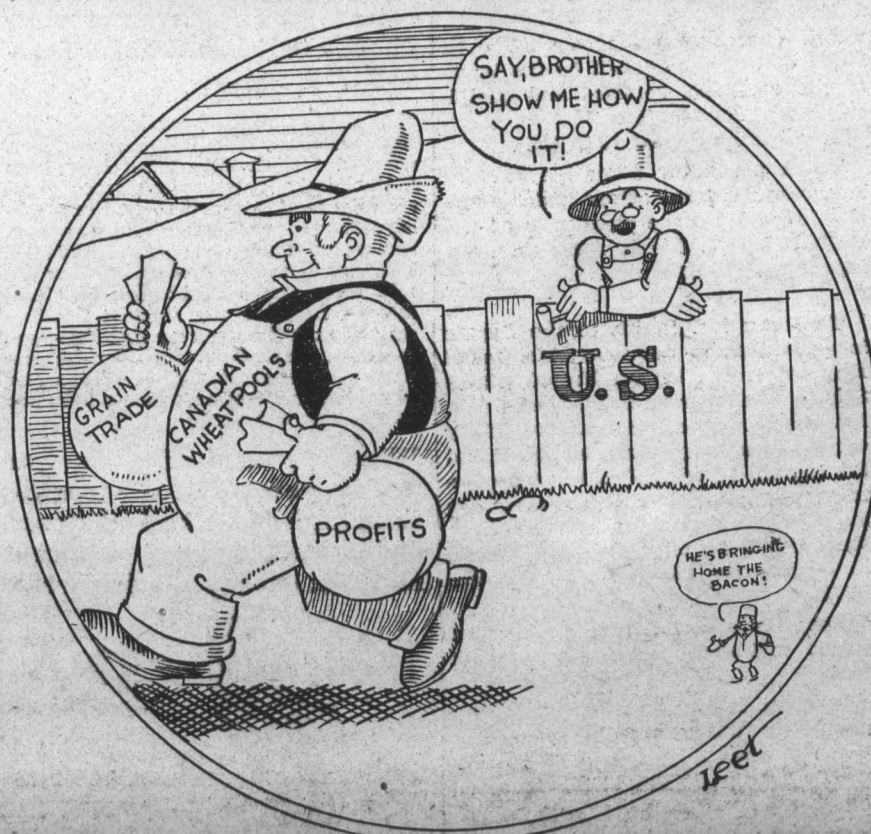
Ernest A. O'Brien was selected as a member of the Wayne County circuit court by Governor Green to take the place of the late Henry Mandell.

A thousand dollars has been offered for information leading to arrest of the Chicago gangsters who bombed the home of Charles Fitzmorris, city comptroller. There seems to be no let-up in the gang activities in that city.

A fire wiped out the down town section of Fall River, Mass., an industrial town. Many lives are reported lost and millions of dollars of damage done.

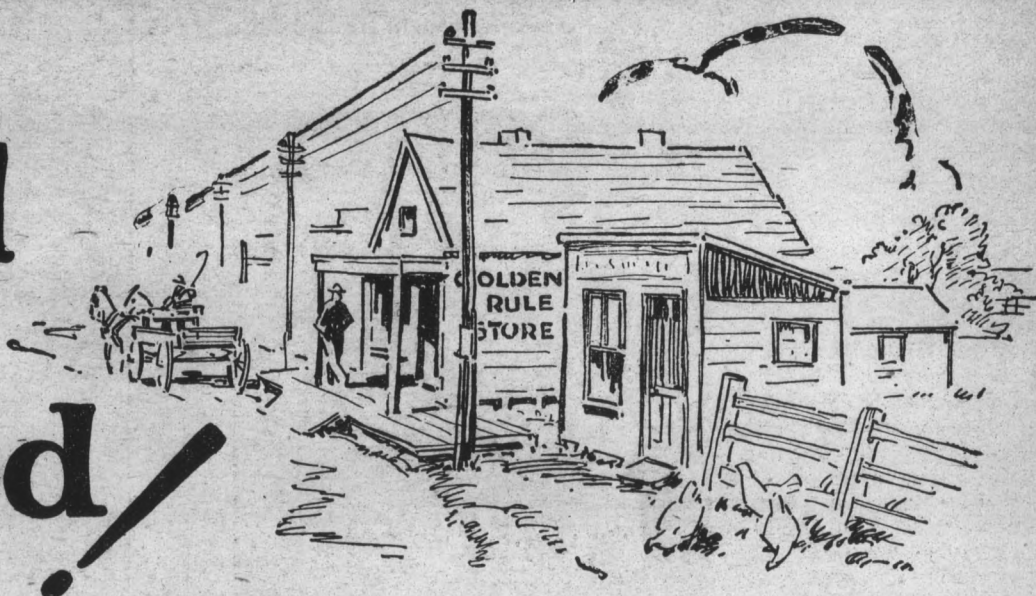
The final report from the World Conference on Faith and Order held at Lausanne, Switzerland, urges the elimination of needless overlapping and competition among churches in the interests of Christianity.

## Perhaps He Can Teach Us Something





# a retail store ideal that made good!



**B**ACK of every great industry are the ideals of some pioneer, some leader, some master-mind—that hew close to the line of some great principle. To operate in strict conformity with the principles of the Golden Rule was the ideal of Mr. J. C. Penney when he founded the family of J. C. Penney Company Department Stores in 1902.

This ideal, this pledge, was un-faillingly kept in his first Store. No one was disappointed. Because people had confidence in Mr. Penney, they bought his goods and returned for more.

The Store—small but guided by



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## The Famous Nation-Wide Values to Be Had at Our Stores in New Spring Coats and Dresses

*For Women, Misses and Juniors*

—in the latest styles, colors and materials — invite your immediate attention

The work-dresses of the house—Our House Frocks at 79 cents—are preferred by thousands because of their superiority and style.

*We recommend Jaciel Toilet Goods for we know them to be pure, efficacious and a delight to use. Sold only in our stores.*

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The J. C. Penney Company today has 954 Department Stores, scattered over 46 States, which serve with the same faithfulness, millions of men, women and children.

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The J. C. Penney Company Store nearest you, cordially invites you to call, to judge for yourself its values and its preparedness to serve you well and save you more.

Our Spring Store News Catalog will tell you of many economies. If your address is not on the mailing list of our Store nearest you, please send it. The Catalog will be ready soon after March first.

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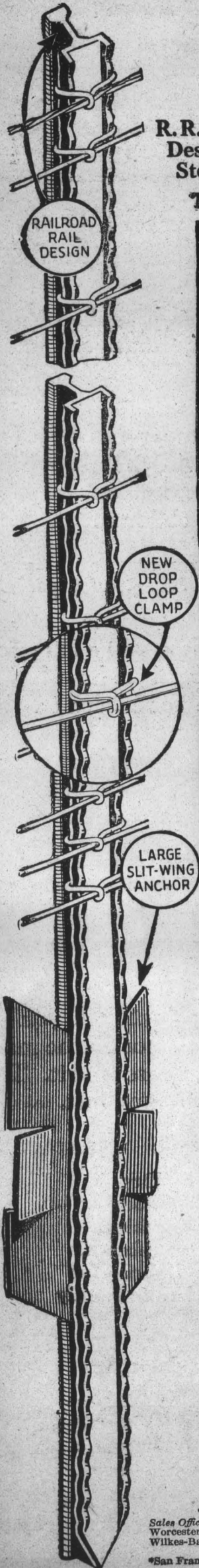


## American Steel & Wire Company's

# Banner Posts

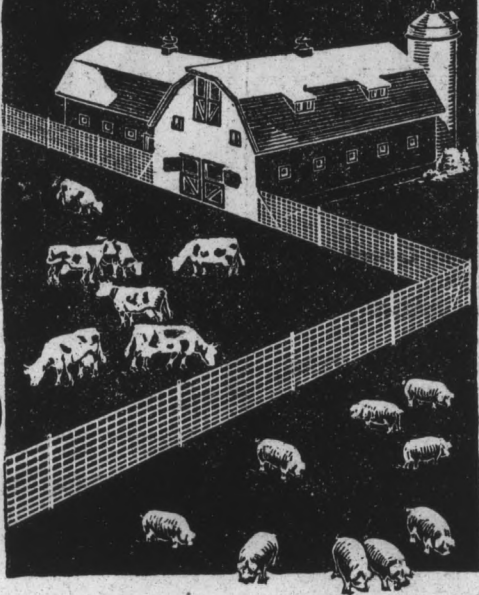
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Banner Railroad Rail Design Steel Posts are easy to haul, easy to drive and hold the fence true to line because of their solid anchorage.

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### New Drop Loop Clamp

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\*San Francisco, \*Los Angeles, \*Portland, \*Seattle, \*United States Steel Products Co.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

### Winter Garden Notes

By C. W. Wood

**A**FTER we have passed Ground Hog Day, we seem to be able to see spring around the corner but parts of the state, especially we of the north, have a goodly number of blizzards to go through before we see the first robin. In the meantime, we have quite a little to do before we could start active garden operations were it fit for such work now.

First of all is the garden plan. Properly prepared and conscientiously followed, it should be a time and labor saver and a record that will, when followed year after year, enable the gardener to intelligently follow crop rotation. A garden plan, even when drawn to scale, is not the complicated affair that some would have you think. First, draw an outline of your garden. Then determine the quantity of each vegetable that your family will require, and the amount of space each will occupy. For example: if experience has taught that you need five hundred feet of row planted to early spinach and the garden rows are one hundred feet long, you will want five rows of spinach. With rows planted eighteen inches apart, this will take seven and one-half feet from the width of the piece to be planted. Draw the five rows on your plan in the space allotted to this crop and mark them for future information. Early spinach will be harvested in time to plant the same space to a late crop of beets, radishes or other quick maturing vegetables. Your plans should show this information. And so on, through the entire list of crops, you can follow this method until your plan is completed.

#### The Seed Catalog

Another pleasant (and it may be made profitable as well) way to spend a number of winter evenings is to go over the new seed catalogues that have been arriving since the first of the year. This sales propaganda is, of course, made with the primary purpose of selling the seedman's wares but the catalogue of the modern, worthwhile seed dealer is more than mere selling talk; it is quite often a manual of gardening and, withal, can be relied upon. Hundreds of plant breeders throughout the world are working every day to produce better flowers and vegetables and it is only through the seedsman and plantsman that you and I can get in contact with these new things.

While planning the vegetable garden for 1928, do not neglect the salad crops. Nearly everybody grows lettuce and cabbage but some of the others, although equally desirable, are seldom seen in farm gardens. Spinach is so easy to grow and matures so quickly, it deserves a place in every home garden. Plant it in a sheltered spot in rows far enough apart to allow cultivation just as soon as the ground can be worked. Succession plantings should be made about every two weeks until the last of April. Then drop off until about the first of August when another sowing may be made and another one about the middle of that month. Spinach likes cool weather so do not attempt to grow it during the hot, dry summer months. Bloomsdale and King of Denmark are good varieties. Mustard is another cool weather salad crop that does well in our state. Even though you may not like mustard when cooked alone, you surely will enjoy its piquancy when it is added to other cooked "greens." A selected strain of one of the horticultural varieties such as Elephant Ear will give you

a new idea of mustard as a salad. Treat it as you do spinach although it requires a little more space in the row.

For a late fall and winter salad, there is scarcely a thing to replace kale. It comes at a time when any salad is particularly welcome. Sow from early spring until July, and, although the late planted crop will not mature, its small, tender leaves will make good "greens." Freezing weather improves the quality. Another fall salad crop that deserves more attention than it gets is endive. Plant it from early spring until July and thin to stand about a foot apart in the row. About three weeks before it is wanted for the table, draw the outer leaves together at the top and tie securely. This will blanch the inner leaves to a creamy-white and produce a nut-flavored salad hard to beat.

#### Grow Endive

But for real class in the salad line, do not overlook witloof chicory or, as it is sometimes called, French endive. This is strictly a winter salad coming at a time when you will appreciate it more than at any other time of the year. Plant the seeds in spring and treat just like you do the carrot crop; lift the roots in the fall along with the carrots and store in the same manner. When they are wanted during the winter, select as many roots as you need, trim to even lengths and stand upright in a box, fill in around and between the roots with sand or loose soil, water, and place near the furnace in the cellar. If the cellar room is not dark, it may be well to invert another box over the roots to exclude light so the leaves will be blanched when they are ready to be used. I know of no more delicious salad than witloof and, I am sure, you will agree after you have tried it.

#### SAVE PAPER SACKS

**I** SAVE all the paper sacks that come to the house with groceries in and by early spring I have a lot of them in all sizes. When I plant early cucumbers, melons, squash, and corn I find good use for the paper sacks. The large sacks I use for squash. I fill the sacks with eight inches of dirt, dig a hole, and set the sack into it, then I plant the seed inside the sack. For corn I use a smaller sack and for melons and cucumbers I use up all the small sacks that I have. When the planting is done, I water them and twist the sacks together. When the seeds start to germinate I untwist the top of sack and cut sack on the south side down to the ground. This lets the sun and warm south air in but excludes the cold north wind. When the weather is nice I leave the sacks when it seems colder I again twist it together at the top. This has proved to be good protection for my plants, they grow strong and vigorous and bear fruit at least two weeks earlier than the ones I seed right into the garden for a later crop of the same varieties. By the time the roots reach the bottom the sack is rotted and the roots pass right through. This is also a good way to keep the cut worms away. They never go through paper.—C. E.

Since an epidemic of blight may seriously damage pear trees and shorten their lives, it is essential that as much fruit as possible obtained from them while they are still young.



ASK THE BEST FARMER

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TALK with successful farmers who have used *high analysis* fertilizer. They will tell you they would use no other. They know it gives them their plant food for less money. It's concentrated—so they save on bagging, labor, freight and hauling.

That's why more farmers everywhere are using *high analysis* fertilizer. It cuts the fertilizer bill, reduces crop production costs.

They know that the *right kind* of fertilizer will give them larger yields per acre. That means "extra bushels" beyond the yield needed to pay production costs. That isn't all. With the *right kind* of fertilizer they get crops of better *quality*—and that means higher prices.

*Be sure of your fertilizer*

If these are the facts, why take chances with the kind of fertilizer you use? Successful farmers don't.

They put their faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. They know they can depend on these fertilizers because they are *Swift's*. They know that for more than 50 years the Swift name on any product has meant the best product of its kind.

*See your A. S. A. now*

Follow the practice of successful farmers, the advice of experts. Plan now for larger acre yields of better quality crops—by using Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

See the A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) in your community *now*. He knows good fertilizer practice in your locality. He has established a necessary business and performs an important service for your community. He can help you select the *kind* and *amount* of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most profit. Look for his sign.

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

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

# Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

"It pays to use them"

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN OF THE A. S. A.



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Read Mr. Gillan's own story of the results he got—

"We have been using Sulphate of Ammonia in our orchard of 'York Imperials' for the past four years, keeping careful tally of the yield of each tree every year. We have put it on at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $7\frac{1}{4}$ , and 10 pounds per tree at a time and while the gains in growth and crop have all been satisfactory, the higher application has given the larger financial return."

A generous amount of quickly available nitrogen in the form of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia before blossom time will increase the amount of fruit set, enable the tree to carry a full crop of well-sized fruit to maturity and promote fruit bud formation for next year's crop.

Mail the coupon for free sample and bulletins.

## ARCADIAN Sulphate of Ammonia

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A complete assortment—hardy and northern-grown  
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New crop, tested seeds, sure to produce. Sold for 58 years to satisfied customers. Prices reasonable.  
Extra packages free with every order.  
Free—Large catalog with 700 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your own and neighbors addresses today.  
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are shown true to life in our beautiful 1928 catalog, printed in colors for you. Send for yours today—it is free.  
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## \$1 for 18 Plants, \$2 for 75, \$5 for 200 NEW STRAWBERRY

BEARS for 10 MONTHS

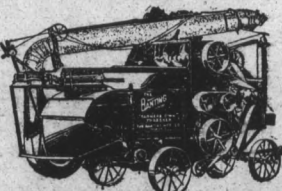
Big, juicy, firm berries, 90 days after planting, all summer, all fall, and next summer and fall. Enormous yields—576 qts. (\$200 worth) 1 day's picking, 1 acre. Order now—orders filled in rotation. Big catalog, small fruits—free.

**KEITH BROS. NURSERY**  
Box 72 Sawyer, Mich.

9 to a layer, 18 to a Qt.

## THE FARMER'S OWN THRESHER

Now You  
Can Own  
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NEW principal of construction gives amazing low cost and makes it practical for you to have a thresher all your own.  
Although more compact, lighter weight and low of cost, the Farmer's Own Thresher has four times the grate surface of the old type. Full capacity (1,000 bushels of wheat per day). Threshes wheat, oats, barley, rye, clover, and soy beans. Perfectly balanced. Smooth running. Many custom threshers are using it. Saves grain. Saves time. Operated with a Fordson or any good tractor. Buy one and be independent. Thresh when most convenient for you and when weather conditions are most favorable. No delay. No waiting. Beat the other fellow to the market. Get a better price for your grain. The savings soon pay for the thresher. Folder free.  
Form a small threshing ring in your locality, and make additional money. Write today for full particulars.  
**THE BANTING MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
Dept. 2-A 2981 Dorr St., Toledo, Ohio.  
Dealer representatives wanted in every locality

## THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

### MAKING ELECTRICITY PAY ON THE FARM

MOST firms selling electrical power to farmers are now changing their rates from a low service charge and high power rate to a higher investment and service charge and a very much lower power rate. This is a much fairer and more intelligent arrangement, since it encourages the use of electrical power for whatever uses will bring an economic return.

There are many ways in which electricity can be utilized that will pay part of the expense of electrical home conveniences. Grinding grain at home for dairy cows costs about one-half as much as hauling it to town or to the neighbor's to do the same job for time is worth something. Some records kept on the experimental test line in Illinois showed that grinding and mixing chicken feed at home cost fifty per cent less than buying it in town. It costs between one dollar and a dollar and a quarter to elevate 3,000 bushels of ear corn into one farmer's 24-foot crib. A portable five-horse power motor can be used to grind feed, elevate corn, saw wood, mix concrete, pump water for stock, and many other jobs at a very low cost. Even more striking comparisons are reported on the Michigan experimental line from Mason to Danville.

Lighting the poultry house to increase egg production was taken advantage of by two of the ten farmers on the test line. Incubation of eggs and brooding of chicks are other uses of electricity in poultry production that are becoming very popular, as it takes less care to operate the machine, the temperature is controlled very accurately and fire hazard is practically eliminated.

Germinating seed corn has been on the increase for the past few years and the electric germinator has proved very successful in doing this job. In fact, several small communities have cooperated and built a large electrically heated seed germinator with an energy cost of about ten to twelve cents a bushel for germinating corn. An 800-ear size is very practical for the average farm.

The electrical refrigerator is bound to become an important use for farm electric power, since it offers such great possibilities for the chilling and keeping of milk and dairy products for market, as well as keeping foods for home use. Electric ranges are great labor savers and are becoming increasingly popular. Other well established uses are the electric milking machine, the cream separator, the washing machine, and electric mangle, and so on.—I. W. D.

### TEST OIL FILTERS FROM TIME TO TIME

ONE of the new and important accessories found on most new cars is some sort of an oil filter, and some tractors are also putting these on as standard equipment. As the oil circulates through the bearings and moving parts, it is constantly picking up fine parts of metal, bits of dirt, and other gritty material. By passing the oil through the oil filter, these particles are taken out, so that instead of being used 500 miles it can often be used 3,000 miles where thermostatic heat control and crank case ventilation are used to prevent undue dilution.

Ordinarily a filter will run about 10,000 miles without needing much attention, although this will depend very much on the road and dust con-

ditions. However, conditions may arise where the filter unit will clog in much less time, so that every motorist should have his oil filter tested from time to time to see that the filtering material is not clogged and the oil is flowing through it freely.

### WATER RUNS FROM CHIMNEY

We built a new chimney this fall starting it in the basement. It is built of pressed brick with flues in side. Every time we build a fire, the water runs out of the chimney where the stove pipe goes in. This chimney is built on outside of house. Please advise.—G. F. S.

What appears to be water is probably creosote. You do not state what fuel you are burning, but I presume that it is wood because creosote forms more freely from wood, especially when it is green. The chimney being on the outside of the house would be cooler than it would be within the house, and for this reason would condense vapors passing out with the smoke, and you get creosote and probably some water running back through the pipe. If the stove is given as free a draft as possible, it will help to keep down this nuisance.—F. E. Fogle, M. S. C.

### SULKY PLOWS

Are sulky plows beamed the same as walking plows? I have a new sulky plow (14 inch bottom) purchased last November which does not seem to operate right. I cannot seem to make it take land enough to cut a 14 inch furrow or turn the soil to any degree of satisfaction. I have tried every method of hitching I can think of. The beam is lined up just the opposite in relation to the plow bottom or land-side as it is on my walking plow. Should it be this way?—M. K.

Sulky plows are invariably beamed the same way as walking plows. Standing at the rear of the plow and sighting along the beam, you should find in a right hand plow the share point to be from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches to the left of the center of the beam. However, there would be no objection to beaming on the opposite side, if three horses were to be used. Most horizontal beam hitches are capable of several inches of adjustment either way from the end of the beam thus providing for two or three horses. With a 14-inch plow bottom, the center line of draft is 2 inches in from the landside at about the junction of the moldboard with the share. The center line of draft then would be 12 inches from the furrow wall or 19 inches from the center of the open furrow. Now if the beam is placed as it should be, a stag plow with two horses should cut a full 14-inch furrow, using a 38-inch doubletree or even without side draft. If the beam on your plow passes to the left of the share point as you state then either one of two factors may be responsible for your difficulty: The plow base may be improperly assembled to the beam; or the plow may be designed for three horses abreast, one horse in the furrow and two on the land.

To use this plow as described by you with two horses it will be necessary to spread your horses using an eveners possibly 48 inches, depending upon the amount that your plow is beamed to the left of the landside.—E. C. Sauve, M. S. C.

Your flower garden for the coming season deserves thought and planning now.

The tree that bears fruit is the one that is always clubbed—the barren one is never bothered.



## WINTER GOOD TIME TO HAUL LIME

THE Cornell Experiment Station recommends that it is good practice to spread limestone during the winter where clover of any kind will be seeded in oats or other spring grain next season. The rush of spring work often makes it desirable to have the lime on the land in advance, and if the spring is cold and wet, this advantage is emphasized.

It is also good practice to haul lime to the farm during winter. Our dirt roads are not conducive to cheap hauling in the spring. Larger loads can be hauled by sled than by wagon. Lime can be hauled home sometimes instead of returning empty after delivering farm products to market.

Anything that can be done during winter aids to get spring crops seeded at the proper time in a well-prepared seedbed. Hauling lime to the farm during winter may be insurance against seeding clover on unlimed sour soils. Seeding on sour soil may result in losing the seed as well as the clover hay crop for 1929.

To make the occasional hauling plan effective, some cooperative method of buying, unloading, and storing limestone and phosphate at the railroad could be worked out. In many cases the local bankers and elevators are doing this service practically at cost because of the much greater crop production and farm prosperity which limestone is sure to bring. In other cases the farmers' cooperative society is making this an additional part of their service.

## LONGER LIFE LUMBER FOR FARM BUILDINGS

I find the lumber sold as yellow and white pine does not last very long. Would like to know if there are other woods better suited for such work and give longer service. For instance, would cypress or cedar last longer? Any suggestions will be appreciated.—Subscriber.

The best wood to use for farm buildings in any particular locality is often a compromise between quality and cost. Both cypress and cedar give relatively longer life than fir, yellow pine, and the other timber usually carried in the average lumber yard, but on the other hand will cost considerably more and often would have to be ordered specially from the mills.

A better way to meet this problem of securing longer service from buildings is to use the lumber available at a reasonable price from the lumber dealer in such a way that there will be little chance for it to rot.

For example, homes built on concrete footings and foundation walls of concrete or masonry laid in cement mortar coming up well above the ground surface, topped with waterproofing and carrying sills made of creosoted lumber, resist dampness and the attacks of white ants. With this as a start, the framework, built of ordinary lumber, will last a long time. The outside can be covered with good siding, which, if kept well painted, should also last a long time. Or if preferred, the outside can be brick veneer or stucco; or the whole walls may be built of masonry and properly insulated. This type of construction, with an asphalt shingle or other type of fire resistant and long service roof, should make a building last a long time.

Barns, hog houses, poultry houses, and granaries could be built in much the same way by using concrete and other long life materials for the parts subject to dampness and exposed to the weather, and the cheaper materials for the fully protected parts. Individual hog houses, poultry coops and other small structures which must necessarily come in contact with the earth should be of creosoted material, if at all possible.—J. W. Dickerson.

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ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
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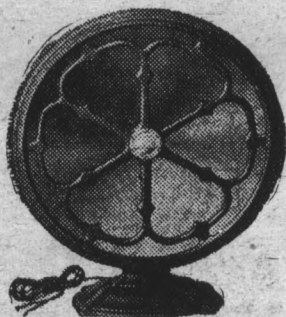
## If you have electricity

The receivers illustrated here are battery-operated. If you have electricity from a central station your dealer can equip any of them for all-electric operation. Or he can supply you with the Atwater Kent House-Current Set, which takes all its power from the lighting circuit and uses the new A. C. tubes.

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"Radio is probably the greatest boon to education since the printing press was invented." Mr. Pickard, formerly chief of the radio service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is now a Federal Radio Commissioner. The Department of Agriculture is the largest user of radio for informative purposes in the world. Countless families are profiting by its market and weather reports and educational programs for men, women and children. Entertainment—travel—adventure, too—all at your finger tips as you turn the Atwater Kent ONE Dial.

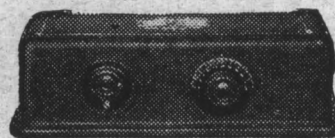
Atwater Kent Radio Hour every Sunday night  
on 23 associated stations



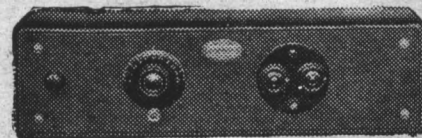
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## Service Department

### QUALIFICATIONS OF OVERSEER

Does a man have to be a tax payer in order to hold the office of highway overseer?—J. McQ.

By compiled Laws 1915 Section 2162; the qualifications of township officers are declared to be that they be citizens of the United States and voters of the township. Nothing more can be required.—Rood.

### INHERITANCE TAX

What is the Federal Inheritance tax law and the Michigan Inheritance tax law?—F. G. F.

By the Federal Revenue Act of 1924, whenever a resident of the United States dies leaving a gross estate exceeding \$50,000.00, it is taxed at the rate of 1% on the excess up to \$100,000.00; and above that amount the rate increases 1% at \$150,000.00, and again at \$200,000.00, and so in increasing amounts until above \$10,000,000.00 the tax is 25%. In the case of non-residents of the United States there is no exemption. The state tax upon inheritance depends somewhat upon the person to whom the property goes. The share transferred to the wife is

not taxed until it exceeds \$5,000.00; the share of a child under 17 years of age at the death of the ancestor is taxed only so far as it exceeds \$1,000.00, and the excess up to \$50,000.00 is 5% of the clear market value, and larger sums in greater proportion. The provisions of each statute cover a good many printed pages and the foregoing only hits the high spots.

### GARNISHEE

A single man owes me \$500 and has nothing that I can sue for. He earns \$5.00 a day. Can I garnishee his wages? How much can I collect of his wages? Must I garnishee him every pay day? Please explain as to how I should go about this.—A. H.

Forty per cent of the single man's wages are exempt up to \$8.00, and not more than \$30.00, in all at any one time. The remedy is to bring suit against him and summon the employer as garnishee at some time when it is thought there is a considerable sum due. If he is paid in advance or every day this remedy would be of no avail.—Rood.

### SHOULD COAL TAR BE USED ON METAL ROOF?

Is coal tar alright on a metal roof to keep it from rusting? Will it injure the roof to use it?—J. T.

Coal tar is not considered a safe material to use on metal roofs, since ordinarily it contains considerable free acids, which may have a destructive action on both the galvanizing and the metal itself. One roofing firm recommends coal tar on galvanized steel roof, provided enough Portland cement is mixed with it to neutralize the acids. Only by mixing this several days ahead and then testing it for acid could one be sure that it was neutral; and I do not know just what effect the cement would have on the weathering value of the coating, if an excess of cement was used.

Probably the best thing to use on a metal roof is a coating of first class asphalt paint and next best is red-lead and linseed oil, while a good cheaper paint is red oxide of iron and linseed oil.—I.

### A 50-50 SHEEP PLAN

I am farming a 200-acre farm on the fifty-fifty basis. I am to furnish half of all seed and live stock; also pay half of all threshing, binder, twine, and coal expense for threshing. I am to furnish teams and hired help that is needed on the farm. The landlord bought a bunch of old ewes last spring. He told me that if I took care of them, furnished half the feed, paid half of the shearing, twine, and board expense besides supplying half of the help for shearing, and haul the manure on the farm, I would receive half of the wool and half of the lambs. Some of the old ewes died this summer, and some are so old they haven't any teeth. Now he wants to sort the flock and wants me to replace the old ones with the undivided lambs. He also expects me to replace the ones that died. Is it right that I should do this?—J. S.

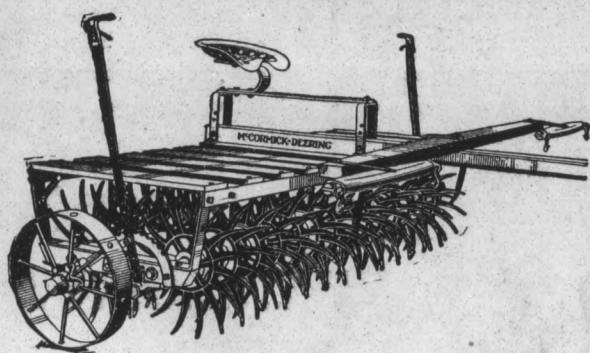
On the basis of a 50-50 rental the tenant should have shared equally in the sheep at the outset. In either case it is fair to make good the original flock before lambs are divided. However, if ewes were old and in poor condition it might be better to replace them on a value basis rather than on an animal basis. Again, if landlord and tenant agreed to terms as stated, they should abide by original agreement.—F. T. Riddell.

### FIXING PRIVATE ROAD

When a road is being built by my farm, and my drive is spoiled, does the state or county or whoever is building the road have to furnish a culvert and fix my drive, or do I have to build it myself?—L. H. M.

The statute provided that the highway commissioner shall provide an entrance to each farm and field when a ditch is constructed along the highway between the road and the premises.—Rood.

## Two Wonderful Tillage Tools and What You Can Do With Each

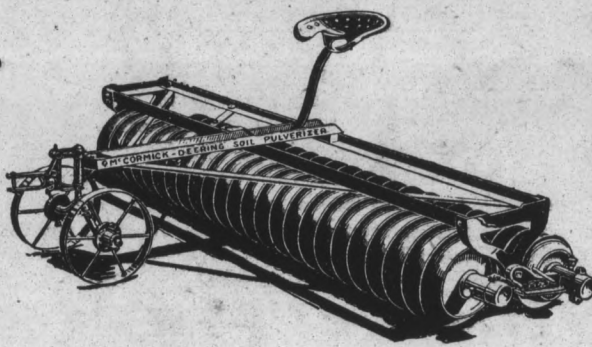


### The McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe

**T**HE McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe does a perfect job cultivating young crops and breaking crusts. You can use it after the delicate plants are struggling through, and also after they are well up. It is the only tool that will cultivate right in around the young plants; the only tool to cultivate solid plantings of soybeans—without harm to the plants. It cannot be beat for winter wheat cultivation in the spring. Growers of mint, beets, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, garden truck, etc., find this a most effective mulcher, cultivator, and weed killer.

The McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe can be driven either way of the rows and cultivates a strip 84 inches wide. A new hand with a green team and a Rotary Hoe will do the young crop more good than two old hands with single-row cultivators.

For a new and better tillage method ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about the Rotary Hoe; tell him you're from Missouri and waiting to be shown.



### The McCormick-Deering Soil Pulverizer

**N**OT only the finest seedbed but made in fastest time—that combination has created the great demand for the McCormick-Deering Soil Pulverizer. In many soils you can use it behind the tractor disk harrow and go just once over the field at the rate of 20 acres a day and your seedbed is ready. Time, labor, and money saved in the rush of spring work.

But the biggest thing is the perfect seedbed. The Soil Pulverizer makes a finely mulched, deep, mellow seedbed, ideal for conservation of moisture and maximum germination of the seed. No other type of implement will produce so fine a condition from top to bottom, and none will do it so economically.

This is a big-enough job for any implement but the Soil Pulverizer has many other uses. In small corn, wheat, oats, cotton, potatoes, sugar-cane, etc., it pulverizes crusts and lumps with no damage to the plants. It keeps down weeds, conserves moisture, keeping little plants firmly set in finely mulched soil.

Drop us a line for folders describing, in full, McCormick-Deering Soil Pulverizers and Rotary Hoes

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# KIWANIS CLUB BOOSTS BETTER BOYS AND BETTER SPUDS

FOR some years, the grocers of Chelsea, Mich., have complained that they could not buy good potatoes for their patrons locally and since some of these grocers belonged to the local Kiwanis Club, they conceived the idea of working with the Washenaw County club agent, A. E. Hagan, in developing a potato club in the community as an expression of their motto "We Build."

So last spring, the Kiwanis Club got in one hundred bushels of certified seed potatoes. Each of the thirty-eight members of the Kiwanis Club sponsored one farm boy, helping him to finance his seed when necessary and visiting his potato patch during the summer. In all, there were forty-five members in the club and they had among them one hundred and fifty-five bushels of certified seed potatoes to plant, fifty-five having been brought in privately.

The club started off in the spring with a banquet to the potato club members by the Kiwanis Club and ended with the same sort of a social function to the members and their parents. Forty-three of the boys reported their yields at digging time and they grew 2,023 bushels on ten and two-tenths acres or more than two hundred bushels per acre. These were fertilized according to the M. S. C. potato specialist's recommendations with 2-12-2 fertilizer. In the show which was held, there were forty exhibits.

"The boys were more than pleased with their results," says Mr. Hagan. They sold their surplus of potatoes grown from this certified stock for seed getting \$1.50 per bushel whereas ordinary table stock was bringing but a dollar a bushel."—I. M.

## IMMENSE PROFIT FROM CORRECT POTATO FERTILIZER ON MUCK SOIL

IN any appraisal of the natural resources of the State of Michigan, it must be concluded that the undeveloped muck which is estimated to be from two to four million acres, is one of the greatest. Muck soils respond to fertilization very markedly and if they are properly, yet not too well drained, they have an additional advantage that is not to be had on upland soils in that the water supply can more nearly be regulated.

In Lenawee County, south of Tecumseh was a piece of muck that had been abandoned as useless. The tract was owned by the Golden Valley Farms Company. Culver Wilcox, the agricultural teacher at Tecumseh became interested, together with his agricultural class, in learning that it took to make this produce. Soil tests were made and these showed very little acidity on this muck, but it had been lying idle for quite a time.

Last spring a potato plot was put out, part unfertilized and part treated at the rate of 1,500 pounds per acre of a 2-8-16 fertilizer. As a matter of record, it must be said that the unfertilized area had to be cultivated four times to keep down the weeds while the fertilized potatoes grew so rapidly that three times cultivating kept them down until the tops took the competitive spirit out of the weeds.

At digging time, the agricultural class compared the yields of the two plots. They found that the unfertilized muck yielded 102.6 bushels of potatoes while the fertilized, 1,500 pounds per acre of 2-8-16, gave a yield of 568.3 bushels, or an increase of 465.7 bushels. Valuing the increase at one dollar per bushel which they were easily worth in this locality, it will be seen that the gain for using the right fertilizer formula on this type of soil earned a very high rate of return on the investment.—I. J.



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## SCIENTISTS DISCOVER PLAIN GLASS KILLS YOUR CHICKS

IT sounds as ridiculous as Radio did to our grandfathers, but this test at the Nebraska Experiment Farm proved it true beyond any doubt.

All of the above chicks were of equal health, weight and number when three days old. The group at the left was put under plain glass. The group at the right was under Flex-O-Glass, as you see above, and all were fed and cared for the same. These photos were taken when the chicks were eight weeks old, and all but three chicks had died under plain glass. It had actually killed them. The chicks under Flex-O-Glass were all strong, healthy, full of pep, free from rickets (weak legs), and past the critical stage as you can easily see. This proves the sun's Ultra-Violet (health-producing) rays which Flex-O-Glass admits make chicks grow amazingly fast and strong.

### Actual Proof—Not Just Guesswork

Similar tests were conducted by the Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin and Kansas State Experiment Stations, the American Medical Association (the world's greatest authorities), as well as thousands of users in every State, and the exceptional results they had with chicks raised under Flex-O-Glass has caused a Sensational National Recommendation of this wonderful product for all poultry house and brooder windows, in place of glass. And FLEX-O-GLASS costs only one-eighth as much as glass, is cut with ordinary shears, nailed on easily removed and re-installed. FLEX-O-GLASS pays for itself in a few days in extra chicks saved—but it lasts for years.

It doesn't pay to turn your chicks out in the spring rains, slush and snow to catch cold and die. Science has proved you cannot raise them successfully under glass. Put them in a brooder house with large FLEX-O-GLASS windows that admit plenty of unskimmed sunlight. Every chick will stay healthy, free from rickets (weak legs) and other diseases. Their fast, strong growth will be amazing. Use 15 square yards of FLEX-O-GLASS—only \$5.00 worth—for 300 chicks. Also keep your hens in this coop next winter and gather eggs while they are high. Raise your early pigs under FLEX-O-GLASS. Give them actual sunshine indoors—Nature's only health producer. FLEX-O-GLASS Hotbeds raise strong plants for transplanting. Frames are light, easily made, easily handled and hold heat better than glass. "FLEX-O-GLASS" marked on every yard assures perfect satisfaction, as its exceptional qualities are fully protected by patents. Dealers wanted.



Extra eggs, or chicks saved pay for this in a few days. Ideal for enclosing porches, covering greenhouses, etc. Hotbeds that grow plants quicker and stronger for transplant. Easily nailed up for Barn, Poultry House, Hog House or Garage Windows, doors, etc.

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The Flex-O-Glass Mfg. Co. will send you 15 square yards of FLEX-O-GLASS in a roll 36 inches wide and 45 feet long, postpaid to your door, for \$5.00. This will cover a scratch shed or brooder house 9 x 15 feet—size for 300 chicks—or use for Hotbeds, Enclosing Screened Porches, Storm Doors, Poultry, Barn, and Hog House Windows. Flex-O-Glass is weather proof, unbreakable. Lasts for years. Just cut with shears and nail on. Order your supply today. You take no risk. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. "Prevention of Chick Diseases" FREE with your order. Mail a check, money order or currency now. 24-hour service. Send \$9.50 for 30 yards. If you wish larger roll on trial.

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## Feeding For Egg Production

Some Suggestions Given by Prof. C. G. Card

THE Farmer's Week address on "Feeding for Egg Production" was delivered by Prof. C. G. Card in place of C. M. Ferguson who has resigned from the college staff and accepted a poultry position in South America. Mr. Ferguson made many friends among Michigan poultrymen through his work on the college staff and his management of the laying contest and will be greatly missed by all.

Prof. Card reports that poultrymen in general have not had an exceptionally high production this winter but that some expect too much from their birds. One writer who gathered 1,400 eggs from 2,300 birds on the day of his letter, was much disappointed and wished to know how to better his production. A fifty per cent production in winter is good and usually means a good average for the year. A production of twenty-five to thirty per cent under many conditions is good.

### A Good Slogan

The slogan, "Grow Better Chicks," is to be a part of this year's extension program. In discussing laying mash, Prof. Card stated that both the home mixed and commercial feeds are good but that no brand can be called the best. Supplement feeds can now be purchased and mixed with the home grown grains to make up an economical laying mash.

The old standard rations are still good but colleges should not be criticized for changing as changes in methods are bound to come due to the increased study of poultry problems. The scoop shovel method of mixing laying mash is alright if a good thorough job is done with the shovel. Do not mix carelessly. Put in all the ingredients. If any are left out, it is detrimental to egg production. The mash now recommended and used at the laying contest consist of 150 lbs. yellow corn meal, 100 lbs. fine ground oats, 100 lbs. flour middlings, 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. meat scrap, 50 lbs. alfalfa meal, 15 lbs. bone meal and 5 lbs. salt. A thorough discussion of the college methods of feeding can be obtained from Extension Bulletin No. 51.

The oats for the laying mash should be very finely ground. Local milling companies are asking the college for laying mash formulas and making them up largely from home grown products usually at a cost of about \$2.50 per 100 pounds. One elevator is furnishing a mixer free to farmers who bring in their home raised grain and buy the supplements that they need to produce a balanced laying mash.

### Milk a Good Feed

Milk is one of the best sources of protein feed and dairy cows, alfalfa, and chickens make a good combination. When alfalfa is placed in racks in the houses it can be left out of the mash. Be sure that the alfalfa is not mouldy or it may kill chicks and greatly reduce the egg production from hens. The third cutting of alfalfa is especially good for hens.

If you have plenty of milk for the hens, possibly one-fourth to one-half as much meat scrap in the mash will give good results. Dried milk products are very good and a laying mash using a combination of milk and meat is very good. The use of semi-solid buttermilk as a medium for feeding cod liver oil has given good results. From three pounds to as much as four and one-half pounds of semi-solid buttermilk per one hundred birds has been used. One pint of cod liver oil is mixed with sixteen pounds of the semi-solid buttermilk. A good scratch grain mixture consists of fifty per cent corn and fifty per cent wheat and it is not necessary to crack the corn if it is raised at home. If the

corn must be bought, it is probably best to buy cracked corn as the hens digest it a little easier.

Sprouted oats are a good succulent feed but are no longer classed as a green feed. When sprouted in dark cellars they produce succulence but not much material that is green. Alfalfa is the best source of green feed. Most of the so-called green feeds are only succulent feeds. It pays to use oyster shells even with limestone in the laying mash. Cod liver oil has proven very useful in improving the shell texture.

### CHICK REARING IN 1928

IN discussing poultry and chick problems at the Farmer's Week meetings, J. A. Hannah stated that there was no profit in market poultry meat in Michigan unless you have a special market or successfully raise capons or early broilers. The profit has to come from market eggs. There are four factors to be considered if a poultry flock is to be profitable. The birds must be well bred for egg production. The feed must be right. They must be properly housed. And poultry diseases must be controlled.

The best results in egg production are obtained when at least two-thirds of the flock is replaced each year with pullets. A hen will usually produce twenty per cent less eggs than a pullet and sometimes the production is less than that. While culling is a great help in making a flock profitable, most hens will pay from now until June first regardless of how much they have lost up to this time. This means that the loss may not be made up but the income from eggs during the next few months will be enough more than the feed bill to make it pay to keep many ordinary hens if they have been retained this long.

Don't breed from the entire flock. Raise chicks from the best. Be prepared for the chicks when they come and raise them on clean ground by the use of a portable colony house. Worms and coccidiosis cause severe losses and coccidiosis may live over in the soil making the loss a little greater each year until it is impossible to raise good chicks. Even if only one chick is sick with coccidiosis this year, it may contaminate enough soil to cause many chicks to be sick next year.

Board porches and concrete walks are being used where large quantities of poultry are raised on limited areas. Keep the chicks for seventy-two hours before placing them on sand and then give them the starting feed before they come in contact with the sand. This can be done by placing papers over the sand and placing the mash on the papers. It prevents sand impaction that may result if hungry chicks are left without feed where they can fill up on sand. Most of the white diarrhea is spread before chicks are one hundred hours old. After that time they are more resistant to infection.

The mash advised for chicks consist of sixty parts yellow corn meal, twenty parts white flour middlings, ten parts dried milk, five parts meat meal, four parts bone meal, and one part salt. The corn should not be ground too fine. The dried milk is very important and the secret of the success with the mash.

The amount of dried milk in the mash can be cut to five parts if the chicks have plenty of milk to drink but do not leave out the five parts of dried milk from the mash no matter how much liquid milk the chicks have to drink. The above ration is good (Continued on page 195)

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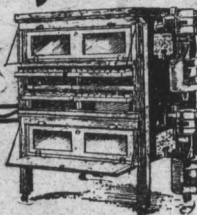
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## WHAT LINCOLN DID FOR AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 167)

Lincoln and Turner were boyhood friends and the only recorded pre-election promise that Lincoln made to anyone he made to his friend Turner, that being that if he were elected, he would use the prerogatives of his office to have such a bill passed and to sign it after it did pass.

In 1857, seven years after a delegation of Michigan farmers memorIALIZED Congress on agricultural education, Justin Morrill, a representative from Vermont was persuaded to introduce the land-grant college bill which had been framed by Jonathan Turner. The debate which ensued was acrimonious at times and a typical outburst is that of Jefferson Davis, then a senator from Mississippi and later president of the Confederacy who said: "Agriculture needs no teaching by Congress. The wide extent of our country, the great variety of its soils and climate and products, renders it impossible that there should be anything else than local teaching in relation to agriculture."

At that, however, the measure passed both houses of Congress but was promptly vetoed by President Buchanan. The attempt to pass it over his veto failed.

In the meantime, another election came on and Lincoln was elected president. War clouds darkened the southern horizon and it became evident that civil conflict was in the air. The South was the agricultural part of the Union; the North was the nation's manufacturer. The identical measure was introduced again by Justin Morrill and with "greater production on the farms" a byword, the bill passed both houses by an overwhelming majority.

It was a memorable moment for agriculture when President Lincoln signed this bill on July 2, 1862.

On another historic July day, this nation had declared its independence of tyranny but on this July day, through the agency of President Lincoln, this nation was marked out for universal education and departure from what Lincoln had called the "mud sill" theory which was that certain laborers were fated to be hewers of wood and others for carriers of hods.

The world traveler finds America radically different from any other nation under the orb of Mars. Here there are no peers and no commons, no lords and no serfs, no masters and no peasants. The American public bestows no titles except on the nobility of brains. Under our system of education the boy brought up on the stony Vermont farm can cherish a hope of succeeding to the highest position that the nation has to bestow. Neither geography of birth nor financial condition of one's parents is a bar to reaching high estate. And for this, let us thank Lincoln because his influence brought it about.

In the words of the measure, there were "donated public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." Each state was to get 30,000 acres of public land for each senator and representative in Congress. In all, counting other recent grants of land to all states for the same purpose, an area about a third the size of Michigan has been donated to the states for the purpose of education. Michigan had anticipated this move on the part of the national government and started her Agricultural College in 1857 but later accepted the provisions of the Morrill Act. By 1870, several other states had accepted the provisions of the bill and by 1885 many of these had become effective educational institutions.

After their founding, the agricultural colleges found that they had a very

meagre body of facts to teach and this lead to an act authorizing the experiment stations in 1887 and a further act increasing public funds for the same purpose in 1890.

There are now fifty land-grant colleges rearing their spires as an everlasting Lincoln memorial and sending their graduates onto the farms and into the homes and hamlets of every corner of the earth. Every state has such an institution besides one in Hawaii and one in Porto Rico.

Lincoln anticipated needs rather than waiting until an incensed electorate demanded them. In his annual message to Congress, December 3, 1861, he said:

"Agriculture, confessedly, the largest interest of the nation, has not a department, nor a bureau, but a clerkship only, assigned to it in the government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as to not have demanded and extorted more from the government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given voluntarily with general advantage."

And his desires were carried out. The United States Department of Agriculture was established as a bureau in 1862 and created a department, (Continued on page 183)



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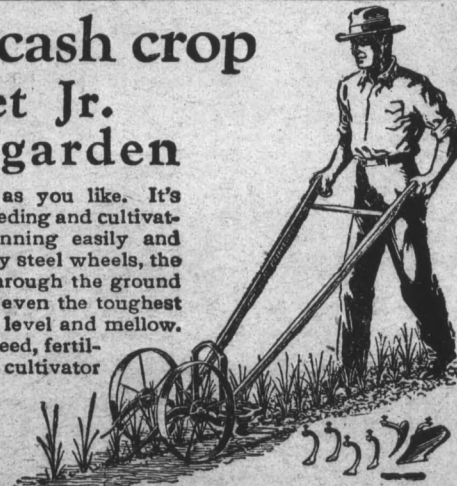
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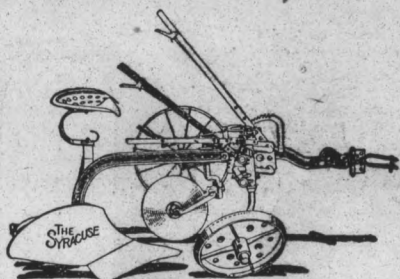
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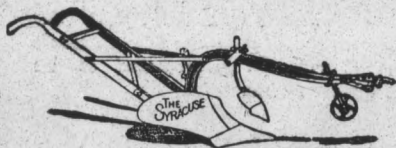
The 1341-1441 Series plows penetrate well and do better work in any soil. Steel or chilled parts. Left-hand or right-hand.



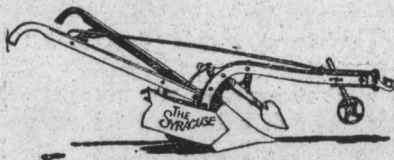
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## Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folks

### THE PUNISHMENT

YOUR issue of December 24 includes an article entitled "The Reason I Am a Farmer" by D. C. Morris. Having been born on a farm and always been a farmer, I can appreciate the reason why he is a farmer. In his article he refers to the first chapter of the first book in the Bible as his authority for farming being the first or original occupation of mankind.

Let us turn to the third chapter of the same book and see what happened. We find that our first parents partook of the forbidden fruit. It might have been an apple—some say it was an orange. In either case they were disobedient. So they were turned out of the Garden of Eden where they were so nicely situated and what were they bidden to do? Go and till the soil!

Perhaps it would be just as well for us farmers not to get too inflated over our occupation and think we have something on the city man when it is shown that farming was inflicted upon mankind as punishment.—G. E. C.

### A PHEASANT DEFENDER

THE pheasant has been accused of pulling up corn even after it was ripe. He is also accused of destroying bird nests, killing quail and partridge, killing squirrels and even domestic fowl, and if we are to believe all of these complaints then we are threatened with dire calamity unless the pheasant is immediately exterminated.

A number of birds will pull corn. So will chipmunks and gophers, but a quick and sure remedy is to scatter fifty cents worth of corn around the outside of the field. However, it is very unusual to find corn that has been pulled by pheasants. The pheasant eats grain sparingly, if at all.

Owing to the fact that I had a trio of ringnecks in a park for several years and have reared young from eggs sent to me from the game farm at Mason, I have become quite well acquainted with them and their habits. I know that from the day they hatched they put in the most of their time hunting and destroying all manner of insects, worms, ants, and bugs, all enemies of mankind. To balance their ration they eat certain kinds of grass and weed seed. Their diet is much the same as quail only they eat greater quantities. As to the complaint that they will fight and destroy other game and domestic fowl, there is absolutely nothing to it.

On our small farm of forty acres in Jackson County where pheasants are no doubt as plentiful as in most counties in the state we have several colonies near timber and brush land. Here in the early spring and summer months we have small flocks of game chickens running at large. Here also are several large flocks of very tame quail. Also close by and eating almost together are found many pheasants. In the spring we often hear the male pheasant crow to be answered close by the game cock. We have watched faithfully expecting and wanting to see the unique and deadly battle which has been promised us by those who look upon a pheasant as something to eat. Nothing doing. Each species attend strictly to their own affairs. The pheasant, the pugnacious game cock and the trim little quail dwell in peace and harmony. The fox squirrel eats out of my self-feeders in the colony house and multiplies. The pheasant is welcome to all that he desires and if his feed runs short, we will see that he is provided with more, for we are mindful of the fact that all through the summer

months, he is working faithfully to destroy our enemies.

Those who condemn him should charge against him only the actual, not hearsay, damage he has done. Then try to render an account of his virtues. And so that you may qualify as a competent judge, get a setting of eggs which will be furnished you free from the game farm, raise the young and give them the run of your garden, and see for yourself.

Some people measure everything from a dollar and cent standpoint and the only value they put on wild life is something to kill and eat. On the other hand, a great many citizens of Michigan love wild life for itself and everything that goes with it. They derive great pleasure in being able to see such fowl running wild. So we say, Mr. Ringneck, we are with you and may you multiply and prosper.—J. J. Forward.

### TRUCK LICENSE

SINCE Stanley Powell has sounded the gong on the question of farm truck license, I feel disposed to take up the refrain. Two years ago last October, I purchased a small farm of forty-one acres. The property was badly run down with nothing growing but weeds. However, I had confidence it could be built up if one would make the sacrifice. On the first day of the same October, I bought five cows and a quantity of hay at an auction. Soon thereafter I took a job delivering milk mornings for the Milford milk man. The hay was too far away to make a trip afternoons with a team, so I bought a truck to get the hay home. One year ago I bought a license for our sedan at \$11.55.

In June of last summer I began to take my milk to Highland, Michigan, where it was sold, in turn to a Detroit creamery. I found I could take it in the sedan so I bought no license for the truck. But the sedan rebelled three times from June to January. Twice I was able to get it back on the road almost without loss of time. The third time a repair man asked for two or three days in which to make the adjustments. He actually took four weeks. Rather than hitch the farm team to the lumber wagon I trotted out the truck and delivered the milk therewith, expecting every day to have the sedan. Before the sedan was fixed, however, I was reported and fined twenty-five bucks because of no license.

It is a little bit better than three miles to Highland and return making twenty-five miles per week of travel. From June to the end of the year would make a distance of seven hundred miles, three hundred miles would fully cover all other travel making ten hundred miles altogether.

Since the cost of the license for sedan was \$11.55 and the substitution of truck \$25.00 amounted to \$36.55 and the distance traveled was a thousand miles, the cost per mile for using the roads amount to three and a half cents.

For two years this property has nowhere near met expenses. My time has averaged me less than twenty cents per working hour. There are only six in the family. I wonder if the state would as leave help as hinder. I am only one of hundreds.—John Sluyter.

Electric service offers two enticing advantages to the farmers of Michigan—an opportunity to improve living conditions and to increase the efficiency of labor on and about the farm.



## WHEATS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

(Continued from page 167)

ment Association, under inspection, and by others, and in 1920 was the leading wheat variety of Michigan.

The Berkeley Rock wheat was secured by crossing the Red Rock with the Berkeley (a hard winter variety of Kansas). The resultant hybrid was higher in gluten, harder in its physical qualities than the Red Rock, and apparently almost as good a yielder. The Berkeley Rock wheat had also been increased under the inspection and certification system of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association and is grown to a large extent in the Thumb of Michigan.

In the region surrounding Port Huron, a company interested in the manufacture of gluten flour has been instrumental in making it profitable for most of the wheat growers of that region to grow the Berkeley Rock and the Red Rock. One use of the gluten flour made from these wheats is in the preparation of a meal used in making gluten biscuits and bread for diabetic patients. The product is very high in gluten and low in starch.

At the Chicago International Grain and Hay Show prizes have been taken by the Berkeley Rock, for the past several years, in the hard red winter class. This class includes the wheats of Kansas and neighboring states. Michigan wheats are generally classed in the semi-hard or soft red winter class and our district is known as a semi-hard or soft wheat district. It is quite a triumph for the plant breeder to produce a wheat which will win against the hardest wheats.

The Berkeley Rock wheat also shows a very high resistance to stinking smut or bunt, being very little affected by this common fungus disease in test plats where other wheats were seriously damaged. As yet, it has been known to show damage from loose smut.

Both the Red Rock and Berkeley Rock wheat are bearded varieties. Apparently there is a correlation between the bearded characteristic and the resistance to winter killing. However, many farmers desire a beardless wheat and the plant breeders of the Michigan Experiment Station have been working to secure a beardless red wheat of high protein content and resistance to winter killing.

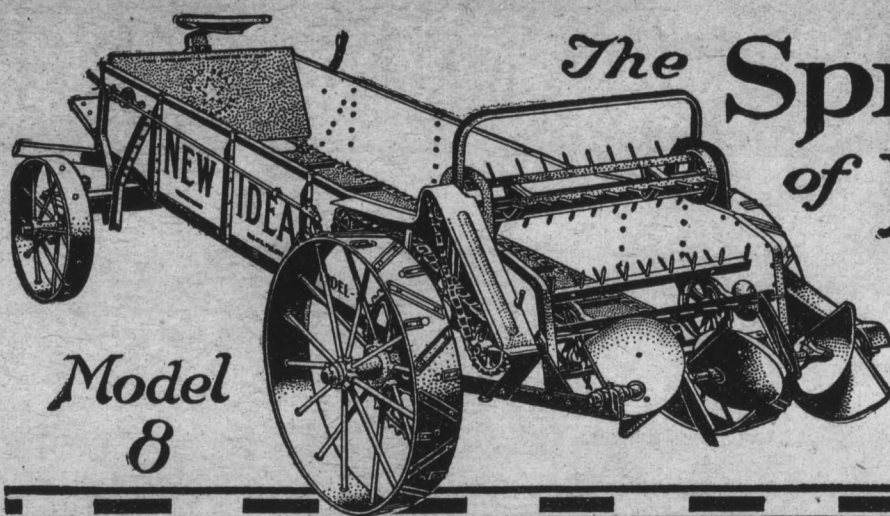
In August of 1925, while inspecting one of our wheat varietal tests in Ontonagon County I noticed the excellent yielding ability of a native red beardless wheat which had been grown in that extreme northern region for a number of years. A bushel of this wheat was secured and placed in the hands of Professor E. E. Down and he has made a number of selections of this wheat with promising results. At the present time the work has progressed to the point where we feel assured that in a short time a high yielding, superior beardless hard red winter wheat of excellent milling quality will be available for increase and distribution from the station.

Since the war period, with the demand for soft white wheats paramount in most Michigan counties, the breeding work with wheats has been along the lines of securing superior white wheats.

Of the old white varieties, the Dawson Golden Chaff and Cold Coin were popular and widely grown in Michigan. These are both beardless white wheats characterized by stiff straw and good yielding ability.

From the work of Prof. J. A. Jeffery and F. A. Spragg, the American Banner, a high yielding white wheat was contributed in 1908. This variety is giving good satisfaction and tends to produce an amber kernel higher in gluten than the average white wheat.

Beginning the work, Mr. Down and Mr. Brown gathered together all known varieties of white wheats of Michigan and other states for plant-



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Model 8

Sherwood, Mich.  
The New Idea Spreader Co.  
Even if a farmer had to pay \$200.00 for a Model 8 NEW IDEA Spreader and pay for it in four payments, he would realize 500 per cent on his investment in two years and pay 10% on his notes.  
You can see what I think of mine.  
Yours very truly,  
M. K. Clark

NEW IDEA has never been content with merely offering the best spreader on the market. We believe that users of farm equipment are as much entitled to expect proper service back of their purchases as they are to expect proper quality in the articles themselves. The result of this policy is that you actually receive a double value when you purchase a

## NEW IDEA Spreader



BACK of the world-beating Model 8 NEW IDEA are nearly thirty years of progress in designing and manufacturing. It is truly modern to the highest degree—in materials, in workmanship and performance. But back of it also is a service organization just as modern—ready to see that you shall never lack for anything to keep your NEW IDEA Spreader in constantly useful shape. Even this most durable of all spreaders may some day require a repair part. And if it ever does, you are certain of getting what you need in an absolute minimum of time.

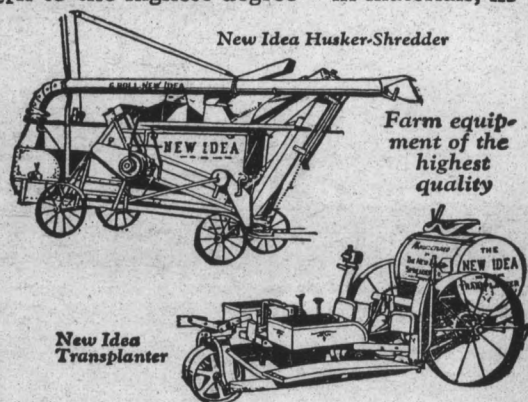
Over four thousand dealers who believe that their customers deserve the best to be had, select, sell and service the NEW IDEA. There is one near you now. At Coldwater, Ohio, we have the largest independent spreader factory in the world. At this factory, at twelve factory branches and at over fifty transfer points are carried the reserve stocks that assure you immediate service, whether you should require a dozen spreaders or a single cylinder tooth. See the Model 8 NEW IDEA—the spreader of double value—at your dealer; or write us for information.

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The dealer who displays this sign, offers you the best spreader service in your community.



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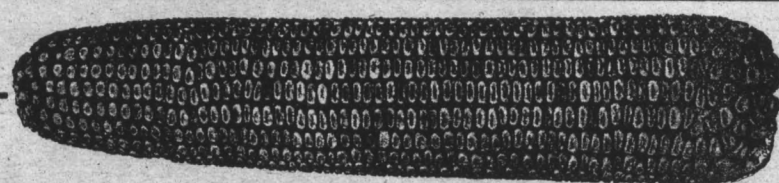
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- ☐ The New Idea Husker-Shredder

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ing in a comparative series. Strain selections were made from the most promising. They found the O. A. C. wheat of the Ontario Experiment Station higher yielding than any other and proceeded to make an increase of the selection of this wheat. One acre was grown on the Experiment Station farm in 1927 and seed was released to the best seed wheat growers of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association and others interested, for the past fall planting. They are continuing with their strain selections in the hope of securing further improvement. Since the market demands in Michigan are along the two distinct lines of bread flour and pastry flour, it is important that not only the best varieties be grown for these special purposes but that they be kept from mixing. The itinerant thresher, passing from farm to farm, is the cause of the mixing of red and white wheat to the extent that many farmers produce wheats classed technically as "mixed" wheats. Where such mixing occurs, it would be best to secure seed wheat of high purity and to keep it from becoming mixed by having the thresher ledges cleaned before the threshing job begins and taking the seed for the planting of the next year's crop after fifty or more bushels have been run through the machine.



### REGISTERED and CERTIFIED SEED CORN

Clement's White Cap Yellow Dent, Picketts Yellow Dent and Michigan Yellow Dent (a very early dent), Certified Worthy Oats, Two-Row Barley and Sweet Clover Seed.

Why take a chance on common seed when our scientific method of drying and preparing our corn insures germination and vigor. Write for Circular and Sample.

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Member of the Crop Improvement Association.

## Wonder Healing Compound FOR MAN & BEAST

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CORONA

Soothing, Healing Ointment that works like magic



FREE Sample

Corona Wool Fat is made from the oil extracted from sheep's wool. It heals and soothes but will not blister the most sensitive wound. For sore teats on cows, caked udders, sore shoulders and necks on horses, collar boils, split hocks, scratches, cuts, wounds, burns of any kind on man or beast it is unequalled.

LIBERAL SAMPLE FREE Corona is sold by nearly all druggists or direct from us on receipt of price—8 oz. tins 65c, 20 oz. tins \$1.25, postpaid. If you will send your name and address, we'll mail you a liberal sample and our 32-page book of uses Free. We want you to see for yourself the wonderful healing properties of Corona.

CORONA MFG. CO. 257 Corona Bldg., Kenton, O.



Heals Inflamed Cow's Udders



## More Money from Muck!

IT PAYS to treat muck soils well. Good drainage, good cultivation, good fertilization are essential to profitable yields.

Take care in selecting your fertilizer . . . be sure that it contains plenty of potash.

Low lime peat soil, sometimes called "acid" or "sour," needs phosphoric acid, potash and lime. After long cropping it may also need nitrogen.

High lime peat soil, called "sweet" or "non-acid," generally needs potash alone . . . or after continuous cropping . . . both phosphoric acid and potash.

In any case make sure that your muck or peat fertilizer contains liberal quantities of potash. In addition to increasing yields and improving crop quality, potash lessens frost danger by lowering the freezing point of cell sap in plants. **POTASH PAYS!** Use it liberally.

We will be glad to send you free on request our booklet "Better Muck Crops". Write Dept. 192 of our nearest office.

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142 East Ave., Gasport, N. Y.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

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**Make Big and Sure Profits**

The demand for health-giving vegetables is growing; wayside markets open new opportunities for quick, profitable sales. Use the **Isbell Seed Annual** for your guide. It tells you how and when to plant. It quotes you direct-from-growers prices on **MICHIGAN GROWN**

**Isbell's Seeds**  
As They Grow, They Grow

Northern-grown seeds are the best, hardest, earliest maturing seeds—safe anywhere. 49 years growing seeds in Michigan—ceaseless experimenting, careful selection, and perfect cleaning have made more than 200,000 satisfied Isbell customers. You buy direct from the grower and save money. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write Today!

Get the 1928 Isbell Seed Book. It's a valuable guide for growing great crops. Gives complete cultural directions. Post card brings it, free.  
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## News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

**F**ARMERS' WEEK is over for another year. Thousands of rural citizens have returned to their homes once more, enlightened and heartened after spending a few days on the M. S. C. Campus at East Lansing. Added thousands of farm people listened to important features of the programs by radio. Uncounted hosts are obtaining valuable help and benefit through reports of the great week printed in this and other publications.

For a while it looked as though wife and I wouldn't be able to mingle with the Farmers' Week throngs as our hired man was confined to quarters wrestling with influenza microbes. With many and complicated chores to be done, someone must be on the job who is familiar with them.

Either our man or myself could take care of our stock fairly comfortably if nothing extra would come up to interfere. However, during the days when I was looking after things all alone it seemed as though circumstances just conspired to keep me on the jump. New pistons had just been placed in our old family



car and that proved very balky and had to be towed up the road a quarter of a mile or so every time we wanted to use it. The untimely death of one of our most beloved and respected neighbors saddened our community and, of course, we devoted one afternoon to paying our last public tribute to his memory. Our local Farm Bureau car-door agent telephoned that the shipment of our dairy feed had arrived and that he had just one day to unload the car. Various friends and strangers called to see me on all sorts of errands. Some stayed a long time. Every few minutes wife kept hollering at me that I was wanted on the telephone.

### The Miracle of Motherhood

The old red pure-bred Milking Short-horn cow "Welfare Marie 3rd" did her bit to make things interesting by deciding more than a week ahead of schedule to re-enact once more the age-old miracle of motherhood. My attention was attracted to the fact that unusual developments might be expected from that source when I was milking the cow that stands just to the left of Welfare Marie, who was lying down and not paying much attention to her breakfast. Unexpectedly a long red hind leg straightened out nearly knocking the milking stool out from under me. I lost no time in hastening Marie to the maternity ward and in a short time an unnamed heifer calf of noble parentage took up her residence at Ingleside.

I couldn't help rejoicing that the calf wasn't born during the night while the cow was confined in her stanchion. The little pilgrim might have been chilled or trodden under foot of unfriendly neighbors. Anyway, it seems like unnecessary cruelty to pillory a cow during that momentous experience during which a new life is ushered into this old world.

We usually plan to place each cow in a box stall at night for a week before she is expected to freshen. We are feeding a certain widely advertised tonic especially prepared for giving to cows two or three weeks before, and a like time after, calving.

Though prematurely born, the new calf is an unusually good one, being well bred, attractively colored, big

boned, and of pleasing conformation. She will therefore be raised for breeding purposes. Consequently I had the interesting job of teaching her to drink milk out of a pail. I can think of few tasks around the farm that are more searching of a man's disposition than that of teaching a calf to drink from a pail.

The young miss in question was about as exasperating as they make them. About all she seemed to know was to bunt, kick, plunge around, fall down and slobber me with the milk. I tried all the usual tricks, standing straddle of her neck, backing her up into a corner, and giving her my fingers to suck. And, be it said to my credit, I kept pretty cool through it all. By the fifth feeding she drank all the milk without my giving her my fingers to suck. Since that time we set her pail in a potato crate and she drinks like a horse with no further bother.

### Ingleside Sheep Are Shorn

Then to cap the climax during those busy days, neighbor John Welch, the far-famed breeder of Hampshire sheep, telephoned the message that the sheep shearer had finished at his place and was headed for Ingleside. We weren't overly anxious to shear quite so early, but after giving it some thought we decided to go ahead. We are blessed with a warm basement sheep barn with stone walls two feet thick all around it, so ordinary winter weather has no fear for our sheep even though freshly sheared. During the fall and winter months we did quite a business in western and native-grown breeding ewes and our Shropshire rams and ewe lambs became quite badly peppered with ticks from them. Of course, we dip all our sheep one or more times in the summer, but we weren't enthusiastic about dipping them this time of year and powdering proved pretty slow business.

We always like to have our breeding ewes shorn before the lambs begin to arrive. The little fellows can then find their nourishment without nosing around among a lot of dirty, greasy wool and tags. By shearing the ewes now they will have an opportunity to recover from this experience before that other important day for which breeding ewes are kept rolls around.

As I tied up and weighed fleece after fleece, I couldn't help letting my mind wander as to some of the various things which each such little cube of wool represents. My first thought was that it was the tangible result of a year's growth from the skin of that sheep. Then I meditated back over the history of wool production and thought of the centuries of careful breeding that had developed that fleece of superior quality. Then I visioned what those pounds of wool might do for humanity and fancied that I saw them made into warm blankets or attractive wearing apparel.

Of course, all our wool was tied in a wool box with paper twine. The tags were placed in a sack by themselves. The wool will be marketed co-operatively through the pool conducted by The Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' Association.

After tying each fleece, I set it on some small scales and recorded the weight in my notebook. There were many surprises as the weights were noted. We didn't expect any very heavy fleeces, as our sheep were shorn six or eight weeks later last spring, so our clip this season represented only about ten months' growth. The recently purchased Rambouillets were probably shorn in May or June last year.

## Pine Tree Pete says—

"I believe in selecting my seed as carefully as I would my friends"



## You can't go wrong with "Pine Tree"

Isn't it a satisfaction, after the last drilling and broadcasting has been done, to say, "Well, every seed in that ground is the best that money can buy."

That's the satisfaction you get when you sow PINE TREE farm seeds, because PINE TREE seeds are selected only from the cream of the crop. They are cleaned and re-cleaned to famous PINE TREE standards of quality. Every bag is sealed for your protection against substitution and every bag carries the Pine Tree Certificate of KNOWN ORIGIN.

The difference between ordinary cleaned and PINE TREE re-cleaned seeds is explained in our pamphlet "The Seeds That Jack Grew." Free—ask your dealer or write for it.



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## CLOVER

### Michigan-Grown

Order early. Protect yourself. Insure your yield, by buying seed of proven hardiness. Beware of inferior clover seed not adapted to your soil and climate. Use only Isbell's Bell Brand Clover—red or alaska—all Michigan-grown, pure, true to strain, hardy and big-yielding—record producers for years. **FREE Samples** of any field seeds to show quality sent on request with Isbell's 1928 Seed Annual. Big savings on highest quality direct-from-grower seeds. Write today.  
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115 Mechanic St. [13] Jackson, Mich.

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### Certified Apple Trees Budded on French Seedlings Yes! We Have Cortlands

THE new Cortland (Improved McIntosh) leads all others as a prospective money-maker for the fruit grower. We can supply Cortland and other Standard Apple Trees, Certified true-to-name by the Mass. Fruit Growers' Ass'n, Inc., guaranteed by us, a triple guarantee.

We are also prepared to ship Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, Grape Vines, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes. We also have Dwarf Apple and Pear Trees.

### Handsome Catalog—FREE

Contains over 100 colored illustrations of Fruits and Flowers. Describes our Nurseries, where more than 400 acres of choice upland soil are devoted to the growing of healthy, heavy-rooted stock.

Write for this Catalog today.

Maloney Bros. Nursery Co. Inc.  
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**Growers for 44 Yrs.**



## QUALITY POTATOES THEIR AIM

QUALITY potatoes rather than quantity was the general agreement of the seventy-five leading potato growers and business men at the annual meeting of the Top O' Michigan Potato Show Association at Gaylord last week. It is planned to erect a building to take care of the show room expansion for several years, with a basement large enough to seat four to five hundred at the banquet. An interesting feature of the meeting was the discussion relative to financing the growing of certified seed by Boys and Girls Club Members in the counties represented in the Association. All the directors were re-elected with the exception of one. The Sixth Annual Show will be held at Gaylord on October 31 and November 1 and 2.

## PLANT EARLY AND PROFIT

THE old adage that one should not plant corn until the oak leaves are as big as squirrel's ears does not hold true with modern sweet corn growers. Prof. Geo. Starr, of M. S. C., is a strong advocate of early planting and is developing early maturing kinds. His "Earliest of All" is one week earlier than Alpha, always considered the earliest true sweet corn. "Sunshine," one of the earliest yellow kinds, is also one of Prof. Starr's creations.

## WHAT LINCOLN DID FOR AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 179)

with a secretary in the Cabinet of the President in 1889. Its scope as outlined at present is very largely the foresight and administration of one man, the hitherto little acknowledged "Tama" Jim Wilson who was secretary of agriculture from 1897 to 1913, serving under three presidents, a record that is without a peer.

Lincoln made only one speech on the subject of agriculture and few of his biographers have grasped its significance. After the Douglas debates in 1858, he was a prominent national figure so the Wisconsin Board of Agriculture asked him to speak at the Wisconsin Fair held in Milwaukee, September 30, 1859. His invitation was probably to call a crowd and add weight to the occasion. But with characteristic insight, he came at the subject at once and his remarks on agriculture are no less significant now than they were then.

Concerning the waning fertility of all farms, the Great Emancipator said: "For the last four years, I do not believe the ground planted with corn in Illinois has produced an average of twenty bushels. It is true that heretofore we have had better crops with no better cultivation; but I believe it is also true that the soil has never been pushed up to one-half its capacity."

"What would be the effect upon the farming interest to push the soil up to something near its full capacity? Unquestionably it will take more labor to produce fifty bushels from an acre, than it will to produce ten bushels from the same acre. But will it take more labor to produce fifty bushels from one acre, than from five? Unquestionably, thorough cultivation will require more labor to the acre; but will it require more to the bushel?" It has taken farm investigators and farmers themselves a good many years to reason out that it is the cost per bushel and not the cost per acre that counts.

And here is his masterly summary: "It is almost certain, I think, that in the deeper plowing, analysis of the soils, experiments with manures and varieties of seeds, observance of seasons, and the like, these causes (for low yields) would be found."

Think of such a statement at a time

when "book farmin'" was unpopular and when such systematic experiments as he contemplated were yet a long way in the future!

Lincoln believed that the way one does his work has a marked effect upon his intellect for he said in the same speech: "The effect of thorough cultivation upon the farmer's own mind, and, in reaction through his mind, back up on his business, is perhaps quite equal to any other of its effects. Every man is proud of what he does well; and no man is proud of what he does not well. With the former, his heart is in his work; and he will do twice as much of it with less fatigue. The latter performs a little imperfectly, looks at it in disgust, turns from it and imagines himself exceedingly tired. The little he has done comes to nothing for want of finishing."

Characteristic of all his speeches, this one closed with a sublime ideal, a faith in mankind, and a hope for the future.

"Let us hope . . . that by the best cultivation of the physical world, beneath and around us, and the intellectual and moral world within us, we shall secure an individual, social, and political prosperity and happiness, whose course shall be onward and upward, and which, while the earth endures, shall not pass away."



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22x36  
28x48  
30x52  
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36x60

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Lauson Built

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the Gun, the Steel Winged Beater, and the Beating Shakers, the greatest combination ever devised for getting the grain from the straw. Operating with them are the recovery and cleaning machinery that delivers the grain to its owner, clean, bright, and merchantable.

The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher marks the 80th year of building of high quality threshing machinery by the Nichols & Shepard Company

Since 1848, this company has been steadily improving the machinery it builds and sells. You know the great advances that have been made in it in the past few years; you will want to know all about the 1928 machine—so send the coupon for our new book "The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher," and you'll see why it is just that.

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A SWAMP is a liability. It wastes the land it covers, is a breeding place for insect pests, makes the land around difficult to cultivate and dangerous for pasturage. Yet it may be the richest piece of land you own. Turn this waste land into an asset by ditching it with Hercules Dynamite. Sign and mail the coupon printed below and we will send you a copy of our free illustrated 76-page book "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite." This book tells you all about the uses of dynamite on the farm and in the orchard.

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MY old man has been getting after me to take more interest in the farm," replied Carson. "He insisted that I take up the sow and litter work this year. I didn't mind so much, seeing that you are to have a ball team and knowing about the club camp. I'll show these guys some fancy diving. Some of the club girls are mighty easy to look at, too," concluded Carson with an appreciative glance at Kate O'Neal, who had joined the group he had been conversing with. "Some swell little queen, that. I must get acquainted with her."

"Gosh, how he hates himself!" It was Ted Baldwin, who had been standing by. "All that bird needs to be a peacock is a spreading tail."

"Carson isn't a bad sort," informed Ross Burton. "He is a bit stuck on himself—but he might get that taken out of him. And he can sure play ball. How are you going to feel about having a rival, Bob?" The words were casual, but Burton's glance was keen.

"That's all right," was Bob's answer. "Makes a fellow fight all the harder and feel all the better if he wins. I don't want to brag, Mr. Burton, but I fought to play first on our Olden High team. I won. I expect to win this time. But if I don't and Carson or any other man is the better player, it's all right. The team's the big thing. I'm out to help beat Harmon County if I have to do it from the coaching line."

"Bully for you, Bob!" The slap on Bob's brawned back would have bowled over Ted Baldwin. "That's the spirit that wins. Well, we'll see. It's an open field and no favors. Won't 'Old Bill Tuck' be wild when he sees our team." Chuckling complacently, Burton was off to join another group. As he turned to follow Ted Baldwin, Bob noticed that young Carson had manoeuvred Katie O'Neal into a seat and was bending over her as he poured out a flood of small talk. Katie was looking up at him and her smiling, winsome face was very beautiful. As she flushed and laughed at some compliment, somehow a brand new sensation took hold upon Bob Barton's heart.

"Tell me about that Carson guy," Bob demanded as he overtook his friend. "Somehow, I don't 'cotton' to him at all. He's too all-fired cocky for me."

"Don't blame you," replied the grinning Ted. "Looks to me as if you are to be rivals more ways than one. Heck! If Kate doesn't look out, he'll bite her! Getting on your nerves, old man?"

"Cut out the joshing," growled Bob. "What do I care about his talking to Katie O'Neal. What I want to know is something about his folks and his farm. And if he can really play ball. I'm figuring on playing first on that team."

"Atta boy!" applauded Ted. "Atta boy! I'm for you, and I'd hate to play the infield with that fresh guy to throw to. If I put one in his mitt he'd make getting it look like a grandstand play." Ted had been the regu-

lar shortstop, and it was taken as matter of course that old members would hold their places.

"Don't be so sure," warned Bob. "Somebody may beat you out, too."

"Let 'em hop to it," replied Theodore. "Well, Carson's father is one of the biggest merchants in Warford. He owns forty acres joining town and lives there. He's crazy about farming and always wanted Hal to really work. But he never would. Reckon he thinks this club work is about the last chance."

"But can he play ball?" demanded Bob. "That's what I'm interested in."

"Weak on low throws," Ted answered, "just as you've told me you are. But boy, how he can murder that old apple! It's a cinch he'll be on the team somewhere. Why, when Warford High played Brierly last year all that bird did to us was to knock two home runs and a triple, drive in four runs and score four himself."

"Pleasant prospect, beating out a

stuff for Harmon County. Come on, Bob, let's go fix up that business I was talking about." One of a group of boys of various sizes and ages, Bob soon found himself waiting in the directors' room of a great bank. As the time grew near when he was to obligate himself for payment of a sum which seemed large indeed to one who never had handled money in excess of a few dollars, the new club member became anxious and ill at ease. All about him he could hear boys speculating as to whether the venture would prove profitable. Well, it was too late to back out now. Win or lose, Bob would play the game.

#### CHAPTER VII

##### The Pride of Ownership

INTO the directors' room of the Warford National Bank came a stocky, alert man of middle age. His smile was pleasant, his manner business-like. Farm reared, Vern Lawson, now a successful banker, knew what it meant to work long hours for



guy like that," commented Bob, "but I'll try and make things interesting for him."

"You see," went on Ted, "Ross Burton is 'nuts' over having a good first baseman. Played first on his college team that won the Valley championship. Reckon he figured on coaching you for the place, but he won't do it now, for Burton believes in giving everyone a chance. I believe you can beat Carson out, though. If I were you," and again Ted grinned provokingly, "I'd be more concerned about that town sheik beating my time over there." Ted gestured toward the still engrossed couple in the corner.

"Cut out the joshing," again commanded Bob, but the look he bestowed on Carson had no affection. "Katie O'Neal's a fine girl, but she doesn't give a whoop for me."

"Oh, she doesn't," replied Ted, giving his pal a playful poke in the ribs. "If you could have heard her singing your praises over at our house and urging me to help get you lined up for the club you'd think you stood pretty well."

A warm glow, beginning somewhere in the cardiac region and spreading upward to Bob Barton's face caused him to welcome the approach of Agent Burton. But his token of appreciation was a resounding cuff which sent Ted Baldwin careening over a seat. "Here," said Burton as he caught Bob's arm, "what's going on? Save that rough

small return; knew, too, the cravings of a boyish heart for something that could be called "my own." But with all his altruism, Lawson knew also that here before him were the future patrons of his institution and that not only was the lending of money to finance club work good business but that it constituted an investment in friendship which paid large dividends. Smiling at the group, Lawson began to talk in short crisp phrases which won instant and respectful attention.

"You boys are here," said Lawson, "because you want to go into business for yourselves. Establishing credit is one of the first things necessary in business life. We are willing to lend you money, taking your personal notes. In law, as you know, such security is worthless. Yet we trust you because we feel that by the very act of enrolling in this great club movement you have shown yourselves to be above the average. We believe in your ability, your honesty and integrity. We do not expect to lose one dollar of the money lent. It is an investment in good citizenship and the National is proud to have some small part in the building of citizenship."

"Business is not transacted in public," continued President Lawson, "although we have nothing to conceal. But each of you boys may have some information to give or some advice to ask. Mr. Burton is in my private room. The first in line will accom-

pany me there, then each may come in turn."

As the first boy left, Bob Barton pondered over the words spoken. Why was it that all these men who were leaders stressed that one word, citizenship? Dimly Bob began to sense that back of everything which had been discussed was something bigger than could be put into mere words. Something intangible but all pervading, something which made indelible impress upon every phase of 4-H club work. Then he found himself in Mr. Lawson's room, acknowledged the introduction, ready to play a man's part in the big game of business life.

"You are a newcomer," said President Lawson, "and I know nothing whatever about you or your family. The loan which you desire is far above the average made for this purpose. Yet I have such confidence in the judgment of my friend Burton that I am going to make the loan. I might say," Lawson added, "that if I am any judge of character, you have it in you to make good. Here is the note for one hundred dollars, to be paid in one year and to bear six per cent. Sign and you will get the cash to pay for your contest gilt."

"Thank you, sir," replied Bob as he took the pen. "I'll do my very best." Then, hesitating, he turned to Ross Burton, who stood by. "Have you told Mr. Lawson about the bad reputation our farm has?"

"He knows all about it," answered the county agent, "and, like the most of us, he believes that it was just a family fight between the Harkins and Perkins crowd. That was before my time here. But, of course, you are going into this with your eyes open, Bob. The bank can't be responsible if you lose, and if anything should happen you'll have to take your medicine. The loan must be paid in full."

"Yes," said Mr. Lawson, "this is a business proposition with us. If, through misfortune, you are unable to make full settlement, I will recommend an extension. But the borrower, not the bank, must assume all risk of loss. When you sign this note payment becomes a matter of honor, no matter how difficult it may be to earn the money necessary. If you are fearful that you cannot make payment, you should not accept the loan."

Bob squared his shoulders and with a firm hand wrote "Robert L. Barton" upon the note. "I thank you, Mr. Lawson," said he, "and you'll get every dollar back with interest. If there should be any loss, it will be mine, not yours."

"Good for you, son," cried Lawson. "Depend upon me to help you all I can. I'll wager that anyone who tries to carry off your property will get a warm reception. Good luck. And now for the next boy."

If there can be such a thing as porcine aristocracy, Lady Mary Third had reason to turn up her nose at the other gits who waited with her the coming of new owners. Long-bodied, sure-footed, carrying the weight of approaching maternity with no effort,

(Continued on page 189)

#### Activities of Al Acres—Al Says He Was One of Our Worst Known Dealers

Frank R. Leet







# A Pretty Floor Need not be Expensive

## *A five minute talk about floors*

by HAZEL DELL BROWN

**T**ODAY, the prettiest things are not necessarily the most expensive. Even the cheapest automobiles are offered in a wide choice of the gayest colors, instead of the dull drab, funereal black of a few years ago. And why not? Certainly it costs no more to make a thing beautiful than it does to make it ugly.

So it is with floors. There are so many pretty patterns in linoleum and linoleum rugs, there hardly seems to be any excuse left for old, bare wood floors. Either linoleum rugs or all-over linoleum floors are inexpensive and durable.

For bedroom, sitting-room or dining-room, pretty Jaspé rugs of Armstrong's Linoleum are most appropriate. These I recommend, not only because they are so attractive in appearance, but because they wear so wonderfully well. They are made of the same genuine linoleum that has made Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum floors so popular, and they are finished with the new easy-to-keep-clean lacquer surface. The color cannot wear off, because the Jaspé graining goes all the way through to the burlap back.

Still lower in price are Armstrong's Quaker-Felt Rugs which I do not hesitate to recommend to anyone who wants a cheap, practical floor covering. These, too, are protected by the long-


wearing Accolac finish. This clear-lacquer finish is as hard, bright, and durable as the finish on your automobile. Whichever kind of rug you buy, be sure you know what you are getting and that you get what you pay for. You can easily distinguish an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug because it has a burlap back, and is soft and flexible. The Quaker-Felt Rugs are identified with a picture of the Quaker girl on the face of the rug.

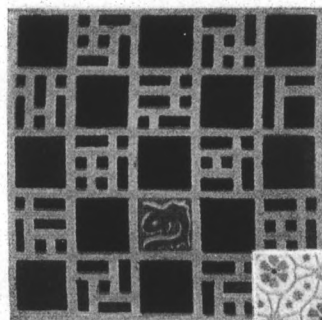
After all is said about the beauty and durability of smooth-surface floor coverings, the most appealing thing about them to women, I am sure, is the ease with which they are kept clean. They require neither scrubbing, like wood floors, nor beating like carpets, but simply a damp mopping.

The Linoleum, or Quaker Felt Rugs I speak of, are suitable of course, only when the floor is in good enough condition for painting. Otherwise, I recommend an all-over floor of Armstrong's Linoleum. In the kitchen I believe the all-over floor is the most practical.

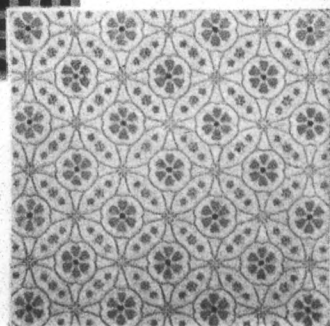
Don't hesitate to use color in the kitchen. It is the place you spend most of your time, and there is no reason in the world why it shouldn't be cheerful. In introducing color into any room, begin with the floor and repeat some of the colors of the floor in the curtains. Among the patterns

in Armstrong's Linoleum are many which would form an ideal base for a delightful color scheme.

If you are going to do anything with your floors this year, I shall be only too glad to help you plan something really attractive, as well as economical. Write me a letter describing the room or rooms and I will send you suggestions for a color scheme. There is no charge for this service, and you will not obligate yourself. For ten cents in stamps, I will also send you an attractive booklet illustrated in full color. Ask for "The Attractive Home—How to Plan Its Decoration." Write your letter to Hazel Dell Brown, Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1022 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa. 



*In the main illustration at the top of the page is shown Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 725. A delightfully pretty floor-covering for bedroom, living-room, or dining-room.*



*Above: Armstrong's Arabesq Linoleum, Pattern No. 9001*

*At the right: Armstrong's Printed Linoleum, Pattern No. 8430*

## Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

*they wear and wear and wear*





Nothing  
like a pipe,  
*I say*

WHENEVER I want a real, honest-to-John *smoke* (and that's pretty often!), I get out my old pipe and pack it with Prince Albert. I know in advance what it's going to be like, but I get a new thrill out of it every time. A pipe and P. A. are so downright *dependable*.

Just to open the tidy red tin and drink in that P. A. fragrance is a treat in itself. No more appetizing aroma ever greeted a pipe-hungry man. And when that cool, comfortable smoke comes rolling up the stem, you

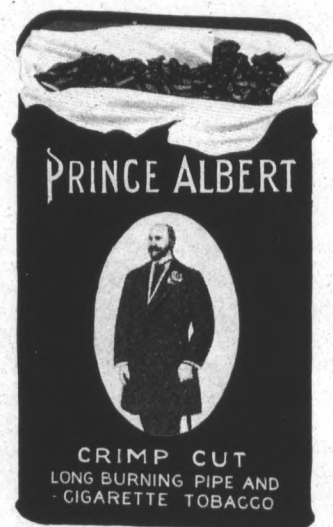
know that the taste more than matches the fragrance.

Cool as the old town pump. Restful as an easy chair after a hard day. Mellow and mild and long-burning. So mild, in fact, that you're always ready for another session, no matter how much you load up and light up. I've smoked P. A. for years—I ought to know!

If you don't know the contentment and satisfaction of a pipe, I urge you to go and get one right now. Fill it with good old Prince Albert and smoke up. You'll enjoy it as you never enjoyed a smoke before. You'll want your pipe for a constant companion from that time on, or I miss *my* guess. Try it!

# PRINCE ALBERT

*—the national joy smoke!*



*Not only quality, but quantity, too — TWO full ounces in every tin.*



# Announcing the New De Laval 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Separators

## IMPROVEMENTS

**GOLDEN COLOR.** These new 1928 machines are finished in beautiful gold and black colors, which are pleasing, durable and practical.

**ENCLOSED GEARS.** All gears on the "Golden Series" are completely enclosed and protected, insuring maximum durability.

**REGULATING COVER.** A new type of regulating cover and float affords a flow of milk from the supply can in a smooth, even stream, without spattering.

**TURNABLE SUPPLY CAN.** A novel feature every separator user will appreciate. Permits bowl and covers to be removed or put in place without lifting the supply can from its position.

**EASIER TURNING.** The "Golden Series" machines are easy to start and turn, requiring the least power or effort to operate for the work they do.

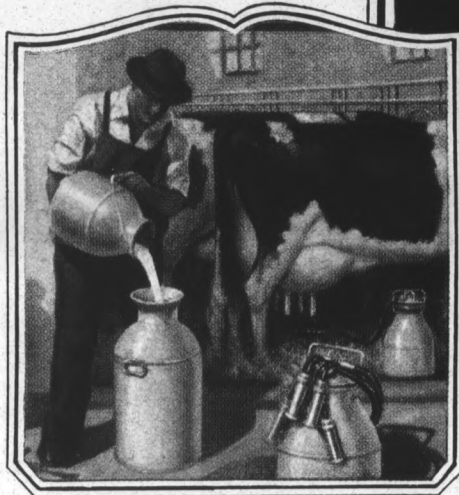
**OIL WINDOW.** Shows at a glance the amount and condition of the oil and whether the separator is being properly lubricated.

**FLOATING BOWL.** The finest separator bowl ever made. Self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power, skims cleanest, delivers a smooth, rich cream, and is easy to take apart and wash.

*Liberal trade allowances are made for old separators of any age or make on account of new De Laval, which will soon pay for themselves in saving of butter-fat and time.*

### The De Laval Milker

A GREAT companion to the De Laval Cream Separator — equally useful and efficient. Now milking more than one million cows in all parts of the world. Milks faster and better than any other method. Pleasing to the cows and produces clean milk. Simple and durable, does not require adjustment, and easy to operate. Makes dairying more pleasant as well as more profitable. Outfits for from five to 500 or more cows. Sold for cash or on self-paying terms.



### New De Laval on Display

THE "Golden Series" Separators are now on display by De Laval dealer-agents, who will gladly show their numerous improvements and refinements. See and try one of the "Golden Series," or send coupon below to your nearest De Laval office for catalog and full information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 2023  
165 Broadway, New York  
600 Jackson Blvd., Chicago  
61 Beale St., San Francisco

Please send me, without obligation, { Separator ☐  
full information on { Milker ☐  
(check which

Name.....

Town.....

State.....R.F.D.....No. Cows.....



## The GOLDEN SERIES

**D**R. DE LAVAL'S invention, in 1878, of the first continuous discharge centrifugal cream separator, was the foundation of modern dairying and has done more than any other one factor to develop the dairy industry into the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture.

First in the beginning, the De Laval has kept in the lead ever since. Practically every detail of separator construction has been De Laval originated. As De Laval features have been imitated, further De Laval improvements have been made. Four million De Laval machines have been sold the world over. They have always been the standard by which cream separators were measured.

Now the 1928 "Golden Series" De Laval machines mark another step forward. They are the most complete, efficient and beautiful cream separators ever made. They are all that could be hoped for in such a machine. They must prove a source of pride as well as profit to every owner.

The best way to judge a new Golden Anniversary De Laval machine is to see one, and better still to try it side-by-side with any other separator. We do not believe anyone can do that and not choose the De Laval.

The new machines are made in seven sizes, ranging in capacity from 200 to 1350 lbs. of milk per hour. They may be operated by hand or any form of power. They may be bought for cash or on such terms as to pay for themselves.





Nothing  
like a pipe,  
*I say*

WHENEVER I want a real, honest-to-John *smoke* (and that's pretty often!), I get out my old pipe and pack it with Prince Albert. I know in advance what it's going to be like, but I get a new thrill out of it every time. A pipe and P.A. are so downright *dependable*.

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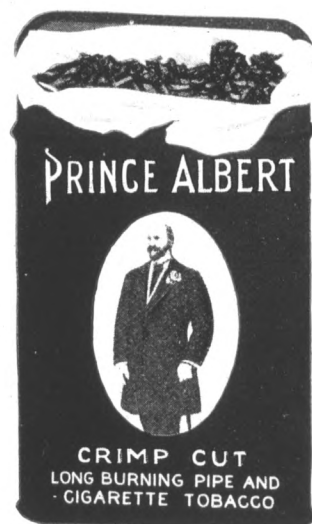
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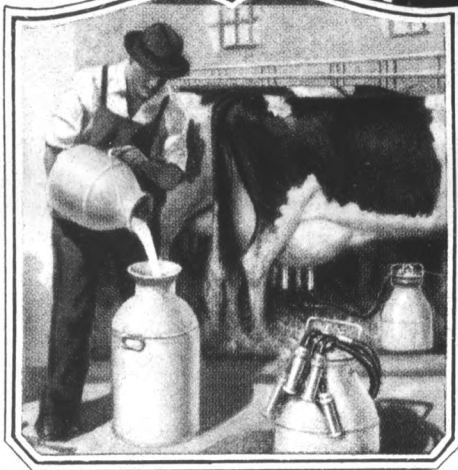
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THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 2023

165 Broadway, New York

600 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

61 Beale St., San Francisco

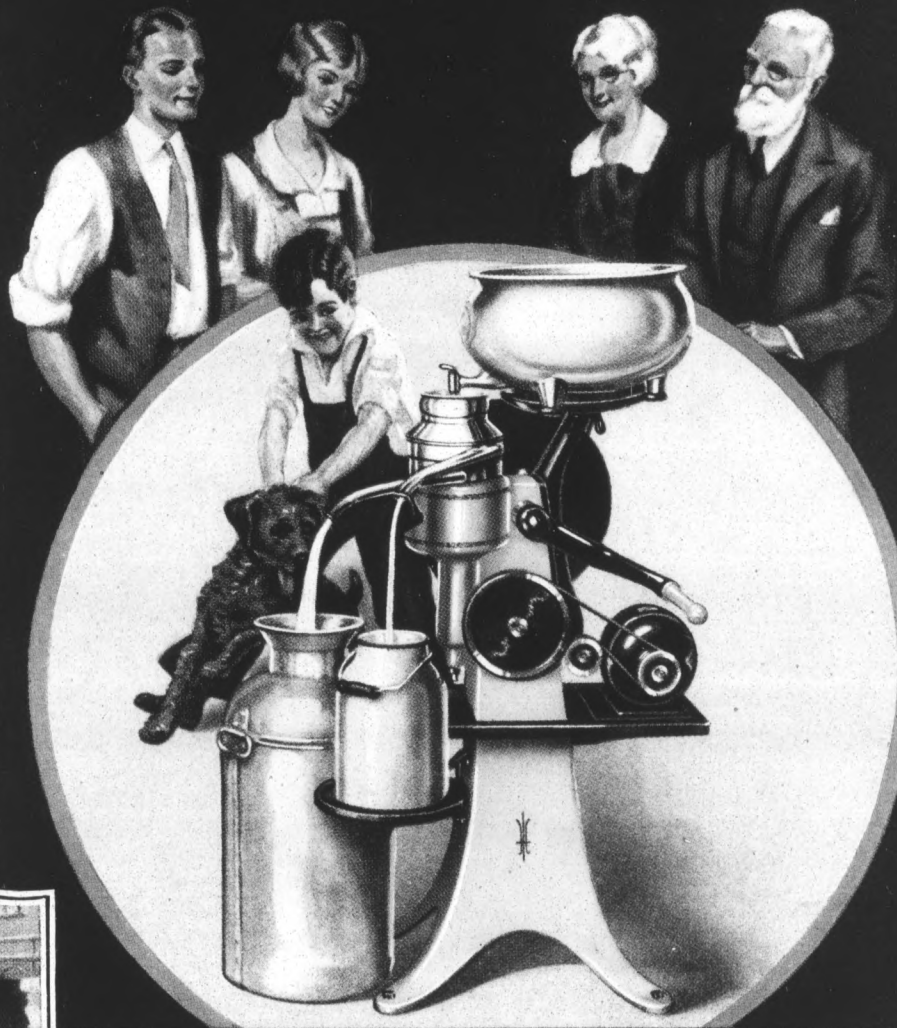
Please send me, without obligation, full information on ☐ Separator ☐ Milker ☐ check which

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R.F.D..... No. Cows.....

FIRST in 1878



BEST in 1928

## The GOLDEN SERIES

**D**R. DE LAVAL'S invention, in 1878, of the first continuous discharge centrifugal cream separator, was the foundation of modern dairying and has done more than any other one factor to develop the dairy industry into the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture.

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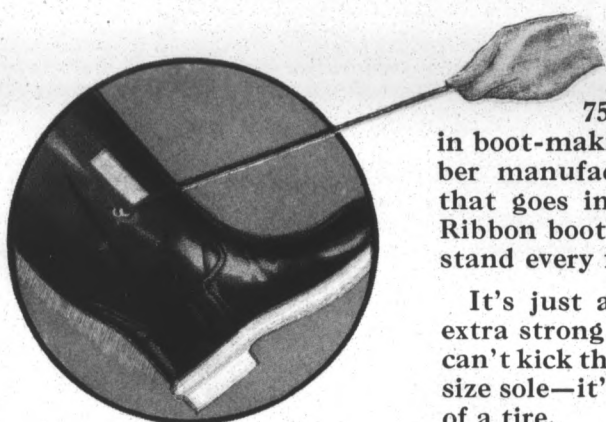
In the dairy barn—and everywhere the farm job takes you—these “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boots will keep you dry-shod and comfortable. And they are as husky as they look!

# Farm tested..

## This “U.S.” Blue Ribbon Boot

## *stands the hardest wear . .*

“U.S.” Blue Ribbon Boots come in red or black—sturdy gray soles—knee to hip lengths



Stretches five times its length!

If you cut a strip of rubber from a “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you’d find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and waterproof—long after ordinary rubber would crack or break

75 YEARS of experience in boot-making by the largest rubber manufacturer in the world—that goes into every “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boot. This boot is *built* to stand every farm test.

It’s just as husky as it looks—extra strong, every inch of it. You can’t kick through that thick, over-size sole—it’s as tough as the tread of a tire.

And the uppers—they are made of the finest rubber—rubber so elastic that you can stretch a strip of it more than five times its own length! No wonder, where inferior rubber splits and cracks, “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boots stand up!

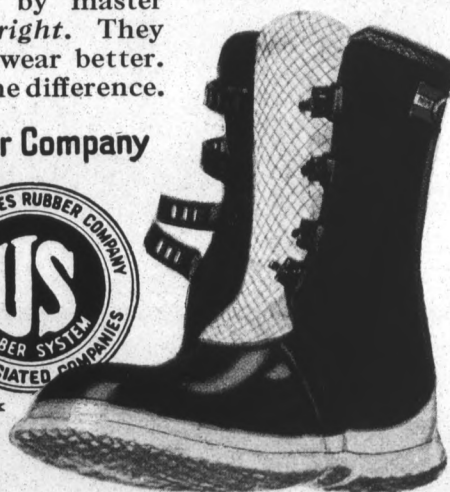
And at every vital point where wear is hardest, from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric are anchored in behind that strong surface—to give extra strength. Only “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes have so many!

We know you will like the plus farm value in “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes.

Every pair is built by master workmen—and built *right*. They fit better, look better, wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

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



Trade Mark

**“U.S.” Blue Ribbon**  
**BOOTS · WALRUS ·**  
**ARCTICS · RUBBERS**



## Under the 4-H Flag

(Continued from page 184)

Lady Mary ambled up to be scratched. "She's a pet, Bob," Burton told his friend, "and a peach. Mr. Campbell says she is one of the best he ever bred. She's carrying the blood of champions in her veins and her coming family is sired by a champion. She's yours, Bob, and I want you to be proud of her."

"I'm proud of her right now," answered Bob Burton, and his words rang true. "On our farm a hog has always been just a hog. But I'm going to feel different about this one. Old girl," and as he scratched Lady Mary's ample back she grunted contentedly, "we'll see if you can't make a winner out of me."

"Mr. Campbell will send her right on out to the farm," announced Burton, "and you can put her in a stall in the barn until I can get out and help fix up a hog house. We've got to get busy and sow a patch of land to pasture mixture, mostly rape and cowpeas. This fall we'll seed some alfalfa so you can have it later. I've got a hunch," and Burton's smile was warm, "that the old Jones place has permanent tenants. I hope so, at least as long as I'm in Brown County."

There was warmth, too, in Bob's answering smile. "It's great of you to help me, Mr. Burton," he answered. "I don't know how I ever can pay you back."

"Hit a home run in the Harmon game," Burton answered instantly. "Help me beat Bill Tucker and we'll call it square."

So Burton was counting him in on the team. Bob vowed to himself that it would take more than a Brown County batting champion to keep him off. Aloud he said, "Mr. Burton, I'm still worried about that mystery nobody can seem to clear up. It would be tough luck to lose Lady Mary here after all you've done for me."

"We'll meet that if it comes," replied the county agent. "But there's one thing I want you to do for me. I've got an Airedale out at my boarding place that simply runs wild. I've been intending to give him to some friend who would really appreciate such a dog. If you'll take him, Bob, he can go home in the car with you. He's a great watch dog and we'll fix him a place to sleep close to Lady Mary's pen. If anybody takes anything Jock's guarding, he'll leave a leg as a souvenir. We'll go get him right now."

Bob thrilled anew to the thought of having a pedigreed dog of his very own. A "one man's dog" that could be depended upon to stand by his master through thick and thin. "I'll say I'll take him," said Bob. "Let's go. I can't wait."

If so ugly an animal as an Airedale can be termed beautiful, Jock was a beauty, indeed. Big and abounding in energy, he almost swept Ross Burton from his feet when they approached the house. "Old man," announced the farm agent as he patted the dog's head and looked deep into intelligent eyes, "here's a new master. Fight for him if he needs you as you'd fight for me." As if he understood the great dog reared upon Bob, probing deep into eyes that smiled back. Then with a little whimper of content, Jock thrust a moist nose into Bob's protecting hand.

There was a suspicious huskiness in Ross Burton's voice as when, with the Airedale on the seat beside him, Bob set off, Burton called good-bye. An added bond of fellowship had linked the new friends. "You seem to be making quite an addition to the family, son," observed Bradley Barton, quizzically, for on arriving home they found Lady Mary already there. "A dog and a hog mean more expense and neither ever has proved profitable for

us. But we'll see. That scamp will make a great playfellow for the kiddies." With ecstatic barking the Airedale was racing over the lawn, in his mouth a ball snatched from one of the children, who shrieked with delight as they pursued. But it was to Bob he came when romp ended and with worshipful eyes begged for a caress. Love and faith were reflected, a challenge to the trust which Ross Burton had imposed.

"We'll fight 'em, old scout," murmured Bob, "you and me." And if sensing some impending danger, the dog, ears pricked, barked a response.

Sped the days, each filled with unremitting toil. Under the supervision of Burton and aided by Ted Baldwin, the home for Lady Mary and her expected family had been built. Facing the south and with glass for light and warmth, Bob thought it quite a masterpiece of carpentry. The hours spent with Ross Burton brought new evidences of congeniality. Possessing a keen mind and an ever-present sense of humor, Burton combined knowledge gained from practical experience with fine technical training. Without seeming to give advice, he had transmitted information which Bob Burton was to find invaluable. And even as he worked, Burton enlivened proceedings with jokes and stories.

"We'll just leave the old girl in her warm stall until the babies come," he had told Bob, "and that won't be long. It's as warm in there as—as an incubator. By the way, fellows," and Burton's rollicking laugh rang out, "don't believe I ever told you my favorite story about the city greenhorn who thought that pigs hatched."

"Hatched?" said Ted incredulously. "Quit kidding us."

"It's as true as I live," replied the county agent. "You see, it was this way: A number of city men were visiting county agents and farmers to get first-hand information about farm conditions. One of them had his son along, a chap about the age of you boys. He told me that he was a junior in high school, but he was as ignorant about country life as any human could possibly be. We were looking over a litter of young pigs when this kid said to me, 'Mr. Burton, how long does it take a pig to hatch?' Of course, I thought I'd misunderstood him," went on Burton, "but he repeated the question. 'Pigs are born,' I told him, never cracking a smile. But he wouldn't believe it."

"Aw, gwan," Ted commented. "You can't pull anything like that on us. Nobody could be so dumb."

"I swear it's true," said the county agent, "and this is the reason he gave for not believing me. 'That can't be,' said the kid, 'for when we were over in Harmon County yesterday we saw an old sow carrying straw. Mr. Tucker, the county agent there, told us she was 'making her nest.' What would an old sow make a nest for if pigs don't hatch?'"

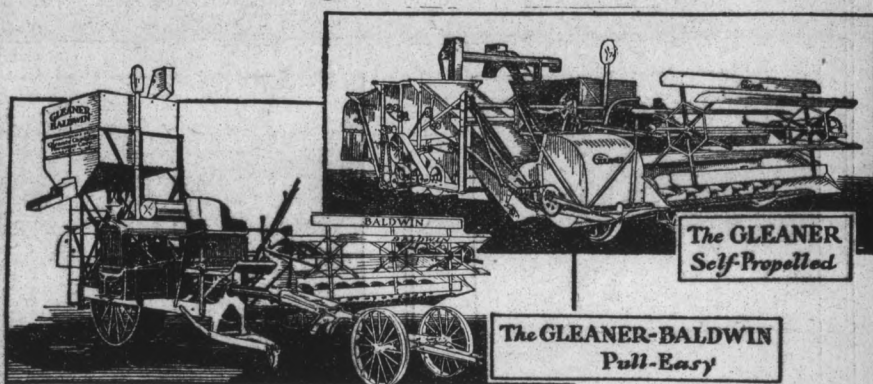
Ted Baldwin fell off the hog house and rolled on the ground, while Bob and the county agent laughed a duet. "If ever I go to a city and pull a 'bone' equal to that," commented Ted, wiping his eyes, "I hope someone will put me where the squirrels can't get in. Of all the 'nuts,'" and Ted was off again.

(Continued next week)

Alexander Brown has discovered that the proper rearing of chickens has proven a most important factor in the success of his poultry business. He finds the colony system the best for brooding chicken on his farm.

Samantha says her idea of a "doubting Thomas" is the fellow who smears muscilage on the back of a nice, new postage stamp.

## More for Your Money!



Whether you handle a large or small acreage, whether you raise wheat, rye, oats, barley, kaffir, maize or soy beans, whether you prefer a self-propelled or a pull model, we can supply the combine that will better meet your requirements.

Designed by combine specialists to lower production costs, built to give maximum service at minimum operating expense, proven on farms large and small in every section of the world, priced within the reach of every grain grower, the Gleaner and the Gleaner-Baldwin welcome every comparison, every test.

Revolutionary in design, embodying new principles, eliminating hundreds of unessential parts, harvesting without canvasses, threshing without teeth, they are lighter in weight, more compact, and

easier to operate. Ball and roller bearing construction, S. A. E. high carbon steel and chrome nickel shafts and the self-aligning, anti-friction bearings in dust-proof housings are typical of the quality built into every machine, guaranteeing less trouble and longer life.

You want a combine that costs less and saves more . . . and that is exactly what we have to offer you! The coupon below will bring you complete information.

GLEANER COMBINE HARVESTER CORP.  
Land Bank Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Mail This Coupon Today!

GLEANER COMBINE HARVESTER CORPORATION  
Dept. 170 Land Bank Bldg. Kansas City, Missouri

Gentlemen:

I am interested in learning more about Gleaner Self-Propelled and Gleaner-Baldwin Pull Type Combines.

I raise \_\_\_\_\_ acres of \_\_\_\_\_

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Without obligation, please send me literature giving facts and figures compiled by owners who have materially reduced their harvesting and threshing costs with Gleaner and Gleaner-Baldwin Combines.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_



Our new catalog is just off the press. Chuck full of interesting and valuable information—write for your copy NOW!

## TRADITIONAL SAFETY

Savings and loan organizations were founded in this country in 1831. During 96 years, losses have been negligible. No other group of savings institutions has surpassed these for safety.

First mortgage real estate security is back of all strictly savings and loan institutions. There is no better protection for funds.

The National Loan & Investment Company is a strictly savings and loan association. Your savings will be safe here. In 38 years no investor has ever lost a dollar. Savings invested here earn

### 5% and 6%

Write for free booklet

Resources Over \$13,000,000

Established 1889

### The National Loan & Investment Company

1248 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

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

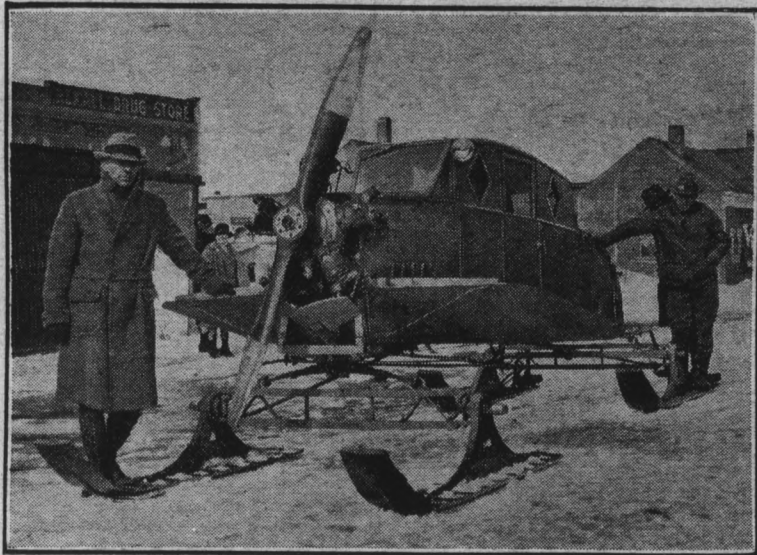
SEND FOR  
CIRCULAR



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



A nineteen gun salute welcomed William T. Cosgrave, great Irish leader, to America.



It's easy sledding out in Idaho in this de luxe model of the aeromotor-sedan-sled. Powered by an airplane motor and propeller it travels one hundred miles an hour over the snow.



On foreign but friendly soil—President Coolidge is warmly greeted by President of Cuba.



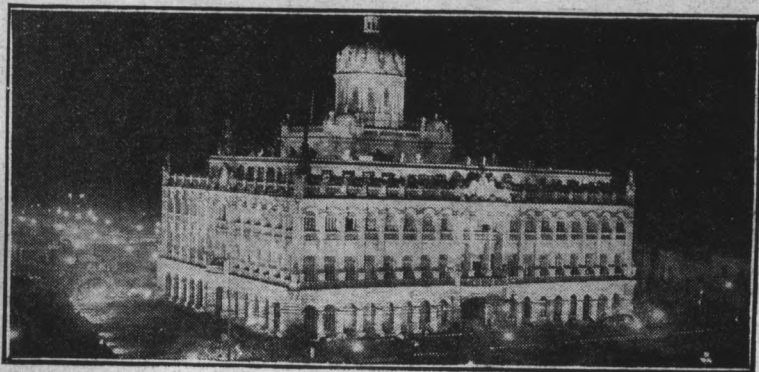
Nature's aviators—the four fastest carrier pigeons in the U. S. Navy and the cups they won in recent races.



This good looking cop is Mary Allen, commandant of London's women police.



Four planes in one—ten motors and wing span of 310 feet features this German craft to be built for trans-ocean flights.



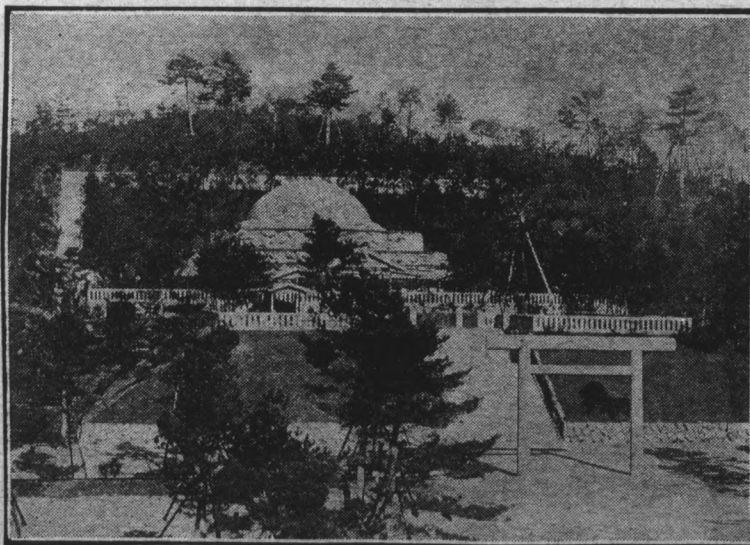
A night view of the magnificent presidential palace in Havana, Cuba, where President Coolidge was an honored guest during his recent visit to that island.



During England's recent flood they waded to the butcher and rowed to the grocer. Wine cellars were closed only to those who could not dive.



Science triumphs again as radio television is successfully demonstrated in homes.



Evergreens for eternal remembrance—these trees were planted around the Tama Mausoleum of the late emperor of Japan, Taisho, after his death a year ago.



Sweden and Finland seal their friendship by signing treaty of commerce.



# Growing Kingdom of God

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

AS if a man should cast seed upon the earth . . . and the seed should spring up and grow, he knoweth not how." Suppose it depended on you, my friend, to advise the seed you will sow in a few weeks, how it is to grow. Suppose that not one oat will sprout until it receives exact directions from you, as to just how to proceed. The oat crop would be a bit thin, this year, would it not? You might get an expert agronomist from the State College. But could he start things going for you? As valuable as his services are, I fear he could not function at just this point. Some things remain just over the margin of knowledge, and probably always will.



The fuzzy chicks that are beginning to appear in incubators have their own secrets, and refuse to reveal them. How life starts, where it comes from, how it comes, are mysteries yet,

and bid fair to remain so, for a long time to come.

"How did living creatures begin to be upon the earth? In point of science we do not know," says J. Arthur Thomson, in his "Introduction to Science." Later he says, "The simplest organism we know is far more complex than the constitution of the United States. The body of an ant is many times more intricate than a steam engine; its brain, as Darwin said, is perhaps the most marvelous speck of matter in the universe." So growth begins in mystery, and much of its continues in mystery. If we cannot explain many of the commonest happenings on the farm, we must expect to let some spiritual facts remain unexplained. As Whitman suggests, "A leaf of grass is no less than the journeywork of the stars, and the ant is equally perfect, and the grain of sand, and the egg of the wren, and the tree-toad is a masterpiece for the highest, and the running blackberry would adorn the parlors of heaven, and the narrowest hinge on my hand puts to scorn all machinery."

But one thing we know, and that is, that there is growth. Things do grow, rapidly and luxuriantly. If they didn't, there would not be many farmers. And because we cannot explain all about it, we are not going to question the fact. We have too much horse sense for that.

The fact of growth is one of the most vital truths in the world. Take that out, and life would not be worth living. Once in a great while—we are thankful that it is only once in a very great while—something goes wrong with some of the glands in a child, and he stops growing, and becomes an adult in years but of pigmy size. I venture that Tom Thumb would rather have been a real, honest-to-goodness man and been unknown, than to have been the famous international dwarf that he was. We like to be normal. We like to grow, and we like to have our crops and animals and children grow. If there is a more beautiful fact in life than growth, one would have a hard time deciding what it is.

And that means also, the fact of spiritual growth. That is fully as real as any other sort of growth. Adults with childish notions about this and that are common. They have never grown in certain lines beyond the ideas of childhood. Here is the man who still thinks of the church as a one-roomed building, where they sing tin-panish gospel songs, and the preacher preaches damnation sermons. A bit of growth in that department

would not have hurt him. Another who says he does not believe in religion because of the quarrels between two churches in the town where he lived as a boy. Apparently those two churches are the only ones he ever heard of. So it goes. The want of mind-growth is one of the commonest tragedies.

What is meant by the "Kingdom?" What and where is this much-talked-of Kingdom? Is it present or future, as Christ thought of it? Both. "The kingdom of heaven is within you," that is, in your midst. People are in the kingdom, but also it is in them. "It does not follow, because God is

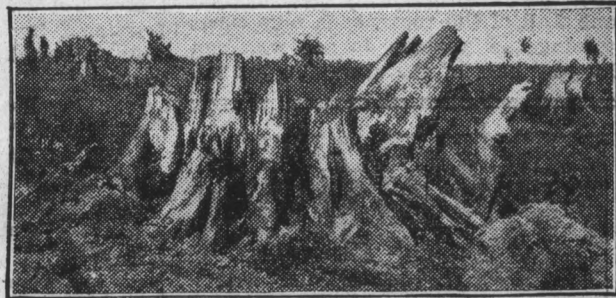
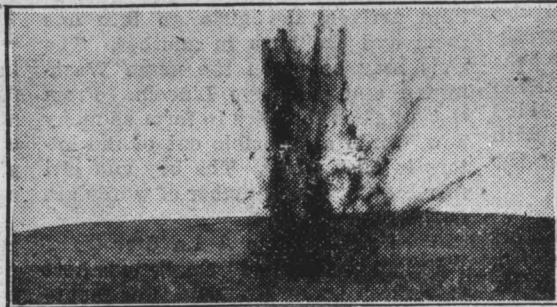
Father that all men are by nature sons," says Rufus M. Jones. "Sonship is not a birth-relationship. It is an attitude of heart, a spirit, a way of life. Nobody is a son until he wants to be one, until he wakes up to his possibilities and chooses to enter his heritage. God is Father; we become sons." So, the kingdom is within us, if it is anywhere in this life. Not everyone is in the kingdom, and the kingdom is not in every one, because not everyone has so decided. He may not have said deliberately, "I do not choose to enter," but that is what it comes to.

But the kingdom is also future. It is so big, so dynamic, so insistent and persistent that the present life cannot contain it, and it spread over into the next life. So we talk about heaven, immortality, eternal life. The kingdom

embraces it all. Nothing can stop one from living and growing and experiencing forever, if he or she is genuinely within the kingdom, and stays there. May one get out of the kingdom, once he is in? That depends on your theology. The perseverance of the saints is a doctrine dear to the hearts of some churches, while others maintain that it is not difficult to lose one's place, or in other words, to lose one's conscious grip on religious experience. All agree, however, that to be a useful member of the kingdom requires consecration, effort, purpose.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 12th

SUBJECT:—The Growing Kingdom of God. Mark 1:14,15; 4:1 to 34. GOLDEN TEXT:—Matthew 6:10.



# AGRITOL

## the New Land-Clearing Explosive succeeds Pyrotol, now exhausted

**M**ILLIONS of acres are still going to waste, waiting only to be cleared of machinery-smashing stumps and boulders to become crop-bearing acres.

And just as the great land-clearing movement was getting under way, the supply of reclaimed war explosives was exhausted. The Department of Agriculture says in a letter: "It is expected that all of the Pyrotol available for land-clearing will have been shipped by the end of next March. So far as is now known, no other Government explosives are available with which to continue such distribution."

### Situation Saved by New Explosive

The farm development work, so well started, was threatened. In most cases land-clearing would be impractical without low priced explosives. Now comes AGRITOL, a dynamite superior to Pyrotol. Made by the same company (E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.) that prepared Pyrotol under Government contract.

Agritol has been in constant use for several months. Here are some of the advantages, already discovered, of Agritol over Pyrotol.

### Better than Pyrotol

Whereas, Pyrotol ran only 150 sticks to the 50 lb.

case, Agritol has about 172 sticks to the 50 lb. case—22 sticks more to the case.

Another economy: The strength per stick of Agritol is greater than the stick strength of Pyrotol. More heaving, breaking power for every pound of Agritol.

Still another: Doesn't waste when cut in half or split for loading. Resists moisture.

Safer and easier to handle. Much less inflammable than Pyrotol.

Efficient not only for stump-blasting, boulder heaving and cracking, but also for such agricultural uses as tree-planting and sub-soiling.

### Your County Agricultural Agent will help you

He's your land-clearing authority. He can tell you whether or not land-clearing is profitable on your farm and, if it is, just how much it will cost and how to go about it. He'll tell you how you can buy Agritol on the community carload plan just as Pyrotol was bought.

This coupon will bring you a valuable booklet describing AGRITOL—the new land-clearing explosive replacing Pyrotol. Mail the coupon today.



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.  
Desk MF2 Explosives Dept., Wilmington, Del.

Gentlemen: Please send me a copy, free, of your booklet describing Agritol for land clearing.

Name.....

R. F. D.....

Place..... State.....



Your County Agricultural Agent will help you make More Money out of your farm



# The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

## Plan a Patriotic Party

*Feature the Menu With Dainties to Suit the Color Scheme*

IN February our true spirit of patriotism bubbles forth. Being the birth month of two of our great patriots, it's just the time to plan a patriotic party. Remembering the original thirteen states, why not make it a star party, using stars as the motif for decorations and refreshments? The invitations, too, may bear a star or two in the corner. The room decorations might be blue shields bearing thirteen red stars, with star-shaped paper shades hiding the electric lights.

### Peanut Toss

This is a good ice-breaker to start off with as soon as the guests arrive. First, a red star measuring about six inches across is placed in the center of the floor. Each player is given ten peanuts. Standing with heels against one wall of the room, each take turns tossing the peanuts to see who can hit any part of the star. To hit the

marry? How many children did he have?" When the last question is answered, the papers are read aloud and surprising careers are divulged.

### Finding Partners

To find partners when refreshment time arrives, the girls go into one room and the boys in another. The girls may be given the name Washington and the boys Lincoln. From these names they are to form as many new words as possible out of the letters in each name. The boy and girl forming the same number of words are partners.

### Refreshments À La Star

Unless the group is small, it is best to serve a buffet luncheon. For favors one could make tiny star sugar cookies and support them upright on a wafer by means of colored sugar frosting. In keeping with the occasion one might serve a menu similar to this:

Patriotic Salad  
Tutti Fruitti Sandwiches  
Tart Cheese Sandwiches  
Star Cookies   Olives   Pickles  
Coffee

**Patriotic Salad**  
2 tbs. gelatine   1 tsp. salt  
½ cup cold water   ¼ cup sugar  
½ cup weak vinegar   1 cup minced celery  
3 tbs. lemon juice   1 cup minced cabbage  
2 cups boiling water   2 minced pimientos

Soak gelatine in cold water, add to rest of liquids that have been mixed with the seasonings. Add vegetables and pour into a deep star mold. Garnish with stars cut from cabbage leaves, beets, or peppers.

**Tutti Fruitti Sandwiches**  
1 cup chopped figs   ½ cup chopped nuts  
1 cup chopped cherries   ¼ cup orange juice  
1 cup chopped dates

Mix thoroughly and spread on whole wheat bread.

**Tart Cheese Sandwiches**  
2 cups cream cheese   Dash of mustard  
2 tbs. horseradish   2 tbs. pimientos

Mix thoroughly and spread on white bread.

For the sugar cookies use any good

recipe, cut in shape of stars, and put two together with boiled frosting or fruit filling.

### ME AND MY ENGINE COOPERATE

FOR a number of years we had a hired girl to help me with the work in the house. But good hired girls for farm work seemed to vanish when automobiles and airplanes became common. In order to solve my help problem, I hired a gasoline engine, or rather bought it.

We installed it in the basement, together with a pressure tank and power pump. Now we have both hot and cold running water in the kitchen, bathroom, and basement. With the help of the engine, I do my own washing and churning, and the engine also furnishes power to separate the milk. Now when things go wrong there is no hired girl to walk out the front door and leave me in the midst of a pile of extra work. Rather with a bit of oiling and repairing, the engine keeps right at it, and I manage my work better than with the help of a girl.—Mrs. W. F.

### MARK POISON BOTTLES

TO make the poison bottles feel different to the touch in handling than any other bottle, I paste a strip of sand paper around them. I consider this a wise precaution.—Mrs. C. H. F.

### DOUBLES SPACE IN CLOSET

OUR only closet down stairs was rather small and it was difficult to find a place for all of the things we wanted to put in it. After studying it carefully, the first thing we did was to place a rod (we used a piece of old lightning rod) lengthwise of

the closet and far enough out from the wall to allow it to support hangers. This held all of the wardrobe that was being used and the hooks at the back were reserved for things not in use. The shelf above was used for storing.

To the inside of the door we attached a hat shelf. This was made of a smooth board four inches shorter than the width of the door and twelve inches wide, supported by two brackets. We bound the board on the one side and two ends with a narrow cleat and stained and varnished it to match the door.

Below this on the lower part of the door, we made a shoe rack by placing two towel racks three inches apart, the lower one being placed out two inches farther than the other one. Since remodeling, my closet holds



An attractive dress for spring wear. This model is in an American print, based on a design of the Hopi Indian tribe. A white background is decorated with black, red, and yellow. The parasol matches the dress.

twice as much as it did before and it is much easier to keep in order.—Mrs. C. E. Y.

### CUSTARD PIE

IT took me a long time to discover that the secret of success with custard pies was in the baking. A very hot oven causes wheying in the center and toughness around the edges. A slow oven having a temperature about 300 degrees F. bakes the best custard pies, and when the tip of a spoon inserted in the center comes out without anything adhering to it, the custard pie is ready to take out of the oven. It is then a golden brown and free from large cracks. To prevent soggy crust, set the pie in a colander to cool. If this isn't convenient, place pie on four empty spoons. This will let the air circulate under the pie tin. The result will be a crisp, flaky pie crust, which is at all times very desirable.—Mrs. C. H. F.

Youth is a blunder; Manhood a struggle; Old age a regret.—Beaconsfield.



One of the prettiest and latest models in dresses for spring wear, in printed crepe that is expected to be popular from spring days until the close of summer.

star counts one point, but if the peanut does not roll off the star it counts five points. The guest receiving the most points is awarded with a prize.

### Patriotic Masquerade

If the hostess prefers, she may ask that her guests dress to represent some certain patriot or leave that choice to her guests. In this case no ice-breaking game is needed for the first part of the evening can be devoted to scoring the costumes and awarding prizes for them.

### Biography

Another stunt that will create much merriment is to have the guests write the biography of their favorite patriot. First, each one is given a pencil and paper. They are asked to write the name of their favorite patriot. The paper is then folded over and passed to the right. The next question to be answered is "When was he born?" Each person answers for his own hero. Then the papers are passed, another question answered, and so on. The questions run something like this: "Who was his father? Where was his home? What was his main interest in life? Whom did he

## Start Your Own Geraniums

NO plant is better suited for mass plantings in the home grounds than the geranium. Most of us seem to think the only way to get them is by purchasing the plants, unless we happen to have a greenhouse, then we can start them from cuttings and grow them to blooming size in small pots. Geraniums are not very effective unless we have a lot of them. How to get them at small cost has long been a problem.

Last year, along in February, we purchased a packet of Lady Washington geranium seed, at a cost of a quarter. Then we looked over the seed catalogues and found another kind listed under the name of Geranium Zonale. We took a chance on that at a cost of ten cents. Another shelf back of the kitchen range for still another packet. Three packets of geranium seed and they were planted in window boxes, set on a shelf back of the kitchen range for a few days, and then placed in a south window. Every seed seemed to make a sturdy plant inside of three weeks. These were transplanted to other boxes and kept growing until the time to plant them outside had arrived.

The Zonale varieties bore a lot of

single flowers ranging in color from pure white to deep red. They were always a mass of bloom from the middle of June until killed by frost. Plants were pinched back to keep them sturdy. The Lady Washington varieties are what florists offer under the name of Pelargoniums. They do not bloom as early as the Zonale varieties, but the blooms are of many beautiful shapes and colors. From the packet of mixed seeds, we got a few double plants and these were taken up and removed to the cellar. Cuttings will be rooted from the best of these, also from some of the Pelargoniums, for planting this spring.

The growing of geraniums, as well as many other plants usually purchased from the florist, from seed is a very interesting process. All you need to do is start the seed early. This means in February or March. I have grown large double dahlias and had them bloom in August, from seed sown in the former month. Carnations rivaling in beauty those from the florist may also be grown. Look over a good catalogue and purchase a few packets of the rarer flowers and you will have a new book of interest opened during the coming summer.—C. H. Chesley.



## WHAT WOMEN WILL WEAR IN THE SPRING

WHAT styles has Paris sent over for spring wear? And of this group, what lines will be adopted by the smart women of New York? How are the new designs made? What materials?

All questions regarding the vogue



for spring are answered by the most attractive selection shown in our Spring Fashion Magazine just off the press. Send 13 cents now for your copy to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

## EXTENSION STAFF GETS NEW SPECIALIST

MILDRED GARDNER of East Aurora, New York has succeeded Miss Edna Gleason as clothing specialist with the home economics extension department of the college. Miss Gleason was forced to give up her work in December having been called home on account of illness.

Miss Gardner is a graduate of Columbia University with a degree of B. S. in Household Arts Education. She has had considerable experience in both resident and extension teaching. For the past four years she has been clothing specialist in extension at Cornell University.

## ANNUAL REPORT INDICATES PROGRESS IN HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION

WORK done through the home economics extension service of Michigan State College reported for 1927 shows that forty-two counties in the southern peninsula and nine in the northern peninsula are taking advantage of some of the courses of-

fered through this service. Five more counties are to be added for short time projects early this year. Six of the counties, Marquette, Kent, Ottawa, Oceana, Oakland, and Wayne employ a full time agent in charge of the work.

There has perhaps never been a better response from the women of Michigan toward the study of bettering home conditions and furthering the work in their own communities. This has been demonstrated by the fact that definite steps had to be taken to limit the number of women enrolling and to keep the class to a size where efficient instruction may be given. Many more in several counties are wishing to enroll than may be taken care of with the present number of specialists on the home economics extension staff.

## NEWAYGO IN THE LEAD

NEWAYGO County is actively engaged in the study of nutrition this year as is shown by the fact that it ranks first among the thirteen counties in school nutrition and second among the same counties in the home nutrition series of lessons given by Martha Mae Hunter, nutrition specialist of Michigan State College.

In the school nutrition series there are 854 children enrolled in forty-eight schools and the enrollment of women in home nutrition numbers 427.

The home and school nutrition series were formerly carried separately with no one to supervise. The results were that no reports could be obtained. For the past three years school nutrition work has been carried as a part of the home nutrition series, correlating the work of the home and the school. The teacher is better able to work through the children and to reach the families in a way that the nutrition leaders are unable to. As one mother said, whose child was enrolled in the school work, "The teacher can get the child to do things which the mother cannot."

Lessons cover correct food and health habits. It is the aim of the course to stress one health rule each month, teaching positive health until such an interest is aroused in the child's health and well being that the performance of these rules gradually becomes a part of the every day routine with each school child.

"Johnnie," said his father, "who's the laziest boy in school?"

"I dunno."

"Why surely you do. Who is it that when the rest are studying, sits and gazes idly about the room?"

"The teacher."

## Spring Designs for Pillows



ORGANDIE pillows are altogether new and they lend a touch of dainty color to any room. Design No. 5322 comes stamped on yellow organdie with flowers which are made to stand out from the pillow as if real, in soft shades of blue. The petals of the flower are of double thickness, the upper side of a pale blue, and the under side of a deeper blue. We suggest a double ruffle of ivory lace edging one-half inch wide to finish this pillow. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme is furnished with each pillow. Price postpaid to any address, 65 cents.

Pillow 5323 is stamped on lavender organdie with the large flower in shades of light and dark yellow and orange. The petals are finished with a picot edge so that they stand out from the pillow. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme and how to completely finish the pillow is furnished. The price of this pillow is \$1.30 postpaid to any address.

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

## Over-eating is Not a Substitute for Under-sleeping!

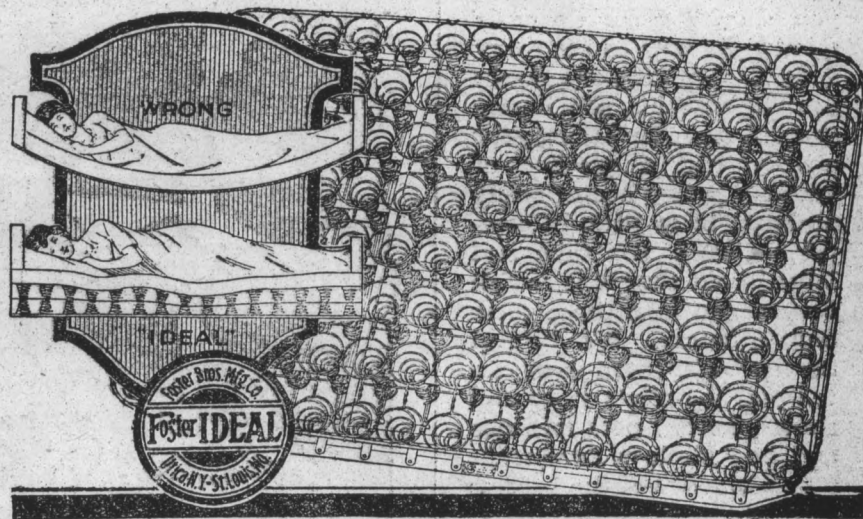
YOUR stomach cannot be right if your nerves are wrong. Get all the sleep you can, and to insure it be sure that you get a FOSTER IDEAL SPRING.

There's real rest—real spine support in the IDEAL's 120 super-tempered spirals and loose chain top, because there is perfect body fit. See that the bed-spring you purchase is made this way. Count the springs. Look for the chain link top construction and make sure that you see the genuine FOSTER IDEAL TRADE-MARK on the side rail.

FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO.

UTICA, N. Y.

Western Factory, St. Louis, Mo.



## Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Spring Togs for Mother and the Kiddies—Every One Easy to Make



No. 897—Youthful Appearance. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting and 6 yards of binding.

No. 968—Achieves Detail Smartness. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard of 40-inch contrasting and 3/4 yard of 36-inch material for separate camisole.

No. 938—It's Smart. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 3098—For Wee Lads. Designed in sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/4 yards of 32-inch material for trousers with 3/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 948—Important School Frock. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 18-inch contrasting.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Send an extra 13c with your order and a copy of our Spring and Summer Fashion Catalog will be sent to you. Address your orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.





## Wash days

Blue Mondays or other blue wash days are almost a thing of the past in the modern farm home. If you are still doing your washing with the old fashioned hand methods and slaving over a washboard and a hand wringer, you should make up your mind right now to get away from it. The cost of a power washing machine, of a handy gasoline stove for boiling your clothes, and a gasoline or kerosene water heater really amounts to so little in comparison with the time and labor saved that it is foolish economy to be without these conveniences. We "Farm Service" Hardware Men can tell you the whole story and show you the new methods and new kinds of equipment that make one of the hardest jobs of the old farm days an easy one today.

"Tag" stores are also the right place to buy such little things as clothes lines, pails, boilers, irons, ironing boards and other housekeeping necessities. You will be sure of a fair price, of goods that will give you real satisfaction and long use when you buy them from us. Look for the "tag" in the window.



### SLATE BLACKBOARD GIVES HOME NEWS

A SLATE blackboard screwed to the wall by my kitchen door does daily—yes, hourly—service. It is used for menus, messages for the absent, time of food baking, lists for shopping, home work, games and hints as: "Spotless hands for boys; or cry in vain for huckleberry pie."

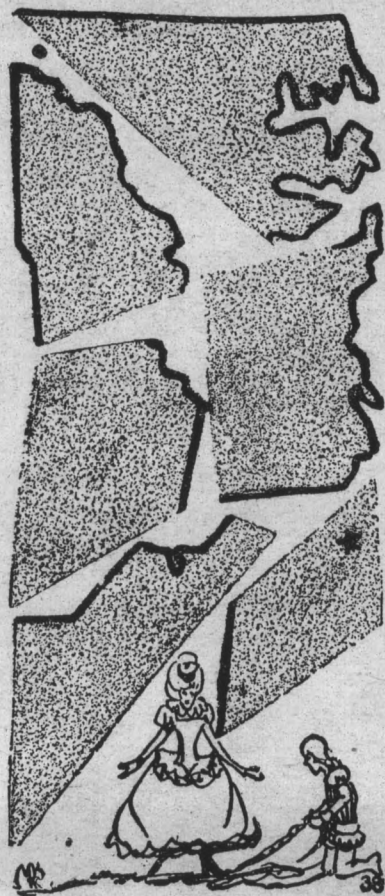
Or: "Whoever first comes in at six, Please look at the beans and the table fix."

Good news is often written there to keep the family in the habit of watching it.—M. A. S.

### For Our Little Folks

#### STATE SECRETS

This state's called "North" and yet it's South,  
Of Mason-Dixon's famous line;  
Like Raleigh (that's its capitol),  
Folks' manners here are extra fine.



The pieces of this puzzle when correctly put together, make a map of the state which this verse describes. The start indicates the capitol. When you have solved the secret of which state this is, write me all you can about the state and its capitol.—Aunt Martha.

The answer to last week's secret was Florida and its capitol is Tallahassee.

#### A JOLLY RECESS GAME

DID you ever play "burney, burney?" It's just heaps of fun and it's a game you can play when only two or three of your little playmates come over to your house for an hour or so. You can also play it at school at recess time for the more players, the livelier the game. First all the players are seated in a circle on the floor or ground. Have one ball for every six players.

The balls are supposed to be hot and if they touch a player anywhere except on the hands, he is supposed to be burned and must leave the circle. The players roll the balls back and forth, trying to hit other players, who, in turn, attempt to grasp the balls in their hands and roll them toward other players. The balls must be kept inside the circle of players. When half of the players have been barred out, the circle is formed again and a new game is started.—Aunt Martha.

## A Thousand Miles From Nowhere

For Every Complication and Obstacle Gray Described  
We've Met Two or Three

Francis Flood

OUT of all the pessimistic advice and warnings which Jim and I received when we first began to plan our motorcycle trip across equatorial Africa the one hopeful voice crying in the desert wilderness was the fact that an Englishman named Frank Gray had made a similar trip a year or so before by automobile.

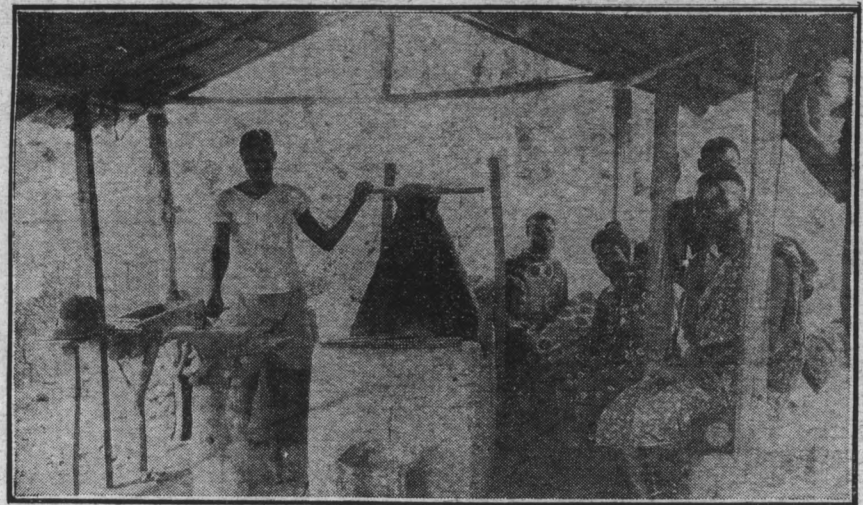
"But," our advisors warned—and they were legion—"Gray used an automobile, not a motorcycle and side car. Don't forget that. Then, too, he spent months in preparation and had as carefully organized an expedition as could be arranged. He was a Member of Parliament, a man of wealth, and had an automobile manufacturer back of him. Furthermore, he had made a previous trip out here from England, looked things over and then went back to England to complete preparations. And don't forget this—he didn't make his attempt at this time of the year, for it's absolutely impossible now during the rainy season, and will be for some months to come."

"And here's the main difference between you and Gray," they always concluded, "he used an automobile—two

first thousand miles, and did it at a much more unfavorable season than when Mr. Gray traveled. In fact, so far, an automobile could not possibly have traveled over some two or three hundred miles of the route we have taken at the time this is written. We didn't know when we read his book whether Mr. Gray exaggerated actual conditions or not and so we had to accept them as fact, but so far at least, for every complication and obstacle that he described in his book, we've met two or three—and we're still going strong!

As opposed to the attitude of one of the few Americans in Lagos, Mr. Bremmer of the Bull West Africa Line, who begged us almost with tears in his eyes not to sacrifice our year's trip around the world, and perhaps our lives as well, by attempting to cross the African Sudan on motorcycles, an English colonial was more optimistic. "There's nothing to be gained by making the trip. It's not difficult nor hazardous and you've really done nothing when it's over. There's no desert. You're simply wasting a lot of time."

Incidentally, neither of these two



The Village Blacksmith in Lagos, West Africa, Is Really Black

of them in fact—and you are talking motorcycle and side car, which is impossible."

I found a copy of the book which this Frank Gray wrote after making his famous trip from Lagos to the Red Sea, right across the continent of Africa and the southern edge of the Sahara, and I noted these remarks of his: "The journey (Lagos to Red Sea) has never previously been attempted on any form of mechanical transport, and it is doubtful if it has ever been accomplished by any living person, white or black, afoot or on camels—in other words it was a positively pioneer trip." . . . "The country to be traversed was almost devoid of roads even in the accepted 'overseas' interpretation, a large proportion of the route was absolute desert, water was scarce throughout and, for one stage gasoline, oil, water, food, kit, and spares for 1,600 miles had to be housed on the cars or (as finally decided) hauled by the trailer attached to the cars." . . . "With the aid of fifty natives we got up the bank from the raft, and one car is safe. The other is down the river on a raft, and as it is now quite dark we mount a guard over it till dawn. A whole day covering two miles." . . . "Of the 100 miles covered on this day's fight at a speed of only seven miles per hour, at least eighty have been done on second gear, ten on top, and ten on bottom."

WE haven't completed the trip yet—and maybe we never shall—but we've fought our way through the

men had ever been very far along the route and knew no more about it than the many others who gave us freely of their advice. And both were wrong. But these two are representative of the reliability of what little information we could get. We decided to go and see for ourselves.

ONE complication that caused two weeks of delay was the necessity of getting permission from the French to cross their territory, French Sudan, which lies between Nigeria and British-Egyptian Sudan. We hunted up the buzzing little French consul in Lagos, presented our passports, and explained our wants.

"But eet is most unusual," he objected, with a fanfare of waving hands and pointing of chins. "Eet is necessary to write the governors of both colonies, the one in which Zinder is located and the one in which is found Fort Lamy. It will be for them to say." (He didn't know us.)

"Let's wire," I suggested.

"But, no. Eet is the importance. A telegraph will not do. It must be a letter."

"How long will that take?"

"About two or three months," he replied as calmly as a Frenchman can act.

"You'll have to wire then. We can't wait that long. Why won't a wire do?"

"Oh, but no. Eet has nevaire been done so before; therefore it can not be." That is good colonial policy but it didn't suit us.

(Continued on page 199)



## CHICK REARING IN 1928

Continued from page 178)  
until the pullets go to the laying house. After three weeks some grain can be given.

Yellow cracked corn, cracked wheat, and steel cut hulled oats make a good scratch grain while the chicks are small. As soon as the chicks can eat whole wheat, switch to the regular scratch grain ration consisting of equal parts whole wheat and cracked corn.

It is preferable not to have production begin before the middle of October. After six weeks if the pullets are early hatched, the dried milk can be cut to five parts. If they continue to mature too rapidly the meat scrap can be left out of the mash. If the chicks are hatched in late June and you wish to mature them as rapidly as possible, increase the meat scrap to ten parts.

Alfalfa is the best green feed for chicks. Swiss Chard, Chinese cabbage, and lettuce are good green feed for chicks. A June grass pasture may become very tough and not contain much succulent green feed relished by the chicks. Chicks should always receive plenty of water.

It pays to market the cockerels as early as possible and have the room for the pullets. It is seldom possible to obtain much money for Leghorn cockerels and it often pays to sell them early and prevent further loss. A ten by ten foot colony house should furnish roosting space for not more than one hundred and fifty pullets.

A properly hatched chick free from white diarrhea is a sturdy living organism and responds readily to good care. While there are many successful methods of raising chicks, the above method has given good satisfaction. If a poultryman has enjoyed good success with the methods he has been using, a change in feed is not advised.—R.

## CORRECTION

IN our January 14th issue, an article entitled "Feed Cod Liver Oil in Winter" stated that one should be able to purchase good cod liver oil for not more than two dollars a gallon. Further investigation shows that a cod liver oil potent in vitamins A and D, the factors which made cod liver oil so effective, can not be bought for less than three dollars a gallon. Therefore, the article should have read "three dollars per gallon" instead of two dollars.

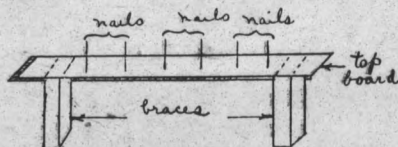
## FERGUSON LEAVES

C. E. FERGUSON, who has been connected with the Poultry Department of the Michigan State College for some time, and has been manager of the International Egg Laying contests since they started, left for Bogota, Colombia, South America, February 3rd to teach the Colombians the latest rural economics. C. E. Cormany, of the soils department

left with Mr. Ferguson to do soils work in Colombia. They are the only Americans selected by the Colombian government for agricultural work.

## VEGETABLE SELF-FEEDER

HERE are directions for making a vegetable self-feeder for chickens which I thought you would like to print. I took a board four or five feet long and drove long nails clear through so the points stuck up on the right side. I braced this on each end



by nailing a strip to form a sort of table. I then cut carrots, turnips, or beets in half and impaled them, cut side up on the nails. The hens certainly like this arrangement for several reasons: (1) They have a firm solid base they can pick at the roots on; (2) It gives them plenty of exercise, and at the same time the necessary green feed. Potatoes and cabbage can be used in the same way, in fact, any vegetable one has. The hens always clean up every bit.—Mrs. Clyde Swanson.

## MASH HEAVY WITH CORN

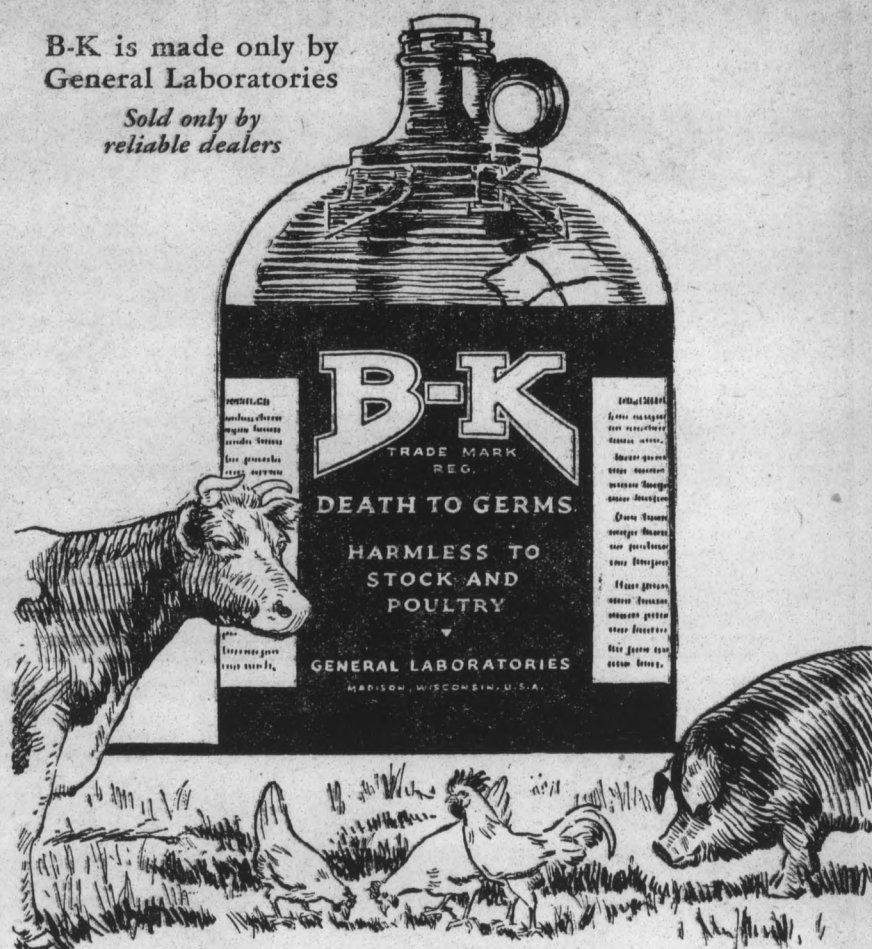
AT the Illinois Station poultry farm they are using a ration heavy with corn. This ration is probably based on the fact that Illinois is a great corn growing state. In a state like Michigan where we raise good oats corn is also useful as part of the laying mash. However some farmers with an abundance of corn might find this Illinois ration useful, especially if they are keeping a breed like Leghorns where there is less danger of making the flock too fat.

The mash consists of 195 pounds ground yellow corn, 100 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds wheat middlings, 100 pounds meat scrap, and 5 pounds of salt. The scratch grain mixture consists of 70 parts corn to 30 parts wheat. There are some Leghorn flocks that might use a ration of this kind during the spring and summer to good advantage in any state. I think there is a tendency for many Leghorns flocks to lay so heavily during the spring that many of the birds cannot keep up their weight and cease production early in the summer when eggs begin to increase in price.

Under present conditions, with the exception of November and December, summer eggs are worth about as much as winter eggs and it is desirable to keep a flock producing as long as possible. This is not possible unless the poultry stand the strain of heavy winter and spring production without becoming greatly reduced in bodily weight. Possibly a ration containing a liberal amount of ground yellow corn will help keep some flocks in condition to produce a profitable number of eggs over a longer period of time.—R. G. Kirby.

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## Conquers Calf Scours

"I broke up the most persistent case of scours in a calf, that I ever saw. I had tried everything that I knew and failed until I got your B-K, and it did the work quickly. That was some months ago and the calf is now almost the equal in size and condition of calves the same age that never scoured." W. B. Sanderson, Loomis, Wis.

**For cows that retain afterbirth**  
"I also found it the greatest thing out for cows that do not clean readily after calving. This is a job I always had to do by hand but now I use B-K." Peter Shallow, Prop., Pleasant View Stock Farm, Oconto, Wis.

**Controls abortion**  
"B-K sure does the work, as the arrival of strong, healthy calves is proving; the first that have lived in over a year. There were also cows that were sterile, that we have now got with calf. Nine more are almost due to calve and all are looking fine. All the credit due B-K." J. Mann, Canyon City, Colo.

**Saved chickens from white diarrhea**  
"I could not raise chickens without B-K. I bought fifty white Wyandotte baby chicks. They soon came down with white diarrhea. I was getting discouraged, when one of my neighbors said to me, 'Why don't you try B-K?' It is good for calf scours and should be good for white diarrhea." So I began putting B-K in the drinking water. They began to get well at once, and I did not lose any more. I think B-K just kills that white diarrhea germ that many chicks have." Mrs. R. F. Hewett, Mineral Point, Wis.

**Thanks B-K for escape from cholera**  
"It is profits I am after. I sold \$1,100 worth of hogs, and the cholera was on all sides of me. I used B-K and was the only one in the neighborhood to escape." S. R. Keesler, Corning, Ia.

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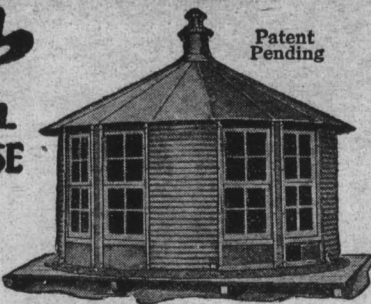
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## February Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby

IN some sections the turkey business is being greatly stimulated by artificial hatching of the poults. Then they are placed on clean soil and are often raised successfully without losses from blackhead. By that method the poult never comes in contact with a chicken or turkey hen which might add the germs of blackhead to the soil. In a recent visit with C. M. Ferguson at State College, he said this method of turkey hatching had proven successful at the experiment station.

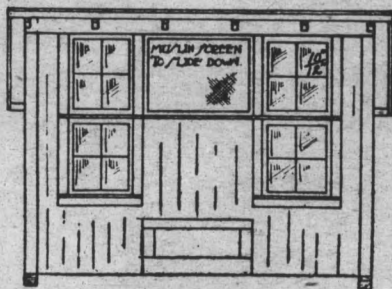
An egg customer who bought eggs from a farmer using cod liver oil, recently reported that three eggs in a certain dozen seemed to taste of cod liver oil. All of the other eggs were fine in flavor and it brought up the question of the influence of cod liver oil on the flavor of eggs.

I took up the proposition with several poultrymen to obtain general information along that line. One reported that he had never eaten eggs

keep the feed as clean as possible and yet serve it in plain view so that all the chicks will see and eat the starting mash and not fill up on sand and brooder floor litter in their efforts to satisfy their appetites.

Commercial paper plates are used by some poultrymen. The plates are placed at intervals around the brooder canopy and filled with starting mash. Of course, the chicks walk in the feed but they do see the feed and eat readily. As the plates become dirty they can be burned and clean ones substituted. Other poultrymen use magazines for scattering the starting mash. A page is turned for each feeding so the chicks always receive their starting mash on a fresh, clean surface. After a few feedings the magazines become thickly encrusted with dirt and can be burned and fresh ones placed around each brooder canopy.

After the first few days the chicks learn the right source of a feed supply and the sanitary metal hoppers can be substituted for magazines or paper plates. These should be long and contain enough feeding space to prevent excessive crowding. As the chicks grow in size there is more dirt to go into the feed and the starting mash should be protected from dropping as much as possible. If there is no time to build proper hoppers, it is always economical to buy the commercial metal feeders which do not waste much of the expensive starting mash and do help to keep the feed free from dirt.



SOUTH ELEVATION

The south or front elevation of the portable colony brooder house, designed by the poultry and agricultural engineering departments of the Michigan State College. Complete plans and bill of materials of this house may be obtained by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Desk P, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

### BABY TURKEYS

PERHAPS in the future the shipment of baby turkeys by mail as baby chicks are now sent will become a fact. The Layher Bros., of Jackson County, hatched over 2,000 turkeys in incubators last year and believe that the shipment of little turkeys is practical, despite the fact that they are more delicate than baby chicks.

The Layher Brothers get excellent results in egg fertility by using one tom to about nine hens, the results showing nearly ninety per cent hatchable eggs.

The first ten weeks of the turkeys' lives are spent in steam heated brooders. Great precaution is used to prevent the spread of disease. After each brood the brooder is thoroughly disinfected and cleansed. The gross sales from turkeys on the Layher farm often runs up to \$10,000 annually.

### OHIO BUYS MICHIGAN BIRDS

ONE hundred Michigan R. O. P. White Leghorn cockerels were purchased by an Ohio hatchery recently. The record of performance birds came from the farm of W. C. Eckard, and were from hens which trapped from 201 to 288 eggs in their pullet year. The cockerels were hatched from eggs that weighed at least twenty-five ounces to the dozen.

### TURKEY'S WATTLE SWOLLEN

During a cold spell about two weeks ago, my young turkey gobbler acted queer, and one of his wattles and the little snout which hangs over his bill was drawn out and seemed to be frozen stiff. We put on vaseline and vapo rub on those parts, but that snout is still partly drawn out and that and the one wattle seems to be hard as can be, but no pus inside. He eats heartily when we hold the mush and bread and milk where he can reach it for that proboscis hinders him in picking up his food. What can I do for him? If he lives, will he amount to anything as a breeder.—Subscriber.

When the wattle of a bird becomes hard and swollen it is apt to contain a thick leathery matter. The wattle



must be lanced and the matter either squeezed out or picked out with a small knife blade. Then inject commercial disinfectant or roup cure. Sometimes it is best to lance the wattle near the top rather than at the tip as this makes it easier for the blood to stop flowing.

After the wattle heals, it may shrivel and never return to normal but it seems to cause the bird no trouble and does not appear to injure its value as a breeder. When such swellings are first discovered they may be filled with a colorless fluid which will readily drain from a very small incision. But even then the wound is apt to form a tough leathery scab on the inside and this must be removed before complete healing results.

Swollen wattles are the most apt to occur after severe cold weather and seem to cause the bird considerable pain. This handicaps the bird in eating and may tend to reduce its weight and vitality and in that way reduce its value as a breeder. If the swelling is not lanced and drained it may cause the under side of the head an part of the neck to swell. Soon the bird is in a condition somewhat like a roup case and may die.

#### HEN WITH TUMOR

One of my yearling hens developed leg weakness. I killed her, and on examining her organs, found a growth larger than a good-sized egg. The liver had greyish spots throughout it, which would indicate tuberculosis. However, the bird was fat. Would this growth have anything to do with the condition of the liver? This is the first sick bird I have had in the flock. Do you think there is danger of contagion? If so, what course of action would you recommend?—O. S.

Hens are subject to growths or tumors of various types. Sometimes a ruptured oviduct will result in egg making materials gathering in a large lump in the abdomen and appearing like a growth or tumor. Tumors in birds are not found as frequently as in other animals and when they do occur, it can only be charged to a part of the normal loss which may occur in any poultry flock regardless of the feed and management.

The greyish spots on the liver might indicate tuberculosis although a laboratory examination is considered necessary to accurately determine that disease. If the remainder of the flock appear in fine healthy condition, there may be no further losses.

#### YOUNG RABBITS DYING

I raise rabbits and never had any trouble with them dying until lately, but when they get 6 to 8-weeks old they start dying. We feed alfalfa hay and oats for green feed, cabbage and carrots. The alfalfa has some rye in it and we were wondering if that would cause the trouble.—G. W.

I have never received reports of rabbits receiving injury from eating alfalfa containing a little rye and none of my rabbit books mention any experiences of that kind. Rye or rye straw is not usually included in a rabbit ration but the feeds you are using such as hay, oats, and carrots are good, safe feeds. If you suspect the rye straw of causing trouble it might pay to sort it out of the alfalfa as much as possible when placing the hay in the hutch. Of course, mouldy straw or hay is dangerous feed.

Young stock six to eight weeks old may be injured by overfeeding and die of indigestion. Feeding bread and milk to young rabbits is a great help in promoting vigor and rapid growth. Too much cabbage would not be good for rabbits under three months of age.

#### FEEDING TURKEY BREEDING STOCK

What would be a good ration for turkey hens that I am keeping for breeding purposes?—H. K. N.

Turkey hens that are kept for breeding purposes should not be fed heavily

on corn or they may become too fat during the winter and not produce a large per cent of fertile eggs in the spring. A mixture of three parts oats and one part corn makes a good grain ration for turkey breeding stock. Equal parts of oats, wheat, and corn are used with good results. The grain ration should be supplemented with alfalfa, clover, cabbage, or vegetables to furnish bulk and succulence in the ration.

Skim milk, sour milk or meat scrap in the winter ration is good for the breeding stock and substitutes for the insect food which turkeys gather on their summer range. Sometimes turkey owners give their stock a balanced laying mash just before the breeding season and this tends to stimulate egg production and aids in keeping the digestive system in good condition. A hopper of bran can be placed where the turkeys can eat it if they wish. Turkeys which have not been eating mash may prefer their scratch grain and grain should be continued as the most important item in the ration.

### RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

#### SKIN IN POOR CONDITION

My boy seventeen years old is bothered with blackheads and pimples. They are over his face, in the hair, and there are pimples on his chest. What can we do to get his skin cleared up?—Mother.

He can get them cured by making the skin of the whole body healthful. He must avoid fats and sweets, and eat enough vegetables and other coarse foods to make the bowels move every day. He will be greatly benefited by taking a cold or cool sponge bath or shower bath every morning, followed by a brisk rubbing with a dry towel. Be sure that he washes his face thoroughly with a good soap, such as Castile, and warm water once a day. This is very necessary to clean an oily skin and it must be thorough.

#### WHOOPING COUGH

Would like to know what is good for whooping cough and how long after a child is exposed before they have it and how long they have it. My children have coughed for three weeks and have choking spells at night.—Mrs. S. L. K.

After exposure to whooping cough there is a period of fourteen days before development and it may be three or four weeks before the "whoop" appears. A case that runs only six weeks is doing well. Many run two or three months. Please bear in mind that whooping cough is a serious disease, causing more deaths than scarlet fever. It needs the best of medical care. I know of no "home remedy" that is universally effective.

#### NERVOUSNESS

I seem to be in a condition I call nervousness. At times feel so weak and all in, so to speak, easily worried, sensitive, given to crying easy, blue and gloomy at times and discouraged. Have nervous headaches which makes a sick feeling all over. Sleep good for an hour or two, then nap and doze and dream the rest of the night. Am 49 years old, weigh 165 pounds. Do my own housework for four in family, youngest 16 years. Are these customary symptoms at this age of life?—A Reader.

Such symptoms are not uncommon at your age, but certainly are not customary or normal. Unless you are 69 inches tall you are overweight. Very likely your diet should include less of the fattening foods and more green vegetables and other "roughage." Women of your age should cultivate a deep philosophy of life that looks to the bottom of things and refuses to be disturbed by trifles. It is possible and it pays.

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Zeeland, Mich.

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R. 4.

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VITALITY LEGHORN FARM

R. 1 M

Zeeland, Michigan

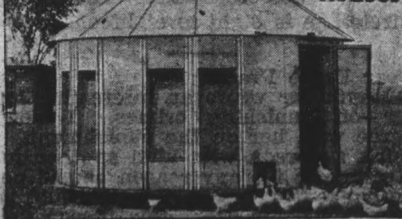
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# OUR PAGE

## The Parents' Parley

*Some Interesting Viewpoints From Grown-ups*

I MUST write once in a while to let you all know I love your page. I always read your page first and always every word of it. I'm thirty-two years old and I can learn quite a bit from your page so you see we are never too old to learn.

I think the Christmas box idea was fine. We are always happiest when we can do something for someone, aren't we? I'm glad so many of you believe in a good education. Some-



Niola Hildner Apparently Prefers Small Pets

times we must make some big sacrifices in order to get an education but I don't think anyone is ever sorry in later years. I'm always glad when someone says something against smoking and drinking. There is absolutely no reason for anyone to use tobacco in any way. Everyone in this day and age knows or ought to know that the poison taken into the body in no matter how small amounts is sure to shorten our lives if kept up very long. I wouldn't smoke a cigarette if I were the only person on earth who didn't smoke. I don't belong to a church either but I think too much of my good health.

Once again I must say you young folks are doing wonderfully and also Uncle Frank. I have five children and I want everyone of them to be M. C.'s some day. I am the busy farm mother who wrote last year and I'm glad for the opportunity to write now.

I wish Uncle Frank and all the M. C.'s a long, happy, and healthy life.—Mrs. John Birmels.

Responding again to your invitation to join the parley, I express my gratification in the development and improvement being made manifest in the letters and discussions of the young people. What a splendidly able and energetic class of farmers Michigan will have as a governing factor in a few years! These embryo orators, politicians, debaters, and journalists are surely waking to not only their possibilities, but also to the necessity of taking hold of life's serious problems and advancing with determination the need of righteousness and justice. The literary and poetic aspirants also show a marked improvement.

Those who "took sides" in the clash between White Amaranth and me two years ago will be glad to know that we have exchanged letters and are sailing on peaceful waters, so they might as well bury the hatchet and sheath the scalping knife too—"mixed metaphor" Sh-h. Don't mention it. From the character and style of her composition, I had an idea that she would be

stiff featured and wear a strained expression and glasses. Imagine! And judging from her picture, you would never suspect but that she was endowed with a real lively sense of humor which has never yet appeared in her articles but which she may be reserving for some future surprise. How about it, White Amaranth?

There have been so many other very fine exhibitions of real merit that it would take too much time and space to comment on each one separately. Some have written here inquiring about Verda. Although she never acquired nor aspired to gain the Golden Circle membership she worked hard in school, graduated from High last June, and is now employed in the Telephone Exchange in Lansing. She won one of the first prizes in these contests, has won seven in all, and still has a year and a half before reaching the age limit. You may hear from her again.

I wish I had the command of as many different languages as the number of dialects which "Cooney" has a smattering of. In his short article in the January 14 paper, besides the regular "ignorant American" there are specimens of no less than four

different dialects. Hash. No wonder Uncle Frank couldn't read it.

I wonder what you young people think of the hunting and fishing restrictions, the posting of farms against hunters, the destruction of farmer's crops and fowls by state protected animals and birds, and kindred subjects? I think the state should keep its live stock away from the farms or pay for damage done to crops, or else give farmers permission to shoot such trespassers.

With best regards for the future of this page.—Mrs. E. B. Cole.

One of my pet ambitions has been realized this last year. My oldest daughter is now a Merry Circler and I'm just about as proud of it as she is.

The good old page has had its usual improvement. I enjoyed the pictures of the Home-Comers immensely and I'm sure others did too, and I think the stories for the wee folks are much better this year than last too. My little ones seemed to enjoy them more.

I could speak of several letters that I liked better or worse but will leave that for the regular members. Usually their comments leave little more to be said.

Now I will close with the hope that the page improves in the future as it has in the past, and wishing you all good luck in the coming year.—Laura Blackmer.

## OUR LETTER BOX

Hello Everybody:

I don't suppose you remember me any more. It's about three years since I've written. However that does not signify I'm not interested in the M. C., for I am.

I have been interested in the discussions concerning tobacco and drink. As to smoking that isn't so bad, but those awful drinkers! By this I do not mean to say that I approve of smoking. It is a hindrance to the body and some boys smoke just to act big. It isn't so bad if a boy takes a smoke once in a while, but the fact that some girls and women smoke, too, is awful! In that way you certainly would think that women aren't as refined these days as they have been in the past.

Now as to drinkers. I think alcohol is alright if used for medical purposes only, but that awful drinking habit! In the first place drinkers sin against the Lord and themselves by getting drunk; secondly, they violate the national law; thirdly, some men with families spend money for booze they need so badly for other purposes; fourth, they are hindering their health; and last, but not least, they carry that awful odor with them wherever they go. Many a drinker would buy moonshine with his money before he'd give it to the church. I read a little poem about a quarter once. It said it wasn't enough to buy a pound of tobacco or a box of candy or even for a ticket to a big show, but for church collection it was considered quite a lot.

Well, this old world of ours is full of sin and sin is continually encroaching itself upon us. At what ages can you answer contests? If I remember right it is from the age of ten to eighteen, is it not?—Sadie Schipper.

This is plenty of sin in this world but can you really believe it is increasing when you consider the history of the world? Both smoking and drinking are non-essentials. The Merry Circle age is eight to eighteen.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Mayflower wrote an interesting letter on punishing crimes. I don't agree with her on the punishment. I think a person who kills another for stealing or for any reason should not be hanged or executed, but should be imprisoned for life. For when a per-

son in the heat of passion kills another he does not stop to think of the last execution. Therefore, adequate punishment does no good in a case of murder.—Black Bird.

If adequate punishment does no good in case of murder, what does and what do you consider adequate punishment, execution or life imprisonment?

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Cousins, bonsoir! Comment allez-vous? My, isn't this the weather? It's just snapping cold around here. I am always ready to welcome winter when it comes, aren't you, cousins? As you most all live in Michigan, I believe you will agree with me. If you don't, you aren't a real Michigander. I think that if I were to spend one winter in the south—miss just one winter, I would feel as though I'd lost something forever. I never have, so I don't know. If any of you cousins have, remember I'm curious to know. It must be an unique and interesting adventure notwithstanding what you are missing. I have a secret ambition to go to Europe some day and when I go I think I shall go right for Switzerland. Why? I don't know. Boo-oo! Guess it's time I was fixing that fire. Au revoir.—Jerry.

Michigan winters are O. K. They are energizing to all who are healthy, and will bring health to those who have it not. I trust what you said at the beginning and end of your letter is perfectly good language. If not, you are putting something over on me.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have not written you since I received the M. C. button and my clutch pencil. That was the first contest that I have ever entered through the Michigan Farmer and I was very much surprised and happy when I received them.

My sister also received a M. C. button. My parents have taken the Michigan Farmer for many years and would not be without it. I like to read Our Page, Al Acres, Hy Syckle, and the contests.

I do not like the picture of you in the Michigan Farmer recently. I am sure you are better looking than that.

I am ten years old and in the fifth grade. I want to get a high school education. Well, I will close and leave room for the rest.—Carlyle Eggert.

It pleases us to know that you and the family get so much enjoyment from the Michigan Farmer. So, you do not think the picture flatters me. Maybe if you saw me, you would think so.

Dear Uncle:

Since the last letter I wrote to the M. F. I have been living in Chicago. I am enjoying myself a great deal out here. I have been doing circular work but now I am instructing at a dance hall. It is lots of fun. From here I intend to go to Wisconsin. I like it a great deal better in the country though. I will be glad to get home again. Well, Uncle, when are you going to honor us by having your picture in the M. F. so we can all see what our Uncle looks like? I hope it will be soon or sooner.—Gertrude Prepejchal.

I am glad that in spite of the time you are having in Chicago, you like the country better. The reason, I don't print my picture is because in most things anticipation is greater than realization.

Dear Uncle Frank:

At last I have seated myself to write you a few lines thanking you for the Merry Circle card and button which I received so long ago. We have taken the Michigan Farmer for some time again and you may be sure I missed it during the time we were not getting it, especially Our Page.

I am just another of those common country cousins although one of the few with long hair. I have never had any desire to have it bobbed. I suppose you think that queer.

The M. C.'s have been discussing some very interesting subjects. I am one who cannot believe in evolution and can't see how anyone else can, as the Bible plainly states that men will get weaker and wiser.

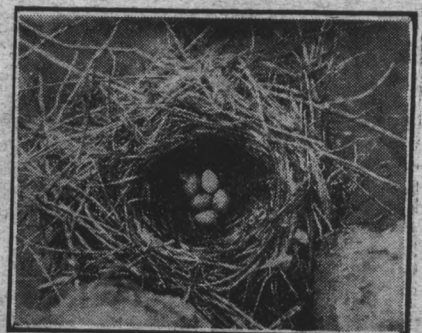
I am now wishing the best of luck to the Merry Circle and as I have just passed the age limit this will be my last letter so will say "Farewell."—A Country Lassie.

I hope that your interest in Our Page will continue although you are over eighteen. Thanks for the wishes of good luck. Come back at some Home-Coming time.

### A WELL BUILT NEST

THE crow may be a black rascal, with all kinds of bad habits. He may have more enemies than friends, in the bird world as well as in the human world, and perhaps he deserves them. But at least one thing can be said for him. He builds for himself a neat, well constructed nest, with which he takes more pains than many a bird considered far more noble.

The nest of a crow is a deep bowl-



Crow's Nest

like affair, carefully built with small sticks and twigs. There is perhaps no bird nest with a more perfectly symmetrical hollow at its center than this one, and nowhere about the crow's home is there any evidence of careless or shabby work in the building.

In order to make a deep and per-



fectly round nest the crow must have materials for the center that are easily woven and will make a soft lining as well. For this he uses strips of the bark of grapevines and similar material, and lengths of binder twine which he finds in farmer's straw stacks and in harvest fields of the previous summer. He is particularly fond of these latter, and any crow's nest in the vicinity of cleared fields is sure to contain an abundance of them.

The crow has one base habit that offsets all his care in nest building. He is one of the few birds that will forsake nest, eggs, or young at the approach of an enemy, slipping away into the woods to save his own neck, leaving his home undefended to suffer what fate it may.—Ben East.

#### DAD CONTEST

AS this is father and son month, I think some letters on Dad would be appropriate. Tell about what your father means to you, how he helps you, and how he can help you. Some Dads may not cooperate as they should, if so tell about it. I want your candid opinion about your Dad. I won't tell him what you wrote.

The ten best letters will get prizes as follows: fountain pens, loose leaf note books, and little pocket knives. All other good letters will entitle their writers to a Merry Circle membership if not now members.

Don't forget to write neatly, put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of the paper and put M. C. after your name if a Merry Circle. The contest closes February 17th. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

#### THE SNOWFALL

Like a message from heaven  
In the spruce tree sitting low,  
Are a huddle of little birdies  
Waiting for you some feed to throw.

There are boys who like to ski  
And Girls who like to slide,  
Every child likes the snow  
O'er the country far and wide.

Boy and girls are having fun  
On sleds, skates, and skis,  
Gliding over snow and ice  
On contraptions such as these.

The snow is falling fast  
Frisk, leap, slide, and run,  
Everywhere there is music  
In the air, and some fun.

Then let us all now rejoice  
And fix this thing up right,  
By fixing crumbs and suet  
For the birdies before night.  
—Claud J. Sprague.

#### A THOUSAND MILES FROM NOWHERE

(Continued from page 194)

It took a lot of good American pressure to induce the Frenchman to break his precedent, but finally, upon our promise to cancel the French war debt, he did wire, under voluble and discouraged protests.

And then we waited two weeks for a reply to our telegrams. Plainly the French were taking no chances on letting just anybody travel through their precious desert. Finally I said we'd drive up there, cross the French border under cover of darkness if nec-

essary and get across the best way we could without their permission. Of course, that would be absolutely impossible, for a couple of motorcycles crossing that country would be such an extraordinary and unusual event that the news would soon carry to every government official in the colony. I simply mention this to show to what extremes of optimism we were ready to go. And since there is no holding Jim back he had agreed to help me rush the French border and smuggle ourselves across the Sudan on motorcycles, if official permission should be denied us.

FORTUNATELY for us, and for the French government's prison board account perhaps as well, official authority was finally telegraphed to the excited little consul in Lagos for him to vise our passports. I think his disappointment at not being able to buzz at us the French for "I told you so" was salvaged completely by his extracting ten dollars from each of us for the vise.

A hot time we'd have had waiting weeks in some desert jail, probably in the same old French fort at Zinder described so vividly in Beau Geste. And yet, at that, it might have been no greater loss of time than our two weeks wait in Lagos in that sticky, sultry, deadening atmosphere they call their climate. And the fine we might have had to pay the French would probably have been no more than the money we spent in Lagos buying curios from the persistent Hausa traders during those same two weeks.

These black traders, Hausas, from the edge of the desert in Northern Nigeria where the distinct negro type of the native west coaster melts away into the sterner, sharper features of the desert African and the Egyptian or Arabian peoples, are the commercial experts of Africa. With the native cunning of generations of traders in their blood, and bred and schooled in the shrewd art of barter from their birth, these old black Mohammedan sharpers with their bags of brass and leather curios, their native woven cloths, their feathers, ebony, ivory, and heads, are a subtle match for the canniest buyer in the world.

They are absolutely unscrupulous in their dealings and, pretending to no cloak of honesty at all, they expect no honesty in return, and the battle ground is narrowed down to the field of wits alone, without being cluttered up with a shambalg full of ethics and golden rule mockeries. They're born crooks and clever and they are justly jealous of their heritage.

Jim and I started out with the idea of jehing them down, and if I bought a leather cushion or a brass tray for a little more than half what the trader asked I bragged about it to Jim until he bought one next day for a shilling or two less than I had paid. Finally we learned that a safe general rule was to base the actual worth upon exactly one-third the trader's price—and then get him down lower if we could.

We bought boxes of their brass and leather goods and Jim bought yards of their cloth. I hate to confess how completely we Americans were outsmarted by these black sharpers and am glad I've come to the end of this installment. More next week.

#### Thank You

FOR the boys and girls as well as myself I wish to thank those who took part in our Parents' Parley, for the messages they have sent. I know it inspires young folks to have the cooperation of their parents, not only in the home but in activities such as we have in Our Page.

All the letters we have received are from women, mostly mothers. That is natural as the woman has the greatest interest in the child. But, I would like the expressions of opinion of a few men as to our activities, or anything associated with them. As this is father-son month, I believe nothing would be more appropriate now than a few messages from Dads.

I am sure that the boys and girls can feel proud of the grown-up interest their work in Our Page has created.

Don't forget to urge Dad to say a few words.—Uncle Frank.

### SHAW TRACTOR

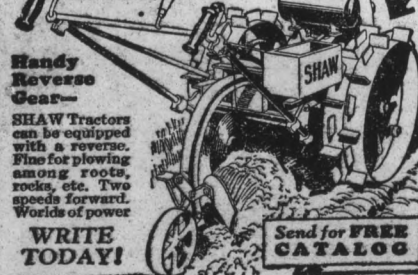
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The Coleman Q-99 Coil Generator (at right) is regular Standard Equipment on the famous Coleman Lamps and Lanterns. It has more generating surface directly in the heat zone. Insures a completely vaporized dry gas. For these reasons the Q-99 Generator is best on Coleman and other similar gas-pressure lights.

The Coleman Q-77 Straight Generator (at left) is a good low-priced generator. Cheaper in price because easier to make and requires less metal.

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Chicago, Ill.

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HILLSIDE HATCHERY, HOLLAND, MICH., R. 3

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KEEP your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec Grinder. It will pay for itself—will save you money—will grind your own feed (grains or roughage, any kind) BETTER and FASTER and CHEAPER than you can get elsewhere.

"Rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors," writes one. Customers say its performance exceeds all claims. "Capacity away beyond expectations." "Handles cracked corn, soybean hay, clover and alfalfa hay, sheaf oats, corn stalks, etc." "A great machine as to price, capacity, power and fine grinding." Sure death to corn borers.

**Papec Machine Co.**  
150 Main St.  
Shortsville, N. Y.

The Name Guarantees The Quality

## LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

### LIVE STOCK POPULATION REPORTED

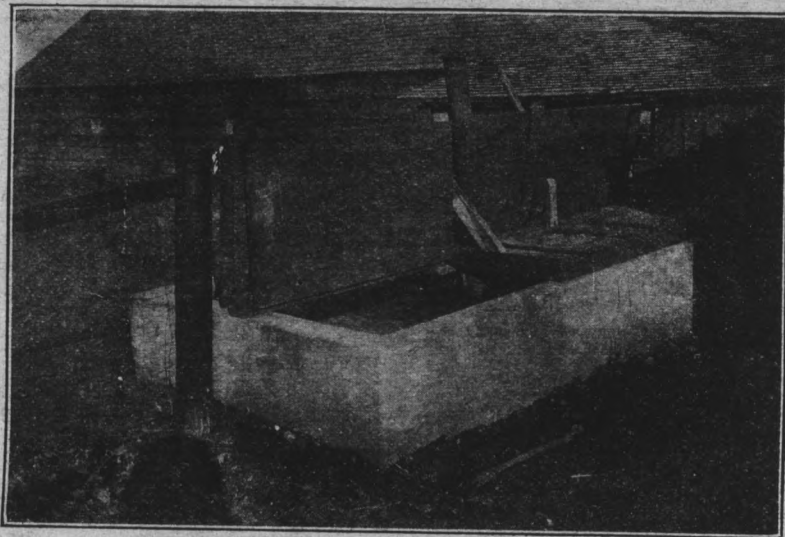
THE estimate of the live stock population on farms on January 1, 1928, as made by the United States Department of Agriculture, provides some vital evidence as to the trends in different branches of the industry. Compared with a year ago, increases are shown in hogs, sheep, and cows and yearling heifers kept for milk, with decreases in horses, mules, and cattle kept primarily for beef.

The total number of cattle reported was 55,696,000 head compared with

crease production. The mule population was 5,566,000 head compared with 5,679,000 a year ago and the peak of 5,733,000 two years ago.

### FAT STEER PRICES DECLINE

PRICES of well-finished steers declined seventy-five cents to one dollar recently and thus far the market has not shown the ability to rally which was in evidence earlier in the season. Packers have been making a stout effort to get prices to a lower basis, so that the break has been due to buying tactics rather than to an in-



No One Thing Contributes More to the Economic Handling of Live Stock Than Does an Abundance of Available Water at Drinking Temperatures

56,872,000 head a year ago and 68,871,000 head on January 1, 1920. Since the number of dairy cattle is slightly larger than in 1920, it is evident that this decline has been entirely in cattle kept primarily for beef. Making allowance for dairy calves and bulls, it would appear that the number of beef cattle has declined to about 24,000,000 head compared with nearly 38,000,000 head eight years ago. The total number of cattle is the smallest in fifteen years. Values per head averaged \$54.12 on January 1, 1928, compared with \$42.36 last year and \$38.70 two years ago.

The number of cows kept for milk was 21,948,000 head, an increase of 130,000 head over last year, but 575,000 head below the peak number reported three years ago. Yearling heifers kept for milk cows numbered 4,175,000, or 127,000 more than a year previous, when the number was already slightly above a replacement basis.

The number of hogs was estimated at 58,969,000 head, an increase of 4,461,000 head over a year previous. This is in line with the pig surveys which indicated that approximately 5,000,000 more pigs were produced in 1927 than in 1926. Only a small part of this gain in numbers had been marketed up to January 1, 1928.

Sheep and lambs were estimated at 44,545,000 head, an increase of 2,699,000 head over a year previous and 8,359,000 head more than in 1922. Part of the increase compared with a year ago is due to larger numbers on feed, but most of it represents an increase in breeding flocks. Probably expansion of sheep production has reached the danger point, as flocks are about twenty-three per cent larger than six years ago.

Horses were estimated at 14,541,000 head, a decline of 604,000 head compared with a year previous and 5,307,000 head less than eight years ago. Present numbers are smallest in forty years and reports on colts born in 1927 fail to show any tendency to in-

crease in supplies. Lower grades of steers have shown more strength than the better kinds. Receipts of cows, heifers, and bulls have been moderate, but prices for these classes have dropped twenty-five to forty cents from their recent high points. Feeder prices are on the highest level since war days. Average cost of thin steers shipped from Chicago in the week ending January 21 was eleven dollars compared with seven dollars and seventy cents a year previous.

The number of cattle slaughtered under federal inspection in 1927 was 9,520,000 head compared with 10,180,000 head in 1926 and 9,853,000 in 1925. The rise in prices was much more pronounced than the decline in numbers would lead one to expect. The number of calves slaughtered in 1927 was 4,877,000 head compared with 5,153,000 head in 1926 and 5,353,000 in 1925. The report on the cattle population shows that slaughter in 1927, although lighter than in 1926, exceeded production as it has in each of the last seven or eight years. That is the inference from the fact that the number of cattle on farms declined 1,176,000 during the year.

### LAMB PRICES IMPROVE

MODERATE receipts of lambs in the last two weeks have given prices an upward trend, the Chicago top reaching \$14.35, the highest in six weeks. Thus far, Colorado and Nebraska have not begun to ship in full volume and prices may lose ground in the next month as those sections load more freely. It is doubtful if prices will go lower than they were in December and early January, however.

For practical method of raising chicks that will assure results, send self-addressed stamped envelope to Poultry Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., for its new chick raising bulletin.



## THE BROOD SOW

THE sow that is to farrow in cold weather will need special care if she is to save her litter of pigs. In the first place she needs a warm house, well protected from the cold winds. I have found in a climate where the mercury drops below zero it is a good plan to line the north, east, and west side of the hog house with a two feet width of straw. This straw should be tramped down closely. The straw can be held in place with woven wire stretched about the house. This will assure no drafts of wind on sow and pigs.

The door of the house should open to the south so that the young pigs may get all the sunshine possible during the day. They will scamper in and out and get a lot of needed exercise.

In the winter time the sow is inactive and is liable to become over-fat. One should feed less corn and more of the succulent foods. Plenty of slops and alfalfa hay with turnips, beets, or pumpkins will provide a good ration. A fat sow seldom does well at farrowing time.

The passage into and out of the house should be clear. The sow that must drag her heavy body over an obstruction every time she goes in or out of the house will probably be injured badly before the farrowing time arrives, causing the loss of her brood.

I do not think it is necessary for the sow to have a super-abundance of bedding in the winter. Just give her enough to keep her body comfortable. If the house is tight she should not be allowed enough bedding in which to bury herself. She is liable to get too warm and take pneumonia when she comes out into the cold air for her daily ration. Then, too, when pigs are born, they do not get tangled up in this surplus bedding, stray away from the mother and chill.

One should be very watchful about the time sow is to farrow. By being on hand when the pigs come you may be able to save those that are weak and need a little help to find the sow's breast. The sow also might need a little aid. The watchful eye of the farmer may save many of the newly born pigs in winter. It pays to keep a good lantern for use at night when sows are farrowing.—W. D. Neale.

## FOR MORE TARIFF ON MILK

A BILL introduced by Representative Fish of New York would increase the tariff rate on fresh milk from 2½ to 5 cents per gallon; buttermilk 1 cent to 2 cents per gallon; condensed milk 1 cent to 2 cents per pound; butter 12 cents to 15 cents per pound; cheese 5 cents to 7½ cents per pound; live poultry 3 cents to 6 cents per pound; dressed poultry 6 to 12 cents per pound; eggs in shell 6 cents to 12 cents per dozen; eggs frozen or preserved 6 to 10 cents per pound; peas 1 cent to 2 cents per pound; onions 1 cent to 3 cents per pound; Irish potatoes 50 cents to 80 cents per 100 pounds; tomatoes ½ to 2 cents per pound; turnips 12 cents to 50 cents per 100 pounds; celery 25 to 50 per cent ad valorem; hay \$4 to \$6 per ton.

## FINE WOOL BREEDERS MEET

THE annual meeting of the Michigan Fine Wool Sheep Breeders' Association was held at East Lansing, Michigan, January 31, 1928. The meeting was called to order by President E. M. Moore, who gave an interesting comparison of greased basis and scoured basis.

Mr. L. W. Hendee gave an address on Black Top Sheep, and spoke of the expansion that is opening up in the West for this breed of rams.

Mr. L. B. Lawrence told why he raised Rambouillet sheep.

Mr. V. A. Freeman of the College had prepared a chart in which he compared the scouring values in the

different breeds of the fine wool sheep in this association. He also put on a demonstration for the breeders present in the arena with the same sheep that had had their fleeces scoured the spring previous.

The Secretary and Treasurer's Report was accepted as read. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: F. E. Reichert, president, Chelsea, Michigan; Vice-presidents as follows: E. M. Moore, Mason, Michigan; L. W. Hendee, Pinckney, Michigan; Carl Moeckel, Munith, Michigan; L. B. Lawrence, Chelsea, Michigan; Secretary-Treasurer, R. J. Noon, Jackson, Michigan.

Mr. Collister made the suggestion that the breeders report to the secretary the number of sheep, the age, price, and sex they may have then for sale.

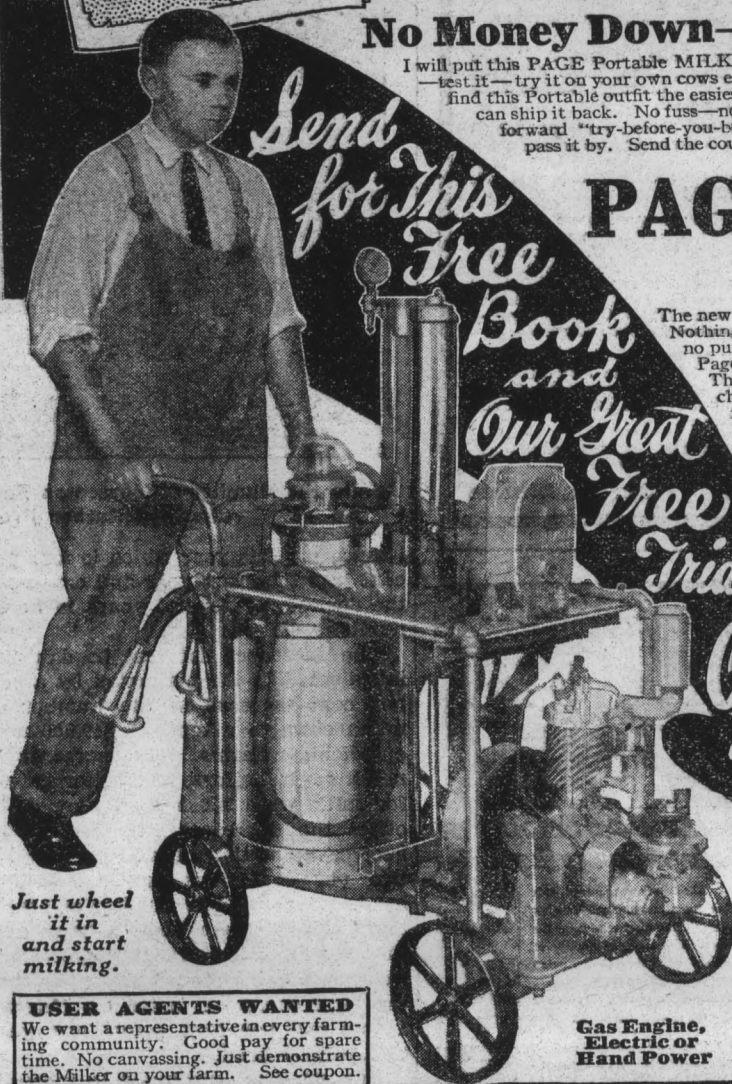
Although the mammary gland of the dairy cow is one of the most important parts of the animal, its internal anatomy, its capacity, and its functions are very little understood.

Milk secretion is, according to recent studies, a continuous process and is not entirely dependent upon a nervous or a mechanical stimulation.

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Here is an offer that every farmer who milks cows by hand will want to find out about. I want to prove to you that here is a new Portable Milker so much lower in price — and so much handier to use than any man who keeps 6 cows or more can afford to own one. It is a complete power outfit on wheels that you can wheel into your barn and start milking without any bother or installation expense. I don't ask you to take my word for it. I'll prove it before you pay. It will cut an hour a day off chore time, I'm doing it every day for others. I'll do it for you. All I ask is the privilege of sending you my big FREE Catalog telling all about the new PAGE Portable MILKER and complete details of my special FREE TRIAL Offer.

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I will put this PAGE Portable MILKER in your barn without any money down. I'll let you use it — test it — try it on your own cows entirely at our risk before you pay a cent. Then if you don't find this Portable outfit the easiest to operate — the easiest on cows and the easiest to own — you can ship it back. No fuss — no argument — no obligation. This is the most liberal straight-forward "try-before-you-buy" offer ever made on a power Milker. You can't afford to pass it by. Send the coupon and find out all about it at once.

## PAGE Portable MILKER

Guaranteed 10 Years

The new Page Milker is — **PORTABLE**. Comes complete, ready to use. Nothing to install. Just wheel it in and start milking. No pipe lines, no pulsators, no vacuum tanks to build into your barn. The Portable Page has made all this expensive complicated mechanism needless. The power is built right into the outfit and you can have your choice of hand power, gas engine power or electric power. It milks two or three cows at a time — puts the milk right into your shipping cans. No extra pails to handle or to wash. You can clean it in one minute by just pumping a little water through it. You have to see it and use it to appreciate how much time, labor and money it will save you. That's why we make you this FREE TRIAL OFFER and guarantee the PAGE Milker for 10 years.

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This special Rock Bottom Factory Price and FREE TRIAL Offer is good only until we have an agent or salesman in your locality. So don't wait. Send the coupon at once for our FREE Milker Catalog and complete information on this special offer. This is your chance to save money and find out what a Milking Machine will do for you on FREE TRIAL. Fill out and mail the coupon now—before it is too late.

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**Hillsdale Robe & Tanning Co., Hillsdale, Mich.**  
(Oldest Galloway Fur Dressers in U. S.)

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Read, Mich.

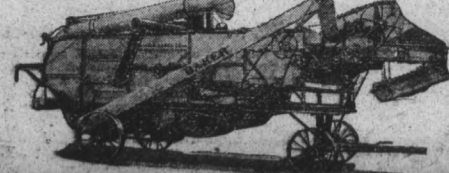
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Hyatt Roller Bearing equipped. 15 bar, 5 tooth track cylinder. Three distinct motions in straw. Double eccentric driven. Two clearing fans. Double belted. Reasonably priced and generous terms. The purchase prices of a Baker is not an indebtedness — only an investment. Visit our factory. You are welcome. Complete Tractor and Thresher Catalogs free.

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# RUST Costs \$500,000,000.00 a year

—and fence contributes its millions because fence doesn't wear out, it rusts out. You can save your share of next year's rust bill, and for many years to come, by buying

## RED BRAND FENCE "Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

This longer lasting Square Deal Fence has copper mixed in the steel, just like old-time fence made from copper bearing ore. Rust can't eat copper. RED BRAND FENCE has an extra heavy coat of zinc "galvannealed" into the steel, not just galvanized on. Rust can't eat zinc. Copper mixed in and zinc welded in make a better rust fighting fence than even good, old Square Deal of many years ago. Same full length, picket-like stays; same wavy give-and-take strands; same can't-slip knots keep it the same easy-to-erect, trim-looking, hog-tight, bull-proof farm fence it always has been—fence that saves you money by lasting years longer.



**Resists Rust to the Core!**

Fence like this is the best investment any man can make.

For three years W. E. Davidson, Dripping Springs, Texas, averaged \$275 net profit on his 250-acre farm. Then he fenced stock-tight and made \$4,100.00 net the next year on hogs, goats, corn, cotton and butter and eggs.

Hazekamp & Graham fenced a section 6 miles north of Lawrence, Kansas. They made \$5.80 per acre the first year; \$12.35 the second, then sold for \$30,720.00 more than they paid.

Harry Hellwinkel, Fulda, Minn., made \$14,550.00 in three farm deals in 11 years largely because of good, stock-tight fence. Ten years ago, Royal Hill's farm, Clifford, Mich., was worth \$3500. Today it is well fenced and worth \$15,000.00.

E. C. Lewis, Bladen, Nebr., hogged down a 20-acre corn field last Fall and netted \$755 in place of the \$385 he used to get when he picked. O. S. Fountain, Alamosa, Colo., invested \$515.50 for fence on his 160 acres. Then he ran hogs and cattle and netted \$623.50 in addition to a \$3,000.00 crop. Last Fall he sold for \$10,000.00 and made exactly \$5,000.00 on the sale—\$8,623.50 profit almost entirely due to new fence.

What has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5 or more for each letter that we use. Write for details, catalog and 3 interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fences.

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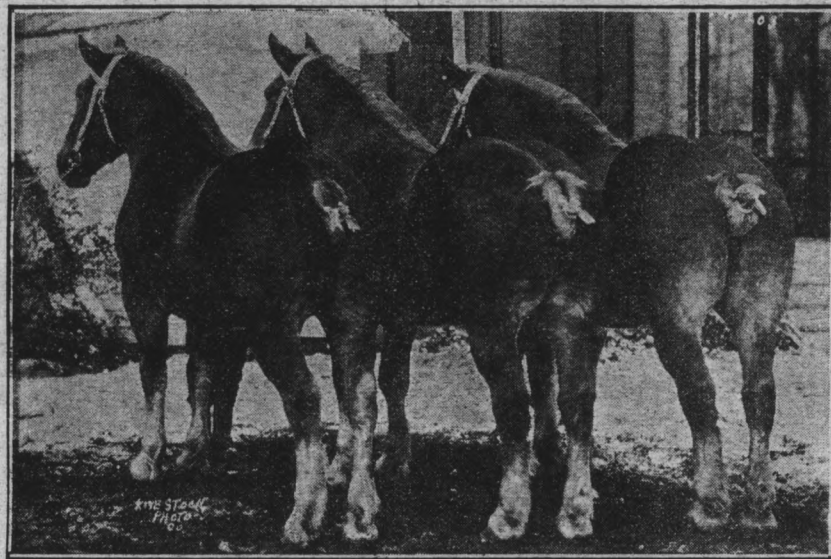
## TAKE COUNT OF MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK

At an estimated value of \$167,092,000, the live stock on Michigan farms January 1, 1928, was worth thirteen per cent more than on January 1, 1927, according to a statement by Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician for Michigan. With the exception of hogs all classes of live stock had a total value greater than the previous year. The number of milch cows, all cattle and swine on farms January 1, this year, was greater than last year, while the number of horses and sheep declined and mules remained the same.

There were 426,000 horses on Mich-

erage slightly lower than in December. It is probable that receipts are at the peak for the winter and a gradual decrease can be expected toward spring. Since November 1, about 1,000,000 more hogs have been marketed than a year ago, thus accounting for a part of the increase in arrivals to which the pig surveys pointed. Export trade in hog meats is smaller than last year, so that all the gain in supplies has been available for domestic consumption or for storage.

Total slaughter of hogs under federal inspection in 1927 reached 44,633,000 head compared with 40,636,000 head in 1926. The decline in exports of hog meats and lard represented the equivalent of about 1,000,000 head,



While the Number of Horses on Farms Is Gradually Decreasing, the Quality Shows a Rather Pronounced Tendency Upward

igan farms this year which is four per cent less than last year and continues the decline for several years in horse numbers.

The increased interest in dairying is reflected in the estimates by a one per cent increase in the number of milch cows to a total of 849,000 now on Michigan farms. The increases in milch cows, heifers, and heifer calves for milk were more than enough to offset the decreases in all kinds of beef cattle so that all cattle showed a two per cent increase to 1,434,000 head. Although the number of breeding ewes is larger than a year ago, the sheep and lamb feeding operations were so much reduced this year that the total sheep on farms on January 1 was one per cent below last year or 1,301,000 head.

Hog numbers continued to increase this year and were eight per cent increased over last year. The large pig crops of 1927 were responsible for the larger number of 913,000 swine on farms on January 1, for sows were fewer in number than the previous year.

The value per head of all classes of live stock except swine was higher than a year ago. Milch cows were worth ninety dollars per head compared to seventy-three the year before, and swine were worth thirteen dollars per head this year and seventeen dollars and fifty cents last.

For the United States as a whole the value of the five principal classes of live stock on farms January 1, 1928, was \$5,596,922,000, which was ten per cent more than on January 1, 1927. On all farms in the country, the number of milch cows, heifers being kept for milch cows, swine, and sheep was greater than a year ago, while the number of horses, mules, and total cattle was less. The largest changes were the increases of eight per cent in swine numbers and six per cent in sheep numbers.

## DOMESTIC PORK MARKET LOGY

The hog market still acts as though it is dragging bottom. Prices are virtually at the lowest point for the season, and January prices will av-

## WOULD INCREASE SIZE OF LITTERS

THE man who stood first in the Iowa pig crop contest produced 1,930.5 pounds of pork per sow whereas the man who stood last in the contest produced but 794 pounds per sow; a difference of 1,136.5 pounds. Think of it. We all know that there is no reason, at least good reason, for any such difference as this and we believe that it is easily possible to raise as many pounds of pork from five sows as it is from eight now, providing the findings of our agricultural colleges and experiment stations be followed.

It was possible to reproduce the ten million hogs on Iowa farms by the use of 1,250,000 sows as against the 2,000,000 now required to do the job. In the first instance, we should have to save eight pigs per litter whereas in the latter, or as is now the case, only five pigs per litter are being saved. This would make it possible for the farmers and breeders of Iowa to receive, at a very conservative estimate, \$9,000,000 more while producing 150,000,000 pounds less of pork. It is contended in some quarters that the way to get higher prices is by reduced production. Here is a way to reduce production and get paid for it, regardless of price. That it will effect the prices, there can be no doubt, so that eventually this should work out very much to the interest of the breeder and farmer.—E. M. Christen, Sec., National Swine Growers' Association.

## SHEEP AND LAMBS SLAUGHTERED

IN 1927, 12,882,000 head of sheep and lambs were slaughtered under federal inspection compared with 12,961,000 head in 1926 and 12,001,000 head in 1925. The report on the sheep population shows that the number of lambs slaughtered in 1927 was considerably below the number produced.



## The Hog Outlook Surveyed

THE swine industry is passing through the low period of a hog price cycle as a result of expansion in production stimulated by the high hog prices and the favorable relation between corn and hog prices prevailing in 1925 and 1926. With an increase of six to eight per cent in pigs raised in 1927 over those raised in 1926 no reduction in seasonal hog supplies for slaughter is indicated until next fall and winter. While some improvement in domestic demand for pork is anticipated, information regarding European hog production indicates that export demand during the greater part of 1928 will be even lower than in 1927. With supply and demand conditions as indicated, no material change in hog prices other than an average seasonal fluctuations seems likely until next fall and winter when market supplies will probably be affected by curtailed production resulting from the present unsatisfactory price situation.

### Supply Situation

The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1927, as indicated by the pig survey was about five per cent larger in the Corn Belt and six per cent larger for the United States than the crop of 1926. Losses from disease were considerably less than in 1926 as there was no serious epidemic of cholera like that which took an unusually heavy toll in 1926. Estimated number of hogs on January 1, 1928, was 53,969,000 head compared with the revised estimate 54,408,000 on January 1, 1927.

Information regarding hog supplies for the current season November 1, 1927, to May 31, 1928, indicates that slaughtering will be from seven to ten per cent larger than a year ago. Inspected slaughter for the first two months of this season was six and nine-tenths per cent larger than in the previous year. Most of the increase in the spring pig crop of 1927 in the Corn Belt occurred in the states east of the Mississippi River where corn production in 1927 was much below normal. The scarcity of corn in this section is causing the early marketing of these hogs and at light weights. In the states west of the Missouri River, a near-record crop of corn was raised in 1927 and hog production was below the average of recent years. In these states the corn-hog ratio, while less favorable for feeding than last year, is much above the usual differential compared with the eastern Corn Belt and there is a marked tendency to feed longer and to delay marketings. While hog receipts at markets east of the Mississippi in November and December, 1927, were well above those of 1926, the receipts at Missouri River markets combined, were the lowest in many years.

An indicated increase of eleven per cent in the fall pig crop of 1927 over that of 1926 as shown by the December survey points to slaughter supplies next summer and fall somewhat larger than in the corresponding period of 1927. The December, 1927, survey indicates a decrease of about six per cent in the number of sows to farrow in the Corn Belt in the spring of 1928 compared with the spring of 1927. The present low level of hog prices compared with the past three years indicates even a larger reduction. With average weather conditions, the spring pig crop of 1928 will probably be about ten per cent less than that of 1927 in this region, which would mean a substantial reduction in market supplies in the winter of 1928-29.

Present supplies of corn are ample for hog feeding in the western Corn Belt but a shortage exists in the eastern belt where the crop was the second smallest in many years. With corn prices approximately twenty per cent higher and hog prices thirty per

cent lower than last year the corn-hog ratio is generally unfavorable for hog feeding. As no decrease in corn acreage is likely in 1928 an average yield would insure a supply of corn for feeding next fall and winter at prices which would make feeding profitable.

### Domestic Demand

With increased slaughter, smaller exports, larger storage supplies, and prices of hogs and hog products much lower than in 1926 domestic consumption of hog products in the summer of 1927 was fifteen per cent larger than a year earlier. A slightly larger-than-average seasonal drop in prices from October to December resulted in the hog price level at the end of 1927 being thirty per cent lower than a year earlier but per capita consumption was only about ten per cent larger. The general downward trend in the purchasing power of consumers in the last half of 1927 may have been partly responsible for the low level of wholesale and retail pork product prices. To the end of January, 1928, these prevailing low prices had caused no increase in consumer demand which is now on a much lower level than a year ago.

It seems likely that general business activity during the first half of 1928 will increase from its present relatively low level, but it is doubtful whether the year as a whole will show as high a level of industrial prosper-

ity as during 1926 and the first half of 1927. However, the domestic demand for hogs will probably be more benefited by the consequences of changes in retail prices than by improvements in the business situation. Readjustments in retail prices of pork products, in line with the changes in wholesale prices, have recently become marked, and beef prices have shown increasing readjustment of retail prices to higher wholesale prices. These changes will tend to turn consumer demand to pork products and help to bring about a higher level of prices for both hogs and wholesale products.

While lard stocks are somewhat large compared with recent years, a generally improved condition in the oils and fats markets due to a shorter cotton crop and consequently higher level of cottonseed oil prices should help to maintain the demand for lard as compared with a year ago.

Production of hogs in Great Britain and on the Continent increased greatly in 1927 with resulting much lower prices for hog products in European markets, and export demand for American pork products slumped sharply in 1927. Indications are that export demand during the coming spring and summer will be even lower than last year, but that during the winter and spring of 1928-29 it will show some recovery to about the comparatively low level of the first half of 1927.

No change is likely in the British (Continued to page 205)



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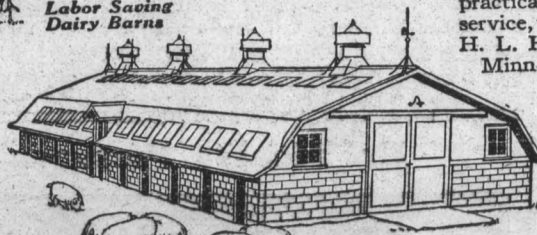
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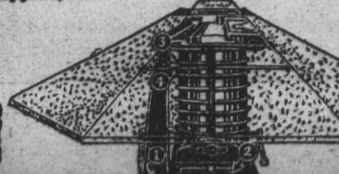
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### HOW HE MAKES GOOD HOGS

I AM a lover of good hogs which I think essential to the success of most any undertaking. Therefore, I use nothing but full blood and most always registered sires for breeding.

About three weeks before breeding, I start feeding soaked or ground oats, milk, tankage, or meat in some form. Sometimes a neighbor or myself loses a cow or horse which I feed to the hogs. I have the sleeping quarters a considerable distance from feeding quarters to encourage exercise.

During gestation period, I fed oats and corn, milk, oil meal, and a little salt daily, feeding so as to keep sow gradually on the grain until farrowing time. A week or ten days before farrowing time, I fed mostly oats and sloppy feeds adding a little middlings, oil meal, and salt each day. Each sow is put in a pen or stall by herself where I can pet and tame them, having them tame enough so I can move them, if in poor position, or the pigs at farrowing time without sow getting up. I stay with the sow until pigs all arrive and sows are over their restlessness.

I have a two-by-six nailed up about a foot from the floor and a foot from the wall around pen so the sow isn't so apt to lay on pigs. When weather is bad, I keep sows in, changing bedding daily to keep quarters dry. I arrange things so pigs can get out to sunlight and dirt as soon as they are big enough.

After farrowing, ground oats, and middlings are fed, gradually adding corn. As soon as pigs start eating, I fix a creep so pigs can get all the soaked or ground oats and milk, middlings, oil meal, and salt for slop that they want. This being fed along with corn until four or five months old. Then barley takes the place of oats and feed heavier on corn. I gave them milk morning and night, fresh water at noon, or whenever needed. I always had coal and wood ashes in the pen or yard and had sweet clover pasture for hogs to run on at all times.—W. L. Brooks.

### HOLSTEINERS CONVENE

NO eatin's in Eaton!" The statement is low class and we apologize. The point is that for the first time in the annals of the Eaton County Holstein Association, an annual meet was held devoid of a feed.

Another point is that the attendance of twenty-one men exceeds in numbers the masculine turn-out for five years back. Interested enough to come out with no grub for lure, you see.

County Agent Taylor and State Secretary Hays took turns at gently chiding the boys for the inactivity of last season. The treatment seemed to

"take" as the meeting generated into as lively a session as one could wish for. Not to brag in advance, but it looks like somethin' would be doing in the nature of a real Holstein turnout next county fair! And bend an orb toward calf club work as Cliff McIntyre is charged with putting vim into that.

Leaders chosen to head this apparently rejuvenated Holstein pack are President, L. C. Hunt of Eaton Rapids; Vice-President, E. P. Reynolds of Olivet; Secretary-Treasurer, A. N. Loucks of Charlotte.

### Jacksonites Pick Projects

Several loyal souls gathered in the office of County Agent R. E. Decker, Jackson, on January 25 to discuss affairs of the county Holstein Association. Two definite projects were endorsed by the breeders; to work up better showing at the county fair, and to hold summer picnic or tour.

The secretary reported that Verne Clough of Parma had acquired permanent possession of the cup put up by the county Holstein Association as he had won it the third time on breeder's young herd. It was decided to carry on the trophy offer, but to procure for the purpose instead of a cup, one of the small size "True Type Model" Holstein cows. It was also decided to change the make-up of the breeder's young herd to include four females, all under two years of age, and at least two of which should be under one year of age; and a bull under two years of age; females to be bred by exhibitor.

Officers chosen to hobble along ahead of the faithful are President, T. Z. Jordan of Spring Arbor; Vice-President, John Foster of Rives Junction; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Perrine of Rives Junction; Sales Manager, Walter Reading of Brooklyn.

### Bay County Makes a Start

For the first time in history, breeders of Holsteins in Bay County held a get-together. Date was January 24 and the place Bangor town hall, north of Bay City. Thirty-three turned out.

County Agent McCarthy in singing the opening chorus made it plain that nobody had any designs on the breeders, there was to be no organization jammed across, no snatching at dues! The purpose of meeting was to get acquainted and to gossip about Holstein affairs.

State Secretary Hays led such a discussion, telling of Holstein activities in the nation, state, and the counties. Particular interest centered around the new herd test, the Holstein Herd Improvement Registry. Three of those present stated they had taken up this work at the start, January first.

A "contact committee" was chosen, Dwight Parsons of Linwood to be chairman. This committee planned on meeting Saturday, January 28 to discuss future activities for Holsteins in Bay County.

### Broadcasts Pictures On the Air



The latest radio marvel is a radiophoto receiving set for the home. The original photo is broadcast as are sound waves only the light waves are converted into electrical impulses by a special device before broadcasting. It takes about ninety seconds to receive a photograph and it is said that the device when perfected will be comparatively inexpensive.

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Through authorized dealers for Boyt-made harness, the SAMSON Harness comes direct from factory to you at the lowest price possible. Be sure to examine a set next time you are in town.

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Sons of BROOKMEAD'S SECRET KING for sale.  
F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH.

**GUERNSEYS** either sex, whose sires' dams have official records of 15, 109.10 milk, 778.80 fat, 19,460.50 milk, 909.05 fat, T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich., R. 1.

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

**For Sale**—Reg. Guernsey cows and a few bull calves, sire by Imp. Coro Honor. JOHN EBELS, Holland, Mich., R. 2.

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

**SOME GUERNSEY BULL CALVES** of splendid breeding for sale. GLENN CLARK, Eau Claire, Mich.

**FOR SALE—Registered Guernseys** fresh and springers, Rollin Anderson, Holton, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Ten high grade Holstein cows, tuberculin tested for several years. Never any reactors. GEORGE HEIDENFELDT, St. Clair, Mich., R. 3.





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Tag No. 263. Born April 24, 1927, out of a cow with a record of 647.5 lbs. butter in 365 days. Sire by a prize winning show bull.

Tag No. 267. Out of an untested daughter of a cow that made 29.5 lbs. butter in 7 days and 885.9 lbs. butter in a year. Write for pedigrees and other information. "Michigan State Herd" Bred for Production.

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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 Alcatraz Priily, an undefeated Show bull with 70 A. R. daughters. Others sired by a 5 times 1200 lb. Champion Bull, the famous K. P. O. P. breeding.

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MONDAY, FEB. 27th, at Farm, six miles southwest of Goshen, Ind., beginning at 10 A. M. Household goods, farm implements, 18 head of horses, sixteen Registered Belgians sired by Rubis 8004, Lourdean 8072, William De Bois 13338 to Bay Mares 8 years. Two sorrel mares 4, 2 sorrel mares 3, one bay mare 3, one bay mare 2. One filly 9 months, one stud calf 6. These mares are bred. Six stallions, roan, bay and sorrel coming 4 and 5. **ERIAS SNIDER & SONS, R. 6, Goshen, Indiana.**

## THE HOG OUTLOOK SURVEY

(Continued from page 203)

embargo on fresh pork, which had the effect of causing a shift of Dutch production from fresh pork to cured products, with resulting greater competition for American cured products in the English market. Numbers of brood sows in the principal foreign countries were twenty per cent larger in 1927 than the materially increased number in 1926 and will further increase foreign supplies this winter and so reduce the demand for American products.

No changes are anticipated in purchasing power in our principal foreign markets which will materially affect their demand for hogs. With the greater competition from foreign production, however, and the consequent lower foreign demand for our cured pork and to a lesser extent for lard, it is likely that exports of hog products will be even lower in 1928 than in 1927.

## Price Outlook

Prices to June 1: Supplies of hogs during the first half of 1928 will probably be somewhat above last season, with slaughterings perhaps eight to twelve per cent higher than a year ago. Domestic demand is likely to strengthen but foreign demand will probably continue to weaken so no material improvement in the demand situation as a whole can be expected.

Present supply and demand conditions, with large late shipments of heavy hogs from the western Corn Belt, indicate that the spring advance in prices is likely to be less marked than usual. It is possible, however, in view of the present low level of hog and pork product prices, that any marked improvement in domestic demand in the next few months, due to improved business and a shift to pork consumption, might result in a rather marked price increase.

Prices June 1 to October 30: Supplies next summer will probably be somewhat larger than a year ago, but with continued low demand only a moderate strengthening in prices from those of the current winter can be expected, with summer and fall prices probably averaging lower than a year earlier.

Prices after November 1: If farmers carry out the reduction in the next spring pig crop that is indicated by the fall survey, supplies next winter will be substantially reduced. At the same time somewhat reduced supplies in Europe may improve foreign demand to a slight extent. While prices will be on the upward swing of the cycle, the upward trend will be just starting and no sharp advances seem likely before the summer of 1929, depending on the next corn crop and subsequent changes in number of hogs.

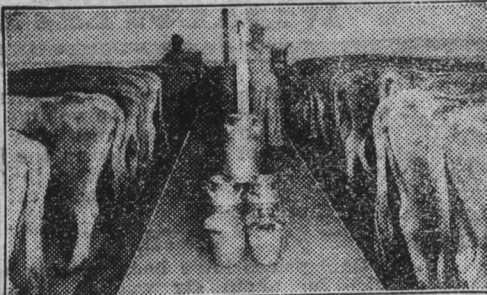
## COMMITTEE ON ECONOMICS

A COMMITTEE to study shifts and trends in business, prices, and markets, composed of economists and business men, has been appointed by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, who says it is proposed to determine facts with regard to such questions as the shifts in employment, changes in methods of production in industry and agriculture, and in distribution, shifts in relation to price leads and profits, movements in business cycles, shifts in standards of living and other allied subjects which bear upon an understanding of the general business situation of the country. It is expected that this survey will result in a greatly improved understanding of the major business currents.

A nation-wide Federal census of distribution as the basis for an advance in efficiency in marketing in the United States, is advocated by Secretary Hoover. He declares that facts must displace guesswork in marketing and distribution.

## "A BIG HELP"

Says Mississippi Farmer of  
**Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders**



Mr. Gable has only 16 cows but Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders is a big factor in the success of his business.

West Point, Miss., Jan. 7, 1928.  
Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

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Route 1, Box 8. A. W. Gable.

## Read his letter

It is one of thousands received from farmers and dairymen having small herds. Big breeders write in same way.

## Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders

## —MINERAL-IZED—

THOUSANDS upon thousands of farmers, dairymen and stock raisers have used this old reliable prescription for the past 35 years. Get a pail or package from your dealer today. If you do not find that your cows give more and richer milk and your horses and mules do better work, return the empty container to your dealer and he will refund your money.

**Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders—Mineral-ized** contains the proper minerals and ingredients needed in winter, which are lacking in winter feeds—TONICS to sharpen the appetite, aid digestion, purify the blood—LAXATIVES to correct bowel trouble—VERMIFUGES to expel worms—MINERALS for bone and blood.

**WHITE DIARRHOEA**—Protect your chicks against this deadly disease which kills millions annually. Save them with **Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhoea Tablets**. Get a can from your dealer. If not satisfied with results, your money will be refunded.

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Herd Sire, Tipperary Clyde 1331772. Grand Champion bull Tennessee State Fair 1927. Sire of 1st prize bull calf, 1st prize pair calves. 3rd prize get-of-sire, and reserve Junior Champion bull at Mich. State Fair 1927. Bull calves up to 8 mo's. old for sale, reds and roans out of cows with records up to 14,000 lbs. milk in one year.

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Dual purpose Red Polled Bulls from 10 to 12 mos. old. **BAT-TENFIELD BROS., Fife Lake, Mich.**

### Milking Shorthorns

Central Mich. Shorthorn Breeders Assoc. offers young bulls, heifers, and cows, fresh and coming fresh, priced right. Oscar Skinner, Sec., Goshen, Mich.

### For Sale—Polled Shorthorn Calves

Either sex, milk and beef, Federal tested. **PAUL QUACK, Sault Ste. Marie, R. 2, Mich.**

### Registered

Brown Swiss for sale, cows 10 and 11 yrs. old due in Feb. 2 bred heifers. Also bulls of serviceable age. **A. A. FELDAMP, Manchester, Mich.**

## 88 Hereford Cows

Big wide back kind, dark reds, dehorned. Bred to extra good Hereford bulls to calve about April 1st. Will sell you choice car load. Also 22 Hereford cows and calves and 24 heavy springers. Also other bunches. All T. B. tested. Also yearling and 2 yr. old stockers and feeding steers sorted even in size and quality.

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## FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

We have for sale a most excellent selection of bull calves ranging in ages from 4 mos. to one year old. These calves are sired by Financial King Sensation and Financial Ford and out of Register of Merit Stock. Prices reasonable. **COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.**

### For Sale

Choice Jersey Bulls, grandsons of Sybil's Gamboe of Whitehall. **SMITH & PARKER, Howell, Mich. R. No. 4.**

### SPECIAL prices on Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers.

These will please the most careful buyers. **GOTFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti, Mich.**

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sows and gilts, bred to Junior Champion boar at State Fair. Service boars and open gilts. Premier breeder at State Fair.

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Duroc Gilts of type and quality, bred to High Orion No. 265227. Also a few spring boars at right prices. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. **W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.**

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Originators and most extensive breeders.

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### For Sale—Reg. O. I. C. April & May Pigs

best of breeding Shipped on approval. **FRED W. KENNEDY & SONS, R. 1, Chelsea, Mich.**

### O. I. C's.

Good last spring pigs, not akin also fall pigs, recorded free. **OTTO SCHULZ & SONS, Nashville, Mich.**

### Chester White Gilts

with quality. Have a few March gilts bred for March farrow. Also fall pigs. Will sell cheap. **NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.**

### CHESTER WHITES

fall pigs, service boars and bred sows of first quality. **F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.**

### CHESTER WHITES

a few bred gilts, fall pigs, not akin. **ALBERT DORR, Clinton, Mich.**

### Registered O.I.C. Gilts

bred for April and May farrow. **H. W. MANN, Danville, Mich.**

### FOR SALE

Poland China boars of March and April farrow. Also some choice bred gilts, due to farrow in March and April. Every one immuned for cholera. **WESLEY HILL, Ionia, Mich.**

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bred for March and April. Weighing up to 205 pounds, 35 and 40 dollars each, price up to Feb. 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.**

### Large Type P. C. Bred Gilts

Cholera immune and extra big. Also fall pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Geo. W. Needham, Saline, Mich.**

### B10 Type Poland China Gilts

bred to son of Allerton's New Hope, 14th yr. Prices reasonable. **F. L. Miara, Barrien Center, Mich., R. 1.**

### FOR SALE

Poland China Bred Gilts and Milking Shorthorn bull calves. **CLAIR I. BROWN, Kalamazoo, Mich., R. 10.**

### A FEW

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

## SHEEP

### A FEW

bred Karabul ewes for sale, the right fur bearing kind. **ANGUS HOME STOCK FARM, Davison, Mich.**

### WILL SELL

a few bred Registered Hampshire ewes of all ages. **JOHN B. WELCH, Ionia, Mich., R. 1.**

### 200 Head Breeding Ewes

mostly Delaines, bred to Reg. Shropshire rams. **C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.**

## HORSES

### For Sale, Percheron Stallion

color black, age three lbs. Broke double. Is a great grandson of Etadant. **L. F. FOSTER & SONS, River Junction, Mich.**

### FOR SALE

Belgians, Stallion Roan Bay and six. **ERIAS SNIDER, Goshen, Ind.**





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, February 6

### Wheat.

Detroit—No. 2 red at \$1.45; No. 2 white \$1.42½; No. 2 mixed at \$1.42½.  
Chicago—March \$1.28½; May \$1.28½; July \$1.26½.  
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.46 @ \$1.47.

### Corn.

Detroit—No. 2 yellow 96c; No. 3 yellow 93c; No. 4 yellow 91c.  
Chicago—March 88½c; May 91½; July 92½.

### Oats.

Detroit—No. 2 Michigan 62c; No. 3 white 60c.  
Chicago—March 54½c; May 55½c; July 51½.

### Rye.

Detroit—No. 2 \$1.17.  
Chicago—March \$1.06½; May \$1.07½; July \$1.02.  
Toledo—\$1.16.

### Beans.

Detroit—Immediate and prompt shipment \$7.20 f. o. b. shipping points.  
New York—Pea domestic at \$6.75 @ \$7.50; red kidneys \$7.75 @ \$8.35 to the wholesalers.

Chicago—Spot navy beans, Michigan choice, hand-picked, in sacks at \$6.45 @ \$6.50; dark red kidneys \$7.75.

### Barley.

Detroit—Malting 97c; feeding 94c.

### Seeds.

Detroit domestic seeds:—Cash clover \$18.05; February \$18.05; March \$18.00; cash alsike 16.20; February \$16.20; March \$16.35; timothy at \$2.05; March \$2.10.

### Hay.

Detroit—No. 1 timothy at \$13.00 @ \$14.00; standard \$12.50 @ \$13.50; No. 2 timothy \$10.00 @ \$11.00; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$13 @ \$14; No. 1 clover \$11.50 @ \$12.50; wheat and oat straw \$10.00 @ \$11.00; rye straw \$11.00 @ \$12.00 alfalfa hay, alfalfa choice at Chicago, \$24.00 @ \$25.00.

### Feeds.

Detroit—Winter wheat bran at \$40; spring wheat bran at \$39; standard middling at \$40; fancy middling at \$43; cracked corn at \$43; coarse corn meal \$41; chop \$40 per ton in carlots. Poultry feeds with grit \$49.00; without grit \$53.00 per ton.

## WHEAT.

Wheat prices are still holding within the narrow range marked out in the last two months. Liverpool prices declined about 3 cents since early in January, but, broadly speaking, they still show a sideways trend. Underlying conditions have shown no important change in the last few weeks and the trend of prices later on probably hinges on new crop developments.

Supplies of wheat in North America probably are 80 to 90 million bushels greater than a year ago. This increase is partly offset by a reduction of about 40 million bushels in southern hemisphere supplies and by smaller exports from Russia. The poor quality of the Canadian crop also must be allowed for in appraising world supplies of wheat. The action of the market itself in moving sideways for so long a period suggests that that increase in world holdings has been fully discounted.

## RYE.

Exports of rye since the middle of December have been comparatively light, totalling only about 300,000 bushels. Over a million bushels have been added to the visible supply, but it remains much lower than at this time in any one of the last six years.

## CORN

Corn prices declined in the latter part of January under pressure from increased primary receipts, but demand has broadened enough to cause a stronger undertone once more. A high percentage of the supply consists of low grade corn, caring for which has overtaxed drying facilities, and discounts have widened out. Total receipts at primary markets in the last two weeks were nearly twice as heavy as in the same period a year ago, and the largest at any time in nearly four years.

This liberal run may continue for two or three weeks yet, as both the southwest and the corn belt have substantial supplies which must be moved before winter is over. In spite of the liberal receipts thus far, there has been little addition to the visible supply in the last month, showing that

the demand is quite broad. Exports of corn have not reached the volume expected nor do the clearances bear out the reports of export sales in the last two months. Improvement in foreign demand still seems probable in the next three months.

## OATS.

Oats prices have been moving sideways for about six weeks. Primary receipts have been large enough to satisfy demand without making drafts of any consequence on the visible supply. From this time on, however, it seems probable that stocks will begin to move out and prices should strengthen as a result.

## SEEDS.

Some moderate expansion has been reported in the demand for field seeds, although the real spring trade will not be fully under way before the end of February if the weather during the month is normal. Red clover seed has been marked a little lower, as demand remains dull. The relatively low prices for sweet clover have stimulated a more active trade in most markets. Due to the short supply of alfalfa seed, dealers are building up their stocks even on an advancing market, and higher prices are generally expected as the season develops.

## FEEDS.

Bran was marked higher last week although middlings and the heavy feeds averaged lower in many markets. Demand is broadening as dealers believe prices will remain high until spring pasturage is available and they are beginning to anticipate their requirements for the next two months. Chicago—Barley, \$34.00; standard middlings, \$33.50; hominy feed, \$37.00; gluten feed, \$38.70; old process oil meal, \$52.00; tankage \$65.00.

## HAY.

Another spell of cold weather strengthened the hay market last week as the movement from the country fell off and demand became more

active. The steady tone was confined almost entirely to top grades, however, as supplies of undergrade hay are in excess of demand. Alfalfa hay is firmly held in all markets. A good demand from the south and southeast is reported and shipments from Nebraska into Iowa and Illinois are made regularly. Local supplies of hay in most sections are large, however, which prevents any active inter-state trade.

## EGGS.

A break of 12 cents a dozen in prices of fresh eggs in eight trading days is drastic even when it happens at the end of January when the unexpected is in order. Supplies are gradually increasing and dealers work only on a hand-to-mouth basis. Consumption undoubtedly will expand as the reductions in price are carried on to the retail trade and some temporary recovery may result. Trade now depends almost entirely on the fresh production so that prices will be very sensitive to any change in supply. Receipts of eggs at the four leading markets during January were 10 per cent smaller than in the same month a year ago, but withdrawals of storage eggs were sufficiently large to fill a consumptive trade fully equal to that of January, 1927. The number of hens on farms is believed to be smaller than a year ago and with normal weather conditions, the early spring lay will not equal that of a year ago.

An active consumptive demand is one of the chief supporting factors in the firm poultry market. Receipts of dressed poultry at the four leading markets during January were 7 per cent larger than a year ago, but storage stocks were drawn upon to supplement the receipts of freshly dressed stocks whereas in January, 1927, holdings were increased nearly 2 million pounds.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts 34½ @ 35c; extras, 42 @ 43c; ordinary firsts, 30 @ 32c; dirties, 30 @ 31c; checks, 30c. Live poultry: Hens, 25½c; capons,

28 @ 30c; springers, 27c; roosters, 20c; ducks, 25c; geese, 20c; turkeys, 28c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 36c; storage, 28 @ 30c. Live poultry: Heavy springers, 30 @ 32c; light springers, 24 @ 25c; heavy hens, 28c; light hens, 23c; roosters, 16c; geese, 20 @ 21c; ducks, 30c; turkeys, 36 @ 38c.

## BUTTER.

The butter market is steady at unchanged prices although receipts are steadily increasing. Reports from manufacturers indicate that the make is larger than a few weeks ago and only slightly less than at this time a year ago. Trade is confined largely to orders for immediate requirements and with the more liberal supplies of fresh butter, the use of storage stocks has been less free. In January, withdrawals from storage were nearly 15 per cent smaller than in the corresponding month a year ago, and the "shortage" for the country as a whole undoubtedly decreased. Foreign butter has been of little importance in our market lately, but British and Continental markets are well supplied and if foreign prices should decline or domestic prices rally materially, import trade might develop.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago, 46c; New York, 48c; Detroit, 42½ @ 45½c per lb.

## POTATOES.

Potato prices generally have remained unchanged except in eastern markets where slight advances are reported. Heavy losses in potatoes in storage are reported in the west and much damaged stock is being fed to live stock in Washington and Oregon. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are still quoted at \$1.55 to \$1.65 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

## APPLES.

Apple markets continue firm with prices considerably higher than a year ago. All varieties of good sound fruit find a ready outlet in domestic markets, but the export trade is not so large as a year ago. Barreled apples of good quality advanced as much as \$1 to \$2 a barrel during January and boxed apples made some progress into higher ground during the month. Michigan A 2½ inch Baldwins are quoted at \$7 to \$8 a barrel at Chicago.

## BEANS.

The advancing trend which started in the bean market at the end of December has continued until now. C. H. P. whites, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points, are quoted at \$7.10 per 100 pounds, sacked. Remaining stocks are in strong hands and probably will be fed on the market gradually. Dealers are buying sparingly at the higher prices, but so long as supplies continue scarce, the market can remain steady.

## CHEESE

The cheese market was steady last week, particularly on the lighter styles. Production is increasing a little faster than at this time a year ago and dealers are inclined to buy sparingly. So long as country costs are firmly held, however, no price concessions will be offered to influence sales.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples 80c @ \$4.50 bu; bagas 50c @ \$1.00 bu; beets 50 @ 90c bu; cabbage 50 @ 65c bu; curly cabbage 50c @ \$1.00 bu; red cabbage 75c @ \$1.00 bu; carrots 50 @ 90c bu; celery, local, 50 @ 65c doz; celery hearts 10 @ 15c ½ doz. bchs; eggs, wholesale, white, 50c doz; brown 45 @ 50c doz; retail 50 @ 55c doz; French endive 75c @ \$1.25 5-lb. box; dry onions 75c @ \$1.15 bu; root parsley 75c @ \$1.25 bu; curly, 35 @ 40c doz. bchs; parsnips 50c @ \$1.25 bu; pears 75c @ \$1.25 bu; potatoes 60c @ \$1.15 bu. Poultry, hens, wholesale, 25 @ 30c lb; retail 30 @ 32c lb; broilers, wholesale, leghorns 22 @ 24c lb; rocks 26 @ 30c lb; retail 30 @ 32c; ducks 26 @ 30c lb; geese 25 @ 28c lb; dressed poultry, retail, 30 @ 35c lb; ducks 35 @ 40c lb; horse radish \$4.00 @ 6.50 bu; Hubbard squash \$1.50 @ 2.00 bu; turnips \$1.25 @ 2.00 bu; vegetable oysters 75c @ \$1.00 doz. bchs; butter 60c lb; dressed hogs 13 @ 15c lb; veal 21 @ 22c lb; root celery \$1.00 @ 1.50 bu.

## SALE DATES

Holsteins  
Feb. 15—Dispersal. McClarey & Herkimer, Dowagiac, Mich.

# Live Stock Market Service

Monday, February 6

## CHICAGO.

### Hogs

Receipts 95,000. Market generally 15 @ 25c lower on last decline; top \$8.20 paid for several loads choice hogs 160-200-lb; bulk good 170-210-lb. average \$8.05 @ 8.15; 220-300-lb. \$7.85 @ \$8.05; big weight butchers \$7.75 and under; light lights, uneven, largely \$7.50 @ 8.10; bulk early sales pigs \$6.75 @ \$7.25; most packing sows \$7.00 @ \$7.25; few choice light lights \$7.35 or better.

### Cattle

Receipts 18,000. Market on fed steers and yearlings slow, steady to weak, mostly steady; early she stock very slow; prospects lower on better grades; bulls strong, bidding \$1.00 lower on vealers; packers and feeders more active, strong to higher; best fed steers early \$16.50, several loads \$15.50 @ 16.15; weighty sausage bulls \$8.15 @ 8.25; lower cutters \$5.50 @ 5.75; light vealers carrying bids on \$14.00 @ 14.50; odd lots selected kind up to \$16.00; killers mostly \$14.00 @ 15.00.

### Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 18,000. Market fat lambs active, steady grades largely to outsiders 25 @ 35c higher; vealers proceeding with care; better grade lambs, 87-lb. down, largely \$15.00 @ 15.50; gathering plain and weighty kind \$14.50 @ 14.75; good 100-lb. kind \$14.00; good 90-lb. yearlings \$13.60; sheep strong; best feeding lambs scarce, demand good; lambs to country \$13.75.

## DETROIT

### Cattle.

Receipts 688. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$11.00 @ 13.75. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 10.25 @ 13.00. Handy weight butchers 9.00 @ 11.00. Mixed steers and heifers 9.00 @ 10.00. Handy light butchers 8.00 @ 9.50. Light butchers 6.00 @ 8.50. Best cows 7.00 @ 9.00. Butchers cows 6.00 @ 7.50. Cutters 5.50 @ 5.75. Canners 4.75 @ 5.25. Choice light bulls 6.00 @ 9.00. Bologna bulls 7.00 @ 8.50. Stock bulls 6.00 @ 7.75.

Feeders 7.00 @ 9.50. Stockers 7.00 @ 8.50. Milkers and springers 95.00 @ 115.00.

### Calves.

Receipts 671. Market steady. Best \$17.00 @ 17.50. Others 7.00 @ 16.50.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,314. Market 50c higher. Bulk good lambs \$13.00. Best lambs 15.00 @ 15.25. Fair lambs 12.00 @ 13.50. Light lambs 8.00 @ 11.50. Yearlings 11.50 @ 12.75. Fair to good sheep 6.00 @ 8.00. Buck lambs 7.50 @ 12.25. Culls and common 2.50 @ 4.00.

### Hogs.

Receipts 2,174. Market active; 25c lower. Pigs \$7.75. Mixed hogs 8.50. Lights 8.00. Roughs 6.50. Good Yorkers 8.50. Stags 5.50. Extreme heavies 7.00 @ 7.75.

## BUFFALO.

### Hogs

Receipts 14,500. Hold over 1,068; market 15 @ 35c lower; bulk 150-200-lb. \$8.75; 200-lb. \$8.85; 210-225-lb. \$8.65; 240-280-lb. \$8.50; 300-lb. up \$8.25 @ \$8.30; 150-lb. down \$8.00 @ 8.50; packing sows \$6.75 @ 7.50.

### Cattle

Receipts 2,000. Cows \$7.00; bulls steady; others 25 @ 50c lower; heifers scarce; 1,100-1,250-lbs. steers \$14.00 @ \$14.50; medium grade all weights \$11.50 @ 13.25; yearling heifers \$12.50; others \$9.00 @ 9.75; all cutter cows \$5.75 @ 6.50; fat kind \$7.00 @ 9.00; bulls \$7.00 @ 8.50, few \$9.00 @ 9.50.

### Calves

Receipts 1,800. Market steady; good vealers \$17.50; culls and common \$12.00 @ 13.50.

### Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 7,500. Market on fair lambs 25c higher, others steady; bulk good to choice lambs, 95-lb. down @ \$15.50; culls and common \$12.00 @ 13.50; 100-lb. yearlings \$13.40; fat ewes \$7.50 @ \$8.50.



## STEER PRICES SHOW WEAKNESS

STEER prices have declined unevenly 75 cents to \$2 in the last three weeks, although receipts have continued moderate. Several small rallies have occurred, but thus far, the quick recoveries which featured previous breaks in the last four months have not been inevidence. Dressed beef trade reports show no congestion in that arm of the trade but packers maintain that cattle prices have been too high compared with dressed beef and are maneuvering to get values down to a lower basis.

## FEEDERS ARE HIGH

PRICES of stocker and feeder cattle are on an extremely high level but most cattlemen have cashed in hand some profits in recent months, so that the number willing to reinstate is sufficient to sustain prices of thin steers. Since January 1, shipments of feeders from 12 leading markets have been practically up to average volume for the corresponding season and slightly larger than last year.

## HOG RECEIPTS BEGIN TO SHRINK

AFTER expanding to the largest volume since early in 1925, receipts of hogs have diminished in the last ten days, suggesting that the peak of the winter movement has been passed. Prices declined when pressure was heaviest almost to the December low point but have rallied again. The market may continue to drag two or three weeks longer but with the seasonal shrinkage in market receipts, it is logical to expect gradual improvement toward spring.

## SHARP ADVANCE IN LAMB MARKET

LAMB prices have advanced sharply in the last three weeks, the Chicago top reaching \$15.25 compared with \$13.25 early in the year. This is the best figure reached since early summer. Average prices do not make such a favorable comparison owing to the high percentage of heavy lambs which are selling at wide discounts under handweights.

## 100 PEACH TREES \$12.50

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to buy unusually thrifty 3 ft. peach trees at this bargain price. Guaranteed stock. Wide selection of varieties. Our free 1928 catalog lists many unusual bargains on Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Vines and seeds. ALLENS NURSERY & SEED HOUSE BOX 7, GENEVA, OHIO



100 Lbs. Net—Frozen large dressed Herring, \$6.50; round Pickrel, \$7.00; headless Pickrel, \$9.00; yellow Pike \$12.00; Salmon \$12.50; Tullibee Whitefish \$9.50. Remit with order. Package charge 30c per 100 lbs. We charge 1/2c per lb. more in less than 100-lb. lots. Send for price list of all varieties fish. CONSUMERS FISH CO., Green Bay, Wis.

**FISH** New Winter Caught, Zero Fished. Guaranteed to reach you in good condition by Express. Packed in boxes 125 lb. shipping weight, 100 lbs. net weight of fish. Immediate shipment. Pickrel, Round, \$7.35; Headless, Dressed, \$9.35; Mullet, Large, \$5.85; Wall-eyed Yellow Pike \$12.35; No. 1 Whitefish, Dressed, \$15.85; New Coast Frozen Salmon, Dressed, headless, \$14.85; New Coast Frozen Halibut, Dressed, headless, \$17.85. Less than 100 lbs. of all one variety 1/2c per lbs. more. Write for complete price list. Frozen, Salted, Spiced, Smoked Canned and Dried Fish. JOHNSON FISH CO., Green Bay, Wis.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rate 9 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$0.90	\$2.80	26.....	\$2.24	\$7.28
11.....	.99	3.08	27.....	2.43	7.66
12.....	1.08	3.36	28.....	2.52	7.84
13.....	1.17	3.64	29.....	2.61	8.12
14.....	1.26	3.92	30.....	2.70	8.40
15.....	1.35	4.20	31.....	2.79	8.68
16.....	1.44	4.48	32.....	2.88	8.96
17.....	1.53	4.76	33.....	2.97	9.24
18.....	1.62	5.04	34.....	3.06	9.52
19.....	1.71	5.32	35.....	3.15	9.80
20.....	1.80	5.60	36.....	3.24	10.08
21.....	1.89	5.88	37.....	3.33	10.36
22.....	1.98	6.16	38.....	3.42	10.64
23.....	2.07	6.44	39.....	3.51	10.92
24.....	2.16	6.72	40.....	3.60	11.20
25.....	2.25	7.00	41.....	3.69	11.48

## Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance order or change of copy in tended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

## REAL ESTATE

BUY UPPER WISCONSIN FARM LAND THIS YEAR. This Cloverland district offers you fine soil—the best for dairying—barley, oats, rye, hay, potatoes, root crops. Never had a crop failure. Clover grows wild. Plenty sunshine and rain. Numerous lakes and rivers. Excellent drainage. Plenty hunting, fishing, and trapping. Good roads. High schools, rural schools, churches, cream routes, telephones. Only a few hours to largest markets in United States. 40 or 80 acre tracts from \$12 to \$30 per acre. Lakelands priced a little higher. Small down payment—10 years on balance. Over 600 families here now. We show you how to start. Write for booklet "Happy Homes and Farms that Pay in Happy Land"—it shows pictures—settlers' letters—and tells you everything. Edward Hines Farm Land Co., Room 2152, 106 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

154 ACRES. Only \$750 Needed. 325 Poultry, 3 Cows, 25 T. Hay, Horses, also corn, buckwheat, potatoes; fruit, beets, carrots; onions, cabbage, equipment and tools; easy to see your winter's living is already provided with substantial income besides; well balanced fields, brook watered pasture and woodland; sugar grove and variety fruit; water piped inside comfortable 5-room house, also to convenient barn; poultry house, other bldgs.; good markets nearby; and all advantages. Owner called out of state, price cut to \$2,200 with \$750 cash for quick sale. See No. 1236 in bargain folder. Copy Free. Strout Agency, 1105-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs, and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for Illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth"—free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FINE DAIRY FARM 2 1/2 miles from Gladwin on Trunk Line M-18. 240 acres dark sand loam, 160 acres well improved, balance fine pasture. 7-room house, stone milk house, excellent frame barn 40 x 70 with large silo, hog and tool house, wonderful flowing well, woven wire fences. Price at \$6,000 less than two-thirds value for quick sale. Terms made. U. G. Reynolds, sells farms, Gladwin, Mich.

AN OPPORTUNITY RARELY OFFERED—to secure improved farm homes, 80 acres up, direct from owner, no profits, no commission; in famed dairy section Wisconsin; Bread and butter State Minnesota; Rich prairie soil North Dakota; fertile lands near best markets in Michigan. \$200 to \$1,000 cash. Balance 36 years at 5%. Write today. Federal Land Bank, St. Paul, Minn., Dept. 33.

STANISLAUS COUNTY, California—where farmers are prosperous. Crops growing all year round. Land priced low. Write free booklet. Dept. 6, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber of Commerce), Modesto, California.

FOR SALE—120 acre farm, including 30 acres timber, orchard, horses, cows, pigs, equipment, etc. 8-room and 4-room house on farm, 1 1/2 miles from town. Will sell cheap at reasonable terms. Apply Box 265, Harbor Springs, Mich.

FOR SALE—120-acres, half cleared, level, drained, black soil, 5-room house, barn 36 x 50, flowing well, free from incumbrance, 90 rods frontage on water. Price \$2,700. Write W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Mich.

110-ACRE dairy and potato farm for sale on M-44, good buildings. Silo. Glenn Gould, Admstr., Ionia, Mich.

120-ACRE FARM FOR SALE in good shape. Owner, Box 197, Almont, Mich.

## WANTED FARMS

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm for sale for spring delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

## FARMS FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Farm large or small. Amos Kimmel, Lake Odessa, Mich.

FARM TO RENT to a reliable party with own help, 127 acre dairy farm near Ann Arbor, 14 cows, 1 bull furnished. Milk goes to Ann Arbor. Rent farm on 50-50 basis. Apply to Chas. McCallan, R. 6, Ann Arbor, Mich. References exchanged.

## MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cow Catch 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, \$2.99 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farm, Renton, Route 2, Box 49C, Washington.

OUR 1928 CATALOG just from press. 84 pages showing Largest Line of Poultry Supplies in the World. (Over 300 Items.) Write today for your copy Free. Brower Mfg. Co., C-27, Quincy, Ill.

BIG BARGAIN—Send \$2, receive postpaid 100 double sheets and 100 envelopes. Hammermill Bond, each printed with name, route, post office address. J. W. Barr Printing Co., Charlotte, Mich.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

QUILT 1-1/2 CENTS. Lovely percales, gingham, 3 lbs. \$1.00. Mrs. George Morgan, Vicksburg, Mich.

COMPLETE JOB PRINTING PLANT—only \$275.00. Frank Reed, Carsonville, Mich.

## WANTED

WANTED—Comb Honey in large quantities. Joseph Milnarich, 34 East Charlotte, Ecorse, Mich.

## EDUCATIONAL

BIG PAY JOBS open in auto and tractor work. I'll train you in a few weeks so you can earn \$35.00 to \$75.00 a week to start. Qualify as an expert and make \$100 to \$200 a week or operate your own garage or service station. No books—no printed lessons. Work with real tools and real equipment. Age no barrier. Little schooling needed. Write today for big free auto book and remarkable tuition offer, which includes board and railroad fare to Cincinnati or Cleveland. Investigate: this is the opportunity of a lifetime. Write today—a postal will do. McSweeney Auto Schools, 31-38, McSweeney Building, Cincinnati, Ohio or Cleveland, Ohio.

## FARM MACHINERY

HUMMER—SATTLEY IMPLEMENTS: Plows, Disc, lever, tandem and tractor harrows. Spreaders, cream separator, cultivator, rotary hoe, etc. Ask for catalogue. Seth G. Bean, Jackson, Mich.

FORDSON CLUTCH THROW-OUT LEVER, \$1.50 prepaid. J. A. Weaver, Sec., Kuttler Mfg. Co., Bryan, Ohio.

## PET AND LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED FOXES—Write for ranching offer. 100% increase guaranteed. Booklet; terms. Breeder Agents wanted. Cleary Bros., Empire Bldg., Seattle Washington.

BOYS, start your own business. Chinchilla Rabbits are very profitable, unequalled for fur and table. Pedigreed Chinchillas either sex, twenty dollars delivered, trios, two does one buck, fifty dollars delivered cash with order. Money refunded, less express charges, immediately if rabbits not satisfactory when received. Wm. Reed, Lapeer, Mich.

RABBITS—Make Big Profits with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 892 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

## MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES made any size, low factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill.

## FRUIT TREES AND NURSERY STOCK

MASTODON LARGEST EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY, 100 plants, \$2.00; 300, \$5.00; 1,000, \$12.50; 1,000 Champion \$8.50; 200, \$2.50; 1,000 strawberry plants \$3.00, Gibson \$3.75; Big Joe, Cooper, Premier, \$5.00; 1,000 2-year Grape plants \$30.00; 100, \$4.00; 100 Raspberry or Blackberry \$2.25. Shrubs, asparagus, bulbs, thrifty well rooted plants guaranteed. Catalog. Westhauser's Nurseries, Sawyer, Mich.

PEACH TREES, \$5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters, by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

100 MASTODON EVERBEARING \$1.75. Catalogue free. Edwin Lubke, New Buffalo, Michigan.

## SEEDS

LYMAN'S GRIMM ALFALFA SEED. Buy direct from the introducer. All seed scarified, necessitating less per acre. Lyman's Best 42c per lb. No. 2 Grimm, a lighter and finer seed, but which gives excellent results, 23c per lb. while it lasts. A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minnesota.

WOLVERINE OATS absolutely pure, color and germination perfect. Very heavy. One dollar bushel, bags free. Freight prepaid, Michigan, on over twenty bushel orders received before March. Checks cashed early March when seed shipped. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

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MICHIGAN REGISTERED Certified Hardigan Alfalfa seed, certified by Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n. Purity 99.50 cleaned and scarified. Price \$32.25 per bushel, immediate delivery. Irwin Reibling, Elkton, Mich.

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE demonstrate Improved American Banner wheat, Wolverine oats, Improved Robust beans best for Michigan. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO, good sweet chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; smoking 5 lbs., 90c; 10, \$1.50. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A5, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO: Kentucky Sweetleaf, Mellow, Aged, Smoking 10 pounds \$1. Chewing \$1.50. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, Wingo, Kentucky.

## POULTRY

WHITTAKER'S MICHIGAN CERTIFIED REDS Both Combs. R. O. P. Trapped, Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. Cockerels, chicks, eggs. Catalog free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

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STOCK, EGGS, CHIX. All varieties chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas, bantams. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Indiana.

COCKERELS, Hotterman strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, strong, healthy birds, \$4. two for \$7. Mrs. Glenn Arnold, Saranac, Mich.

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## HELP WANTED

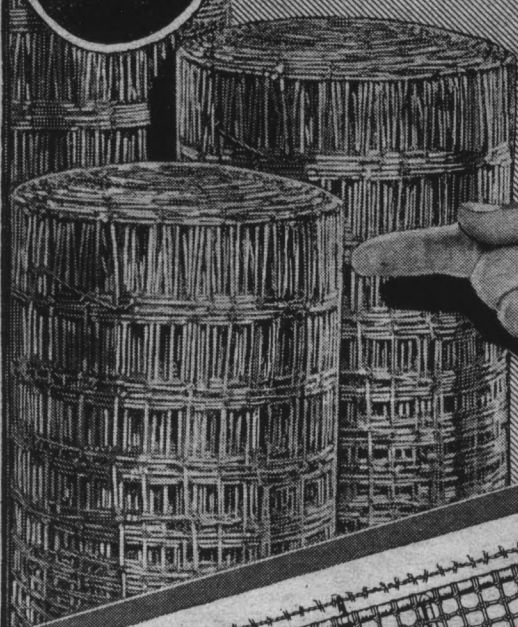
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