

MICHIGAN FARMER

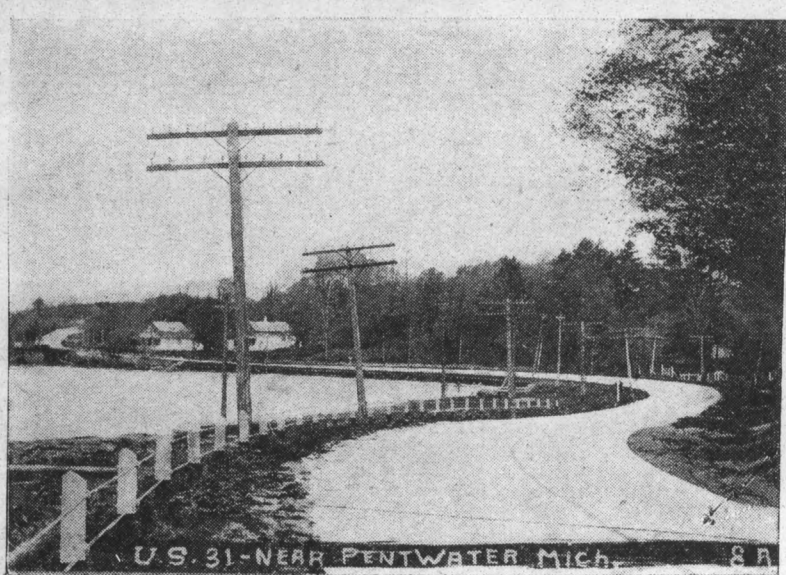
AND
LIVE STOCK
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U.S. 31-NEAR PENTWATER MICH. 8A



U. S. 31, the popular road along western coast of the state, is picturesque in many places but none more so than when approaching Pentwater from the south where in several graceful curves it skirts the lake-like harbor.

Below is shown one of the woodsy roads through the fine virgin forest at Interlochen on Duck and Green lakes. Interlochen is about a mile south of U. S. 31, at a point a few miles west of Grawn. If one wishes to enjoy the beauties of a virgin forest as well as the pleasures that can be had on a good lake, there is not a better place than Interlochen State Park.



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DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
—
VOLUME CLXX

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
—
NUMBER XIV

He Plans Well and Works His Plans

*That is the Secret of Success in the Farming Operations of
E. A. Lundberg, Master Farmer*

INDUSTRY, the mother of good luck, has been an important factor in the success of E. A. Lundberg of Eaton County. Further, this industry has been applied to a sound system of farming—a system that uses labor economically and distributes it throughout the year.



Also, every branch of the Lundberg farm is functioning. There is nothing "run down," each crop and kind of stock stands on its own merits.

That this man has carefully worked out a

thorough-going policy and put it into practice, is one's first impression of the Lundberg premises, and that impression grows as he investigates closely the methods adopted in crop production and live stock husbandry.

Born in Sweden, Mr. Lundberg came to this country when a small boy and with his parents enjoyed (?) the usual hardships of the pioneer. His early years were spent on a farm near Eaton Rapids from whence he secured his common and high school education. For ten years thereafter he worked as an electrician, when the call of the land brought him back to the farm. Since 1907 he has been building soils, barns, and a splendid herd of Holstein cattle. The original farm consisted of 150 acres to which enough has been added to bring the total acreage to 256.

His farm program is a combination of dairying and general farming. The major crops raised are wheat, beans, oats, corn, and hay. Sugar beets, potatoes, and barley are produced to some extent. The dairy herd consists of over forty head of pure-bred Hol-

steins of which about twenty are cows in milk. The farm income is derived largely from the sale of milk and cash crops.

In working out a practical and profitable system of farming, Mr. Lundberg has never for a moment lost sight of the importance in that system of fertile soils. When he started, his first desire was to determine what was needed to bring production above the average.

"The first crop of wheat I har-

broadcast, as I didn't own a fertilizer drill. On this field I received twenty-one bushels per acre and an excellent stand of clover; but another five acres where no fertilizer was sown, was again a failure."

This convinced Mr. Lundberg of the advantages in the use of fertilizers. He soon learned other lessons about soil. One was the need of tile drainage where natural drainage failed to get the surplus water off the fields promptly. "Now, the first thing I try

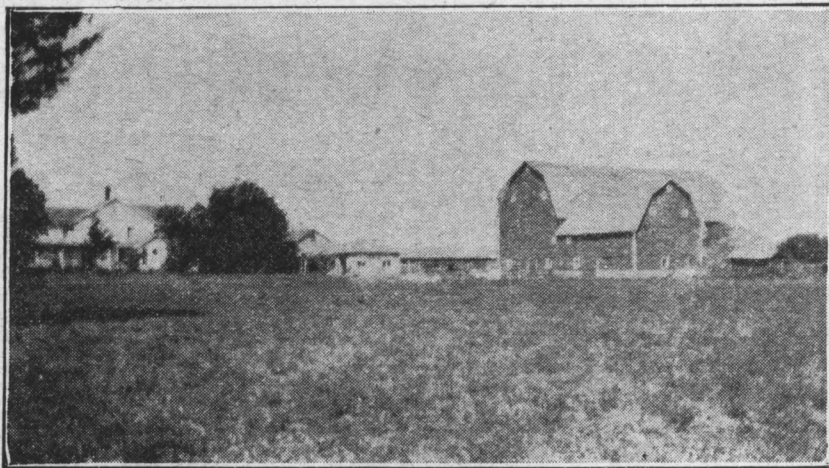
The writer aided in measuring a seven and one-half acre field of wheat on this farm last summer which yielded at the rate of fifty-four bushels per acre, while forty acres gave an average of forty-three bushels per acre. He also raised ninety-three bushels of oats per acre. This indicates something of the condition of the soil.

Stable manure is hauled to the field directly during the winter and spread on the corn ground. When the soil becomes soft in the spring, the manure is left in the yard. Mr. Lundberg believes that hauling wagons over wet land does more damage than the manure can do good. The spring and early summer accumulation of manure is used for top-dressing the wheat ground.

Unusual care is given to the preparation of the seed bed. Soil rich in plant food and humus requires comparatively little cultivation to secure that fine mechanical condition best suited for crop production. Furthermore, it is easier to maintain this condition for the hoed crops. But this Master Farmer is not negligent because of this advantage. He plans early and carefully that he might have ample time to put in every crop and care for it in a manner that should give a maximum yield.

To keep farm work up to the minute, one must have ample power available, says this practical man. To this end he finds the tractor most valuable. When he farmed 150 acres it required eight horses to do the work as he performed it. Now, with the same hired help, he is able to carry on even more effectually with five horses and the tractor on 256 acres. When it is too wet to run the tractor on his clayey land it should not be worked, he declares.

The dairy herd is an important factor. (Continued to page 485)



There is a Dignity and an Orderliness About the Lundberg Farmstead That Captures the Imagination and Reflects the Spirit of Industry

ested," he said, "was eight bushels per acre, which I considered a failure. I knew there was something lacking. We discussed commercial fertilizers in the grange, of which I had become a member, and I thought I would try it out. I sent to Detroit for a ton by local freight and sowed it on fourteen acres, leaving test strips. The strips were a failure, but we harvested from the field thirty bushels per acre. I was convinced at once. The stand of clover also was fine. Again I sowed five acres by applying the fertilizer

to do," he told the writer, "is to tile the low spots in the fields. Our land is clay with a red clay subsoil. It injures this land to work it when wet; but when tilled we can get on the fields early in the spring."

He also plows down green crops. In a four-year rotation he plows under a crop of clover every eight years, if the field is near the barns where it gets an application of manure. But on the land removed from the barns, a crop of clover is plowed down every four years.

Crop Failures Inspire Better Methods

By I. R. Waterbury

SOME years ago a new so-called dry farming method was introduced in the semi-arid sections of the west. As is often the case with progress along any line, the development in this so-called dry farming system was largely due to a disastrous crop failure. Briefly the story follows:

A mid-western wheat grower had almost a complete crop failure. The large area which he had sown to wheat did not produce a crop worth harvesting. Following the seeding period, the weather had been too dry to produce vigorous germination of the seed and strong winds prevalent in that section had moved the loose and poorly-fitted soil and actually blown much of the seed out of the ground, or buried it deeply in other portions of the field. And yet, notwithstanding this complete crop failure there were narrow streaks of good wheat showing here and there on this big wheat field.

Therein was the nub of the human interest story through which the so-

called dry farming system was developed. This farmer still used a narrow tired wagon. He had drawn his seed over the soft ground to points where it was needed in this wagon and here and there across this big wheat field, wherever the wheels of this wagon traveled, were narrow rows of good wheat which stood out in sharp contrast to the non-productive area.

This farmer was a close observer and quickly got the idea that if he could have worked the entire surface of the soil in a manner similar to the effect produced by the wheels of the narrow tired wagon, he would have had a good crop of wheat instead of this disastrous failure. Thus was born the idea of the so-called sub-surface packer, the intelligent use of which was largely responsible for the success of the so-called dry farming method.

This human interest story appealed

to my imagination very strongly, even though I was farming in Michigan under comparatively favorable climatic conditions and did not then feel the need of such an implement in my farming operations. But some years later, when I commenced to experiment in the growing of alfalfa, I prepared a field and sowed it to alfalfa without a nurse crop. The seed bed had been well prepared and after the alfalfa seed was sown it was rolled with an ordinary land roller. There was plenty of moisture to germinate the seed which came up quickly, but it so happened that there was no rain for some two weeks and after the seeding was nicely up we had a very severe and continued wind which whipped sharp particles of sand from the smooth surface and cut the tender young plants off or injured them so severely that most of them did not survive. The field was comparatively

level but I noted that in the dead-furrows and wherever the slope of the ground protected the surface from this heavy wind, the plants were uninjured.

Soon after that experience I happened to be in the warehouse of an implement distributor and there saw an exhibition of a new implement which had recently been developed, called a culti-packer. This embodied to a degree the principle of the sub-surface packer, as well as the usefulness of a land roller and harrow to be used in fitting a seed bed or in packing the surface after the crop was sown. I decided at once that if I had had an implement of that kind I would not have lost my alfalfa seeding. I immediately purchased one. That was something like fifteen years ago and this implement has been used on my farm ever since. At first we used it only to pack the soil after sowing oats in which clover or alfalfa was seeded. This insured both a good (Continued to page 491)

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home problems.

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DETROIT, APRIL 7, 1928

Conditions
Look
Better

RECENT measure-
ments of the
state of industry and
trade make more
pleasant reading than
those of a month or
two ago. Activity has increased in
many important lines and enough mo-
mentum developed to carry through
the months immediately ahead. Gen-
eral business activity has recovered
about two-thirds of the slump which
occurred in the last quarter of 1927.

Building contracts awarded in Feb-
ruary were the largest for that month
on record. In the first half of March,
they were larger than a year ago. Ex-
tensive programs of national, state,
and municipal improvements, espe-
cially road building, indicate continued
activity in this field. The automobile
industry is turning out about as many
cars and trucks without Ford as were
being produced with Ford included a
year ago. The steel industry has been
receiving liberal orders from the auto
and construction industries and is
operating at eighty-three to eighty-five
per cent of capacity. Steel produc-
tion for the first quarter was slightly
larger than a year ago. The cotton
goods industry appears to have gained
in activity in the last month.

Employment has increased com-
pared with midwinter volume. The
department of labor's index of manu-
facturing employment for February
was eighty-five and five-tenths com-
pared with ninety-one a year ago.
March probably will make a more
favorable comparison with last year
than February.

Loading of freight cars are smaller
than last year, and for the year to
March 10, they have fallen behind by
seven per cent. However, loadings of
coal were unusually heavy in the early
part of 1927 in anticipation of the coal
strike, whereas, present coal loadings
are below normal.

In the important field of money
rates, a little stiffening is noticeable.
Increased commercial demand, be-
cause of business, and continued ex-
ports of gold are responsible. March

exports will total about \$100,000,000
and close students predict further
shipments abroad in the early future.
While tightening of credit may result
eventually from this gold movement,
no immediate change of importance is
probable.

Our hope is that this prosperity may
reach way back to the farmer and his
family.

Friend of
Michigan
Agriculture

LAST week Hon.
I. H. Butterfield,
father of the Presi-
dent of Michigan
State College and a
life-long friend of
Michigan agriculture was laid at rest,
having lived beyond his four score of
years. To the last Mr. Butterfield re-
tained an active interest in agricul-
ture.

To him Michigan is much indebted.
Perhaps more than any other person,
he was responsible for the building of
the Michigan State Fair. No one knew
better the history of that institution.
For many years he served as secre-
tary of what was then the Michigan
Agricultural College. He was a leader
in the Michigan Live Stock Breeders'
and Feeders' Association. He did
much to promote the breeding of bet-
ter grains and other crops. I. H. But-
terfield will be accorded a permanent
place among the pioneers in estab-
lishing a sound agriculture in this
state.

A Few
Chances
Left

AS one notices the
sentiment about
agricultural matters
and learns of the
types of organizations
that now have stand-
ing and special agricultural com-
mittees, one would conclude, unless
wise, that you should go anywhere
but to farmers for sympathetic or in-
telligent help in dealing with these
troublesome farm questions.

But, however much outsiders have
forced their attention on agriculture,
there is a large part of the problem
of agriculture that can be handled
only by the farmers themselves.
And we believe that the part that
awaits treatment directly under the
hand of the farmer, is much larger
than most of us would recognize.

The things which are likely to add
more to the right side of the ledger
at the end of the year than any na-
tional legislation could possibly do, are
good soil, well-fitted fields, the best
seeds, and timely planting. These are
within reach of all farmers. And as
one farmer said, "before we complain
too severely, we should make the full-
est use of the opportunities to grow
crops efficiently. That is not only a
privilege but a responsibility."

Approved
Farm
Homes

THE best security
for civilization
lies in the home, and
particularly the farm
home. It is this class
of homes that has
given us educators like Horace Mann,
inventors like Thomas Edison, and
editors like Horace Greely.

But considering the rapid strides of
progress, too little has been done to
improve the farm home. Various
manufacturers of conveniences, com-
forts, and necessities of the farm
home have done commendable re-
search along the line of their individ-
ual product in making it adaptable to
the needs of the farm home and the
size of the farmer's pocketbook. But
if we are planning to build a new
farm home or remodel our present
old-fashioned one for greater conveni-
ence, practical information is limited.

The agricultural college has been
working earnestly to help solve this
problem and it was in cooperation
with them that the Approved Farm
Home project was worked out, as an-
nounced sometime ago through these
columns. Already we have published
the story and plans of two Michigan
farm homes that have been approved

by the committee. The scoring of
several others is practically complete.
The plans of these approved homes
represent the best in the way of con-
venience, comfort, and economy.

Every farm is and should be an in-
stitution that expresses the individual-
ity and meets the needs of the family.
Yet there are certain basic principles
and requirements that should be con-
sidered by those who anticipate build-
ing or remodeling. These standard re-
quirements for the Approved Farm
Home have been compiled in a bulle-
tin, copies of which are available to
our readers at ten cents each.

Stories and plans of convenient,
comfortable farm homes, whether new
or remodeled will be published
throughout the year as they are ap-
proved by the committee. In this
way, the farm homes of Michigan that
best suit the rural families' needs can
be studied and adapted in part or in
whole by the farmer who anticipates
building a new home or remodeling
his present one.

Wealth
and the
Garden

THE garden is one
of those "extra
things" in the opera-
tion of a farm that
is often thought to be
a nuisance. It is not
called a part of the big "he-man"
work of the farm and is therefore
often looked upon with scorn by the
male part of the family. It is, there-
fore, left to the discretion and labor
of the women who have nothing to do
but work.

The garden is one of the greatest
health factors on the farm and should
therefore be put up with, even though
seemingly a nuisance. But it is also
a wealth factor that is increasing in
importance in Michigan especially.

Michigan has an increasing fame as
a place for summer recreation. Its
beauty spots are so well distributed
that most every section has its recrea-
tional development. This offers many
a farmer a good opportunity to furnish
resorts, camps, hunting clubs, hotels,
and stores with fresh vegetables and
fruits. This recreational development
of the state is bringing the consumer
right to the source of production at a
time when vegetable production is
at its best and when these vacation-
ists want to gain health and vigor
through healthful diet, fresh air, and
sunshine, the three greatest remedies
ever discovered.

The good roads are also bringing
city dwellers into the country where
they will buy from attractive roadside
stands which will sell quality products
at fair prices. There must be money
in it for a lot of fake-farmers are run-
ning roadside stands for a living.

We believe that the status of the
farm garden is comparable to what
the farm flock used to be. That was
woman's business and, therefore, no
good, but now often it is a main
source of farm revenue. So will this
neglected line of farming, the garden,
come to its proper place of esteem in
farm activities.

Farm
Success
Essentials

WHEN one tries
to summarize or
classify the founda-
tions of success in
farming, he can get
them down to about
three essentials: maintenance of soil
fertility, knowledge of the relation of
cost of production to profits, and the
efficient use of labor and equipment.

The maintenance of soil is of ut-
most importance for the soil is the
fund from which the farmer draws
his farm resources. One sometimes
hears of a man growing a crop which
brought nearly as much as his farm
cost. But that man will be poor if
he does not replace in the soil those
things which his big crops have taken
out. The net result of such crops may
be a loss if one considers soil fertility.
But the man who feeds his soil prop-
erly will have an increasing asset in
his farm.

The knowledge of cost and profits
will solve many farm problems. To
know what the profits or losses of
each animal, or crop are, will gener-
ally lead a man to increased profits.
His efforts will make him see the need
of better animals, better feed, better
seed, and greater soil fertility. A
knowledge of how his present plans
are working will furnish a foundation
for making his future plans work
better.

Labor and equipment may in a way
be called part of the overhead. Often
more labor is used on an unsuccess-
ful farm than on a well-managed one.
The successful farmer will so plan
that he can get the most efficient year-
round use of his farm labor and
equipment. One gets much greater
returns from equipment used every
day than once a year. However,
where timeliness is a factor there may
be economy in equipment infrequent-
ly used. To know what one is doing
and why are great success factors.
The essentials referred to above are
great helps in this respect.

Society

WELL, we've been out in society,
me and Sofie. You see, Mrs.
Wellington, of the church, gave a re-
ception for her brother-in-law who is
alderman from the thirteenth ward of
Detroit, and we was invited. Maybe
he is goin' to run for Governor or
something like that and wants to show
us what a good fellow he is.

It takes about a week to get ready
for these receptions which last about
an hour, but an hour is too long for



me. But you see
about a week
or so before
hand, the womin
folkses begin to
worry about what
they're goin' to
wear, and they
talk about new
dresses, new
hats, and etc.
But mostly its just talkin' about them
because when the husband is taken
into the deal, he kinda diplomatically
decides a new dress ain't necessary,
and etc., if he can.

Well, after you get yourself as un-
comfortabul as you can with a white
collar on and etc., you're ready. Then
you go and stand in line to shake
hands with the big gazaboo, I guess
you call 'im. Then you stand around
and talk a little or try to, and feel
uncomfortabul a little more, get a
little drink of fruit juice or something
like that, and listen to somebody ex-
press their bad feelin's on the piano,
and then somebody makes a very im-
perfect singin' of the End of a Per-
fect Day or something like that, next
you go to what you call the
hostess and say you've had a excel-
lent time when you ain't had no such
thing.

The womin is talking about this
reception yet, about what everybody
wore and also what they didn't wear,
how Susie's knees was exposed, and
etc.

You know there's lots of folks what
is social climbers. They want to get
in the upper society and will stand
lots of discomfort to do it. But society
ain't nothin' but folkses gettin' to-
gether. Me and Sam Jones and Will
Robinson and a few others settin'
around the store stove is society.
Lots of folkses don't think so because
we're comfortable about our gath-
erin's. There's society all along the line
from the poorest to the richest. Of
course, the poor can't match pennies
with the rich so they don't go to-
gether.

But I ain't fer no society what ain't
comfortabul to me. If my communion
with my fellow men is gotta be pain-
ful, I'm fer enjoyin' what you call soli-
tude. There ain't no discomfort if
there ain't no false pride and preten-
tion around. If folkses will just be
themselves, most of them is enjoyable.
HY SYCKLE.

Power for Making Silage

Electric Motor Proves Economical for this Job

By O. E. Robey

LAST fall the Agricultural Engineering Department of the Michigan State College endeavored to find how practical an electric motor might be in operating an ensilage cutter. This experiment was carried out on farms along the Mason-Dansville Experimental Electric Power Line.

In adapting electricity to farm machines, changes in the methods of doing the work often have to be made. Electricity can conveniently be used with smaller power units and by extending the time, the same amount of work can be accomplished with fewer hands and often the machines can be made practically automatic.

Filling the silo, as is ordinarily done, with a large ensilage cutter

largely for lights and the 220-volt current for power.

Another requirement, where an extensive use of current is to be made, is a satisfactory rate. On this line when more than thirty kilowatt hours are consumed, current is secured for three cents per kilowatt hour.

In connecting up this ensilage cutter, a long flexible cable was used to carry the current. This was attached directly to the service box at the house or at the panel box at the barn. After a few experiments it was found that the ensilage cutter could be run at a much lower speed with motor drive than what it was rated to run at. The rated speed of the ensilage cutter was 800 revolutions per min-



With the Electric Motor Attached Directly to the Cutter Frame, it Was Possible to Do This Work Economically with a Small Crew

operated with a tractor and necessarily requiring a large crew, is not an ideal job for an electric motor on a rural power line.

At first it did not seem feasible to use a motor for this purpose because a rural power line is not usually designed to handle more than a five-horse power motor; and also, in most cases, it would not be practical to purchase a large motor for operating the ensilage cutter when a tractor is already available.

The problem then seemed to be to select a small ensilage cutter and see if it could be satisfactorily operated with a small motor which would be suitable for other jobs on the farm.

An eleven-inch ensilage cutter was selected. This was belted directly to a five-horse power single phase 220-volt electric motor, mounted on the frame of the cutter. The motor could be stopped or started by a push button at the feed table, and was provided with a special overload release which stopped the motor if a continuous overload was applied. A belt tightener was also provided which permitted the motor being started under no load, and power gradually applied until the cutter came up to speed.

Having the motor mounted on the frame of the cutter, eliminated the necessity of staking or bracing the machine and did away with the long belt which sometimes interferes with driving through the yard with loads of corn. This outfit was used in filling four silos ranging in height from twenty-eight to forty feet.

It might be well to state here that before electricity can be used extensively for power purposes on a farm, proper provision should be made to have ample transformer capacity and large enough wire from the transformer to the house and to the various buildings to carry the large amount of current necessary for power purposes.

All the farms on the Mason-Dansville line were wired for power. Each farm can use either 110 or 220-volt current. The 110-volt current is used

ute. This was reduced to 550 revolutions per minute with greater efficiency and better elevating capacity.

The first silo filled was thirty-two feet high. The cornfield was adjacent to the barn. The crew consisted of six men and two teams. Forty tons of ensilage were put into this silo in eight hours. No difficulty was experienced in elevating the silage. One of the things that was very noticeable was the quietness of running. Men working twenty rods away could not hear the hum of the filler. This was due to the low speed. A meter was attached to the outfit to determine the amount of current used. This first silo required forty-one kilowatt hours or \$1.23 worth of current.

The second silo was thirty-seven feet high. Fifty-three tons of ensilage was cut and placed in the silo. The entire filling operation was done by two men in eighteen hours. Two wagons were taken to the field and filled by the two men. These loads were brought to the barn and unloaded and fed to the filler by one man while the other tramped the ensilage in the silo.

These men commented on the ease of stopping and starting the outfit by merely pushing a button. No cranking was necessary as with a tractor.

In this silo a little trouble was experienced due to low voltage. The transformer was too small and too far away and a drop of forty volts occurred under a heavy load. One dollar and ninety-eight cents worth of current was used in filling this silo. The low voltage and the starting of the motor many times caused a slight increase in the cost of filling this silo.

The next silo was forty feet high. A crew of seven men put up sixty-five tons of silage in fifteen hours. The field in this case was located one hundred rods from the barn. The current consumed cost \$1.59.

The fourth silo filled was twenty-eight feet high and while only thirty tons were put up, the work was com-

(Continued to page 508)



Clayton Jones, Herdsman of the famous Alsea Farms, Alsea, N. Y., with "Bessboro Musician," 1,277,188, Senior Grand Champion Milking Shorthorn, American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, November, 1927. "Lee Whizits for service and buttonless handiness! Any man will like them just as I do."

Charles F. Bates, Raiser of Prize-winning Poland China Hogs, Mitchell, S. D. "I like Lee Whizit buttonless handiness. My wife likes their easy washing, strong fabrics."



PROUD of their WHIZITS!

They like these Exclusive Features:

- 1 Whizit—Open! Whizit—Shut! No Buttons to Bother.
- 2 Famous Lee Super-Fabrics with Their Longer Life.

THOUSANDS upon thousands of men from coast to coast are wearing these famous garments. They are wearing them because their simple, handy convenience appeals instantly to any man who puts one on—because, too, they've found that Lee Super-Fabrics really do mean *work garment economy*.

The Lee Whizit (genuine Hookless Fastener) means no buttons to bother—to come off—to sew on. The Lee Super-Fabrics, another exclusive Lee feature, are stronger, more easily washed, keeping both color and shape through months of extra hard service.

The Lee Whizit Union-Alls and Overalls are work suits for real men. You can buy them at Lee dealers everywhere, in every city and town and almost every village and hamlet in the United States. When next you buy, don't fail to get a Lee Whizit. You'll like it.

H. D. LEE MERCANTILE COMPANY
Kansas City, Mo., Trenton, N. J., South Bend, Ind.
Minneapolis, Minn., Salina, Kans.
San Francisco, Calif.



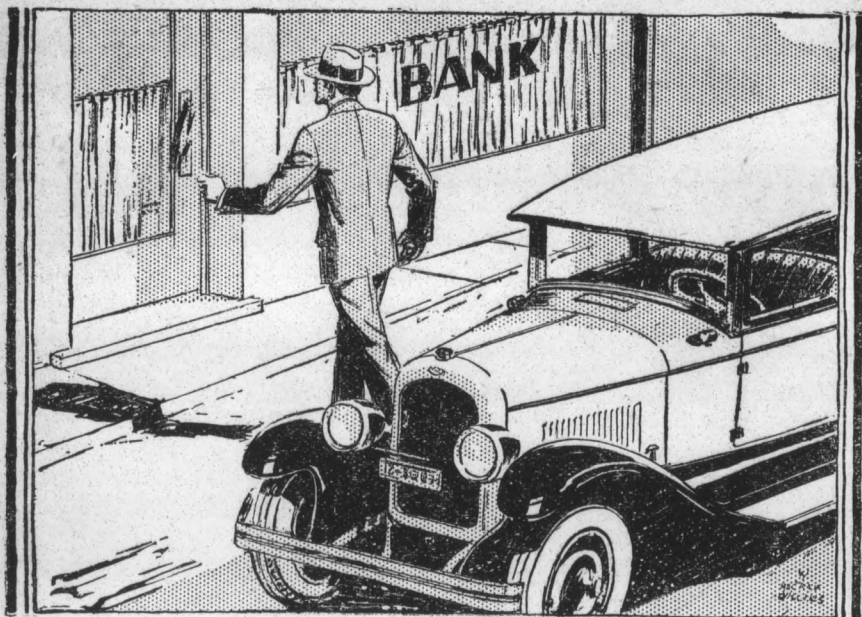
Genuine Hookless Fastener. Will not jam, rust or break. Launder with perfect safety. Absolutely Guaranteed.

Lee WHIZIT

UNION MADE

Union-Alls-Overalls-Play Suits

THIS GUARANTEE WITH EVERY GARMENT
If you do not find this to be the most satisfactory and best value-giving work garment you have ever worn, you can get a new one free of your money back.



MORE PROFIT from every dollar invested in fertilizer

\$1,000 PER ACRE FROM ONIONS . . . Mr. Roy Baldridge, of Davison, Genesee Co., Mich., says: "This year I used 700 lbs. of your 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer per acre on my 7 acres of onions. The yield was approximately 800 bushels per acre of saleable onions, which are bringing me \$1.25 per bushel, due to the fact that they matured early and are of the best quality." October 4, 1927.

PRIZE POTATOES GROWN WITH 'AA QUALITY' FERTILIZER . . . Mr. E. W. Lincoln & Son, Greenville, Montcalm Co., Michigan, says: "We are sure that a liberal use of 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer helped us to get the Rotary Club prize for the highest yield in Montcalm Co., 304 bushels of potatoes per acre on five acres; and The A.A.C. Company prize for the best yield for one acre in a competition open to the state—our winning yield being 335 bushels of potatoes per acre." October 29, 1927.

100 BUSHELS OF CORN PER ACRE . . . Mr. Orton Zent, of Tippecanoe, Marshall Co., Indiana, says: "By the proper use of 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer in sufficient amounts, I have grown what our county agent estimates will be a 100-bushel-to-the-acre crop, in spite of the fact that this has been a poor corn year. This corn ripened two weeks ahead of unfertilized corn and is of fine quality." October 11, 1927.

"ALMOST without exception," says a local merchant, "the farmers who use 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers are successful, have money in the bank, and make substantial profits." Why? Because year in and year out, regardless of weather, pests, or blight, farmers who use "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers get bigger, better, more profitable crops.

Read the letters in the next column. Hundreds of other farmers say the same thing. Larger yields, better quality, earlier maturity—extra profits obtained with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers.

These fertilizers have produced consistently profitable crops even in "bad" seasons, because famous crop and soil experts have provided just the right balance of the necessary plant foods to maintain continuous growth even under adverse conditions.

Nothing is taken or granted in making "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers. Their plant-food formulas are based upon a thorough knowledge of the needs of each crop and each soil condition. Every formula is checked by constant field tests.

Each batch of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers is subjected to thorough laboratory tests—tests fully as exacting as those encountered in the field.

Over sixty years of experience and more than sixty years of successful crop production are back of every bag of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers. Perfect mechanical condition, always. Make more money from every dollar invested in fertilizer this season by using "AA QUALITY" Brands on your crops. It will pay you to insist that your dealer supply you with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers.

Our "Agricultural Service Bureau," under the direction of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, will be glad to answer inquiries about crops, soils or fertilizers. Send for our Booklets. Please state the crops in which you are interested.

"AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS



Made only by
The American Agricultural Chemical Company
420 Lexington Avenue, New York

"AA QUALITY" Fertilizers are made by the world's largest fertilizer manufacturer to meet a standard of excellence that is never lowered. Produced in 32 modern plants strategically located to render prompt service.

THE WORLD'S BEST BY EVERY TEST

Those Who Think There is No Farm Problem

THE agricultural committees of both houses of Congress have favorably reported the newly-drawn McNary-Haugen bill for passage. And both committees have approved the equalization fee principle.

The purpose of the bill is to stabilize the prices of farm products by removing the surplus from the domestic market. If there is a loss incurred in the operation, each producer of the losing product is assessed his share of the "fee" to make up the loss.

That is about all there is to the much discussed equalization fee. It is not a charge against the Government. The farmers producing the surplus crop, marketed at a loss, are the ones who pay the money to make up the loss.

* * *

In the new bill now before Congress, the proposed Federal Farm Board is directed to apply first the loan features of the bill, to stabilize prices. If with this assistance cooperative and other farm organizations should be unable to bring about stabilization, the board may resort to the equalization fee.

The bill makes 375 million dollars in loans available to cooperative associations, besides twenty-five million dollars for the purchase of facilities and equipment.

The nub of the matter is that farming as an industry cannot go on without a fair price for its products and a reasonable return on its investment, and that means there must be some sort of a stabilized market.

What shall be the means employed to stabilize the market, has been the chief question all along. So far nothing as likely to be effective as the "fee" plan, has been evolved in the six years farm-relief has been debated.

* * *

It is nothing new for industries to be in need of legislation. Every industry from manufacturing to railroads, from labor to bankers, has been so helped and is being helped all the time to their benefit and the nation's welfare in most cases.

After a prolonged and gradually losing struggle, the agricultural industry finds that if it is to go forward henceforth it must participate in the American protective system on an equality with other industries.

Those who say the condition of the agricultural industry is improving permanently do not know the facts, or they disregard them. There is, of course, some temporary improvement occasionally, but the real farm problem is here to stay until we solve it.

Every once in awhile some personage of more or less consequence tries to hypnotize himself and the country into believing there is no such problem. Disagreeable facts are not to be waved aside that way.

There was one such instance recently. A man whose opinions are marketable, who has lived most of his life in an agricultural state, but has done his farming in an office, declared in print that he was "suspicious of any man who said there was a farm problem."

That should make him suspicious of Roosevelt's Country Life Commission of twenty years ago—and coming down to present times—should make him suspicious of the National Industrial Conference Board, of the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture of the United States Chamber of Commerce, of the Illinois Bankers' Association, and others.

They not only found there was a farm problem but that it was a knotty one.

* * *

There was decided lack of optimism in the report of the National Industrial

Conference Board following its careful survey of agriculture. And the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture of the United States Chamber of Commerce recommended rather general tariff reforms in the interest of the farmer—a remarkable demonstration of unselfishness on the part of well-protected business.

When such a business group admits that agriculture's difficulties "are traceable to the undue advantages that other groups have secured for themselves" through tariff laws, etc., can there be any further doubt of it?

In its appeal recently broadcast to editors of newspapers and magazines to support the pending farm legislation in Congress as all-important to business, industry, and finance, the Illinois Bankers' Association said:

The lack of real purchasing power of the farmer's dollar is not alone due to natural influences but has been caused to a large extent by an artificial stimulation of other products brought about by prior federal legislation. Therefore some balance in legislation is required.

That puts the case in few words. There is a farm problem and that problem is to bring the agricultural industry up to the level of other industries. Until this is done we shall have a serious economic condition on our hands.

Arthur Capper
WASHINGTON, D. C.

News of the Week

The Senate soft coal investigation committee may call on Henry Ford to explain why he can pay his coal miners eight dollars a day while other mine operators claim that they can not pay more than three dollars a day.

The income tax returns show that fifteen in Michigan made a million dollars or over during 1927.

Australia is demanding a revision of its immigration restrictions to keep out negroes and Italians. The slogan is "White Australia."

It is rumored that an oil well near Muskegon yielded a chunk of rock which contained gold in the ratio of nine dollars a ton.

Last week a telephone conversation was held between Detroit and Paris, the human voice carrying 4,200 miles very distinctly.

Ira H. Butterfield, pioneer Michigan agriculturist and father of Kenyon Butterfield, president of M. S. C., died at East Lansing March 24th. He was eighty-seven years old.

The Pope and the Italian government are again at odds, this time, to an attack on Mussolini government by the Pope in a recent address.

A club of Detroit and Birmingham men have bought 11,000 acres near Metamora to be used as a hunting club.

The Charlemagne tower, a famous historical sight at Tours, France, collapsed recently.

The Nicaraguan government has given the American agent full right to supervise and regulate the election to be held in October.

President Calles has signed the new oil agreement which will end the trouble between Americans and Mexico with reference to working the oil wells.

Northern California rivers are at the flood stage due to heavy rains, and Reno, Nevada, reports some sections of the city five feet under the water.

Ten thousand idle and homeless Danes have stormed Copenhagen as a demonstration of their condition.

James Ward Packard, founder of the Packard Motor Co., died last week in Warren, Ohio.

Twenty-two countries lined up against the Russian Soviet government's proposal for complete disarmament, at the international meeting at Geneva. The United States is one of the twenty-two.

Warren C. Stoddard, former sheriff of Jackson County has been found guilty of conspiracy with bootleggers while in office.

Sore throat's easiest victims— reducing women!

Neglecting a cold or sore throat is dangerous business for anyone—doubly dangerous for reducing women weakened by strenuous exercises and “canary bird” diets.

For both colds and sore throats often lead to serious complications if not treated immediately.

Look upon throat irritation as a warning, and at the first sign of it gargle repeatedly with Listerine, the safe antiseptic, used full strength.

If rapid improvement is not apparent, consult your physician.

Time and time again, however, Listerine has checked colds and sore throats

before they had a chance to become serious.

Certainly, this pleasant precaution is worth taking during winter and early spring weather when grippe, “flu,” and pneumonia are a constant threat. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

LAMB CHOPS AGAIN.

Lamb chops and pineapple . . . pineapple and lamb chops . . . lamb chops and pineapple . . . there is no Santa Claus for the woman trying to reduce.



THE NEXT TIME

The next time you buy a dentifrice ask for Listerine Tooth Paste at 25c the large tube. It has halved the tooth paste bill of more than two million people.

LISTERINE

-the safe antiseptic

American Steel & Wire Company's

Banner Posts

The Post With a Backbone

Handy Man's Corner

PAPER CRACKS OVER WALL BOARD JOINTS

I have wall board on the ceiling of one of our rooms. I have tried plasters of different kinds to fill the joints; but always after repapering the ceiling, the paper cracks. Have pasted muslin and old window shade material over the joints, but the paper cracks just the same. Cannot panel the ceiling as the wall board strips are not of uniform width. Can you suggest some way of overcoming this difficulty?—D. A.

It is extremely difficult to stop this trouble of wall paper cracking over these wall board joints. The most common method is to fill the crack smooth with plaster paris, wetting the edges of the wall board just before forcing the plaster paris into the joints, and smoothing it off level just before it fully hardens. Then paste strips of heavy muslin over the cracks, wetting the muslin before the paste is applied. This dries tight and usually will prevent serious cracking.

One firm secures very good results by filling cracks as already directed with plaster paris to within about one-sixteenth inch of the surface, then finish filling the joint with Swedish putty applied with a squeegee roller and spread thinly over the edges. While this is still soft, a strip of wire screening is applied over the crack and pressed down into the wall board as much as possible with the roller. Where the wall board surface is rather soft, this makes a joint that can hardly be detected, but probably would show with a hard surfaced board.

Swedish putty is made by mixing 2½ pounds well-cooked stiff flour paste, 2 pounds dry fine whiting, and one-half pint boiled linseed oil, kneading them thoroughly together. This dries very slowly, hence the lower part of crack should be filled with plaster paris and allowed to dry, and plenty of time allowed for the Swedish putty to dry before the paper is applied.—I. W.

USING OLD AUTO TO PULL DRILL

I have in mind to rig up a power drill by using an old Ford chassis and engine hitched to an ordinary grain drill. I have never seen this tried, so I should like to get your opinion of it. I thought I could cut the frame off behind the universal joint and drive the wheels from the drive shaft by a set of gears. Do you think this could be made to work satisfactorily? Or have you seen a better way of using an outfit of this kind? Any suggestions will be appreciated.—N. V.

I see no reason why something of this sort could not be made to work, but doubt whether your plan is the proper way to go about it. It would require special gears or sprocket wheels to get the proper speed reduction which would add to the cost of the outfit. Also it seems the wrong policy to limit the use of the attachment to a single machine, and let it stand idle the rest of the time, instead of having it so it can be used on a number of machines.

One of the simplest arrangements would be to use the entire auto chassis as a tractor and pull drill with an ordinary tractor hitch. Some of the seed grain could be carried on the chassis to give more traction to the wheels. Other implements could be hitched behind the auto chassis in the same way. This would make three sets of wheels in turning, but would be no worse than with a tractor.

We should be glad to have the experiences of any of our readers as to their experiences along the line of pulling light draft implements with an auto chassis and engine.—I. D.

It pays not to be in a hurry this spring to paint the buildings. Freezing and damp walls impair the job. Heavy winds also cover the surface with dust.



Keep Good Live Stock
and they will keep you

Millions of farmers are proving this with the help of American Steel & Wire Company's Zinc Insulated Fence and Banner Steel Posts. Zinc Insulated Fences are supplied in *American, Royal, Anthony* and *Monitor* brands. Made of full gauge wires and are protected against rust by being heavily insulated with a UNIFORM coating of zinc.

Banner Steel Posts are the posts with the backbone. Note their special features, especially the

NEW DROP LOOP CLAMP

which holds the line wires securely, yet allows "play" to equalize strain. Easy to attach and easy to clinch around the post. Large slit-wing anchor provides immediate anchorage.

GUARANTEE

Our dealer will hand you a written guarantee with each purchase of American Steel & Wire Company's Fences and Banner Posts. Ask him about it.

American Steel & Wire Company

Sales Offices: Chicago - New York - Boston - Atlanta - Birmingham - Cleveland - Worcester - Philadelphia - Pittsburgh - Buffalo - Detroit - Cincinnati - Baltimore - Wilkes-Barre - St. Louis - Kansas City - Minneapolis-St. Paul - Oklahoma City - Memphis - Dallas - Denver - Salt Lake City - San Francisco - Los Angeles - Portland - Seattle - United States Steel Products Co.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

WINGS FOR YOUR GRAIN

The LIBERTY (Grain Blower) ELEVATES, Dries, Cleans, Grades up GRAIN by Air. Power Fan does the work. One man fills Bins and Cars in one operation—no inside scooping.

FREE for Your Grain—Low Prices. Write for Booklet. "Wings for Your Grain"—Low Prices. Ask Your Dealer about the Liberty.

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LINK MFG. CO. No. Kansas City, Mo.

MICHIGAN Concrete STAVE SILOS

The last word in a permanent silo. Write for free illustrated literature. Tells how we manufacture and erect for you under best known processes.

Special Terms if You Order Now!
MICHIGAN SILO CO., Kalamazoo, Michigan



Send for free BOOKLET on NATCO GLAZED TILE SILOS

WRITTEN guarantee with every Natco Silo. Silos are permanent, perfect sealage preservers, vermin-proof, resist freezing, never need painting or repairs. Cost no more than wood, give absolute satisfaction. Investigate—get free booklet. Natco Corn Crib is as good as the silo. Ask for folder.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY
Department B
Fulton Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eureka Potato Machines

Make Money for Potato Growers

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

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

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

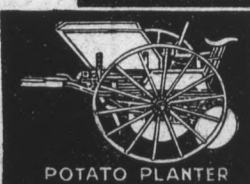
Traction Sprayer
Insures the crop. Sizes, 4 or 6 rows. 60 to 100 gallon tanks. Many styles of booms.

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

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

All machines in stock near you.
EUREKA MOWER CO.

Send for complete catalogue.
Box 1115 Utica, N. Y.



FAIR CHARGE FOR LIMESTONE SPREADER

AS a number of subscribers have inquired as to a fair charge for the use of a limestone spreader for spreading limestone and phosphate, perhaps the following suggestions may be of interest to other readers.

Where used in the ordinary way by two or three neighbors and properly cared for, I would estimate that the life of a limestone spreader should be around ten years and that the total overhead cost, including interest, depreciation, repairs and upkeep, shelter, etc., will be about nineteen and one-tenth per cent per year of the first cost. On a low down spreader costing ninety dollars, this gives \$17.19 as the yearly cost. Dividing this by the number of acres covered or the tons spread averaged for each season will give a fair charge per acre or ton. Assuming forty tons on the home farm and forty tons custom work per year this would make a fair charge about twenty-one cents per ton for spreading limestone.

Phosphate is much more severe on the spreader, because of its greater tendency to work into and clog the bearings and cause them to cut out, and the bearings should be inspected every day when the spreader is used for this purpose. Because of this extra care and wear, it would probably be fair to charge fifty per cent more or thirty-one cents per ton for spreading phosphate, and in estimating tonnage for the purpose of estimate costs, each ton of phosphate should be counted as one and one-half tons.

The same general plan can be used for estimating a fair charge for any type of limestone spreader. Take twenty per cent or one-fifth of the first cost as the yearly cost, and divide this by the average number of tons or acres spread.

PLOWSAID BORER FIGHT



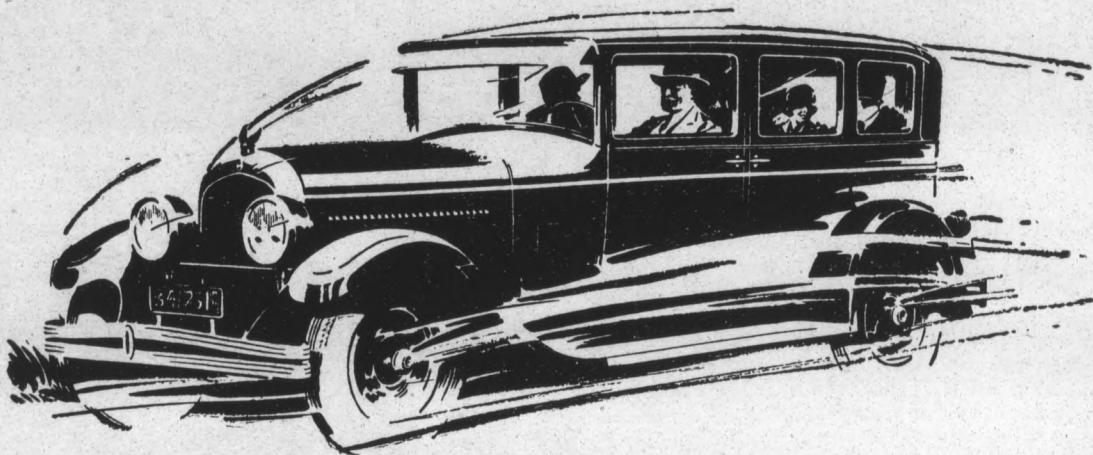
PLOWS will do more than any other implements, if rightly used, to combat the European corn borer. Burying corn stalks and other vegetable refuse, and leaving the surface of a field perfectly clean so that the borers coming from the buried material cannot find a place to live, is treatment that these pests cannot stand. It will kill over ninety per cent of them in actual practice. Wide-bottom plows cover this refuse better than narrow ones. These wide plows pull harder, requiring heavier teams or tractor power. But one can cover more land so that their use is found economical.

Since 1923 the Canadian wheat pools have distributed to members \$800,000,000, according to Department of Commerce reports.

Raising eels for food is a flourishing industry in Germany.



First comes CHRYSLER "72"



...all others trail

Chrysler "72" performance makes all other performance in its field seem as out-of-date as last year's license plates. All you have to do is to ride in a "72," and drive it to appreciate the difference.

Only Chrysler's great engineering staff and precision manufacturing organization — only Chrysler Standardized Quality — could have produced such performance results.

Only Chrysler engineers could have developed 75 h. p. from an engine of such moderate size, insuring economy and long life, as well as extraordinary power.

You can, at will, do 72 miles an

hour and more — smooth, easy miles — due to this vibrationless engine with counterweighted seven-bearing crankshaft.

It takes mountain grades at constant acceleration. In traffic, the "72" flashes to the fore with characteristic Chrysler get-away.

The safety and simplicity of Chrysler's self-equalizing hydraulic four-wheel brakes insure positive braking on all four wheels at one time and make Chrysler brakes surer.

Go to any Chrysler salesroom and ask for a "72" demonstration. Drive the car where and as you will. Demonstration will prove to you just how much better the "72" performs.

Illustrious New Chrysler "72" — Two-passenger Coupe (with rumble seat), \$1545; Royal Sedan, \$1595; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), \$1595; Four-passenger Coupe, \$1595; Town Sedan, \$1695; Convertible Coupe (with rumble seat), \$1745; Crown Sedan, \$1795. All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments.

New Chrysler "Red-Head" Engine — designed to take full advantage of high-compression gas, giving 12% greater torque with greater speed, power and hill-climbing ability; standard equipment on all body models of the 112 h. p. Imperial "80," also standard on the roadsters, and available at slight extra cost for other body types, of the "62" and "72."

We Want You

If you have a good reputation in your neighborhood and some spare time—we will pay you well for it and help you build a permanent business.

If You Are:

A business man who is accustomed to deal with farmers; a retired farmer who is a leader in your community; a clergyman; teacher; doctor; lawyer, or a wide awake young farmer who wants to work in the country—

One of Michigan's Leading Insurance Companies wants you and will train you to succeed. This is a legitimate high-class proposition for men of good reputation only—

It will stand the most rigid investigation, and we shall expect each applicant to be open to the same investigation by us. If interested please fill out and mail the coupon below.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY DETROIT, MICHIGAN

G. L. Ayres, President
American Life Insurance Company,
Detroit, Michigan

Gentlemen:

I would be interested in knowing more of your proposition.
Please send me your questionnaire for more detailed information.

My present occupation is.....

My age is.....

Name.....

Address.....

WHO WILL READ THIS?

It will be read by every farmer who is interested in bigger and better crops and LOWER PRODUCTION COSTS.

—By general farmers, wheat farmers, truck farmers, orchardists.

—By the farmer who cultivates 5 or 500 acres.

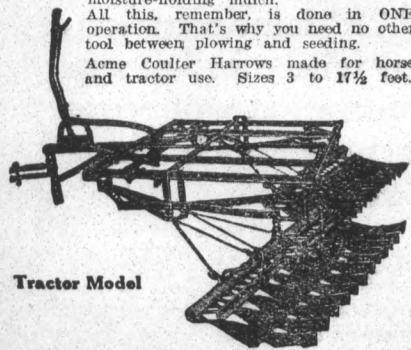
Acme Coulter Harrows

are fitted with sharp, back-sloping, double curved coulters. These coulters with their sod-crushing spurs, reach down to the full depth of the furrow and slice, chop, crush and completely pulverize every bit of soil, cover crop, stubble, trash.

And while they're doing it, they fill the air spaces, compact the subsoil, and leave a smooth, level seed bed, protected with a moisture-holding mulch.

All this, remember, is done in ONE operation. That's why you need no other tool between plowing and seeding.

Acme Coulter Harrows made for horse and tractor use. Sizes 3 to 17½ feet.



Tractor Model

Acme XL Surface Cultivators

When one of these cultivators gets to work in an orchard or wheat field, not a weed remains to tell the tale.

For not a single weed can escape those sharp, extra-long, over-lapping coulters.

And while it's destroying weeds it turns and returns the surface soil, forming a moisture-holding mulch.

You can work right up close to the trees without damage to the low-hanging branches. No worry either about injuring small feeder roots for the depth of cut can't touch them.

Keeping an orchard or wheat field clean is quick, easy and inexpensive—with an Acme XL Surface Cultivator.

Acme XL Surface Cultivators, made for horse or tractor use—3 to 17½ feet.

For it tells about Acme Coulter Harrows and XL Surface Cultivators—the implements which make perfect seed beds and REDUCE THE COST OF MAKING THEM.

Acme Coulter Harrows and XL Surface Cultivators have been used for over 50 years—each year more and more of them are found on farms in every state.

They are used and endorsed by agricultural colleges and experiment stations. County Agents recommend them.

And on many farms, Acme Coulter Harrows are the ONLY tool used—the ONLY Tool needed—between plowing and seeding time.

FREE! CLIP COUPON

Clip the coupon for the FREE Acme Catalog. It's well worth having. It pictures the Acme Harrow or Cultivator just suited to your farm.

It tells how to get bigger and better crops—how to prepare perfect seed beds—how to cut the cost of making them.

The catalog also contains valuable illustrated chapters on "Better Crops from Better Tillage." And Hardy W. Campbell, the Montana Wheat King, tells in the book, how he grew his immense prize crops in spite of an unusually dry season.

Clip the coupon now!

RUSSELL & BECK SUPPLY HOUSE,
40 Anson Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Send me your Free Acme Catalog.

Name.....

Address.....

WASHINGTON NEWS

HOUSE COMMITTEE APPROVES FARM RELIEF BILL

By a vote of fifteen to six, the House committee on agriculture approved the McNary-Haugen equalization fee bill, after turning down the National Grange export debenture plan by a thirteen to eight ballot.

The new House bill is evidently the last word in the McNary-Haugen plan of farm relief. It is held to be a decided improvement on the McNary bill which recently passed the Senate. It provides for a fund of \$400,000,000 to be loaned to cooperatives, whereas the McNary bill provides for only \$250,000,000. Like the Senate bill, it provides that the Federal Farm Board would be directed to undertake stabilization of prices of staple farm products by first applying the loan features of the law. The equalization fee is to be resorted to only in case the cooperatives are unable to bring about stabilization with the aid of government loans.

Some friends of the measure profess to believe that it would be rarely that there would be a need for levying an equalization fee on the farm crops. It is also provided that when levied on a domestic product the equalization fee shall be levied on imports of the product. In the new House bill, restrictions are placed upon the use to be made of the money loaned to cooperatives which are not in the Senate bill.

BILL WOULD LOWER POSTAL RATES

THE new postal rate revision bill approved by the House committee on post offices and post roads restores the one cent rate on private postal cards, and follows closely the 1921 rates on second class matter.

In fourth class matter the parcel post rate is reduced one cent on each parcel destined to points in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth zones. Parcels mailed on rural routes are exempted from what was formerly known as the service charge.

AMERICAN FARMER COMPETES WITH CHEAP LABOR

WHEN Admiral Dewey won the battle of Manila he opened the way for the exploitation of the Philippine Islands by American capital, much to the disadvantage of the American farmers who have to compete with the cheap labor of the Philippines. The American dairymen are hard hit by the vast quantities of vegetable oil materials coming from the Philippines tariff free, and now the rapid development of the Philippine sugar industry by American corporations promises to injure badly our domestic cane and beet sugar industries.

"Continuation of the flood of duty-free Philippine sugar will, it is feared, eventually displace the million tons now contributed by the domestic industry," says Congressman Timberlake of Colorado, who is sponsoring a bill placing a limitation of 500,000 long tons on duty-free sugar from the Philippines. "For the United States to build up a tremendous sugar supply across the Pacific at the expense of the domestic industry and become largely dependent on that supply would not only be wiping out a quarter century's progress by the American farmer and eventually sacrificing an investment in the beet sugar industry of \$225,000,000, but would be disregarding entirely what, to the nations of Europe, has long been an established principle essential to economic security."

"Imports of duty-free sugar from the Philippines have increased from 147,212 long tons in 1921 to 173,674 tons in 1927," says Congressman Timberlake, which leads him to insist that something be done to forestall what now looms as an inevitable decline in the domestic industry. "American farmers in 1927 received \$55,000,000 for their sugar beets alone. Other benefits from live stock operations and improved yields in other crops in rotation with sugar beets equaled \$100,000,000. Analysis of our tariff relations with the Philippine Islands demonstrates that the United States government never intended to place the American farmer in competition with tropical labor 7,000 miles across the Pacific."

The cane and beet sugar producers will have to face competition from another source in the near future, if predictions of experts in the Bureau of Standards are well founded. They have now perfected a method of crystallizing levulose sugar in a water solution. Levulose is the sugar produced from Jerusalem artichokes, and it can be manufactured in commercial quantities at a reasonable cost by a method discovered in the bureau. The artichokes are being grown in the Department of Agriculture's experiment farm at Arlington and are converted into sugar at a small factory operated by the Bureau of Standards.

WOULD INCREASE RATES ON POTATOES

THE National Grange has filed a petition with the United States Tariff Commission for an increase in the tariff on potatoes. Official reports show that during 1926-1927 the importations of white potatoes into the United States amounted to 10,938,383 bushels. This represents an increase of 261 per cent as compared with the volume of white potatoes imported during 1924 and 1926.

This situation has been called to the attention of the Washington representative of the National Grange by members of the organization in different parts of the country with the request that the Tariff Commission investigate cost of production of potatoes in this and other countries. The present tariff on potatoes is thirty cents a bushel. Under the flexible provisions of the tariff act, if the findings of the commission warrant it, the tariff could be raised fifty per cent, which would make a rate of forty-five cents a bushel.

FARMERS FAVOR PURNELL BILL

A LARGE group of farmers from Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana were in attendance at hearings on the Purnell bill providing for a \$10,000,000 appropriation for another corn borer control campaign, to be conducted by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the states and counties and the farmers in the infested areas.

These farmers were practically unanimous in favor of the Purnell bill. They voiced the belief that the government officials did the best they could under the handicap of lack of experience in the conduct of last season's campaign, and that with the machinery already in readiness, much more effective control work can be done the coming season, if the \$10,000,000 appropriation is voted in time. They believe that corn borer control is a great national problem, that it should be continued by the Federal government, and that the farmers who engage in the control work should be paid for their services.

HE PLANS WELL AND WORKS HIS PLANS

(Continued from page 477)

tor in the successful management of this farm. In the first place, milk brings in a substantial portion of the farm income. Feeding farm grown crops with the needed concentrates to good cows gives a higher price for those crops than could possibly be received on the market. In addition, the soil program is simplified where a generous amount of stable manure is available.

Averages Above 400 Pounds Fat

His dairy cattle are pure-bred Holsteins. They have been carefully selected for production. His herd was federally accredited before the county unit method of fighting tuberculosis was adopted. Furthermore, for the past two years he has received diplomas from the National Dairy Association for producing an average of over 400 pounds of butter-fat per cow per year. He is a member of a cow testing association and finds the information coming through that work most helpful. Silage, legumes, roughages, and grain from the farm are supplemented with purchased concentrates to give the animals a balanced ration which is fed on the basis of production. Each year he sells from five to ten head of Holsteins for breeding purposes.

The cattle are kept in a basement stable forty by ninety-six feet, with cement floors, steel stanchions, water fountains, manure carrier, and milking machine. The stables are well lighted, convenient, and kept in the best of order.

On the farm a flock of pure-bred Oxford sheep is maintained. Roughage, legumes, and farm grown grains are used for winter feeding. Pastures are rotated. His average yield of wool in 1927 was nine pounds per head. Five animals were sold from the flock last year for breeding purposes.

He also keeps a flock of White Wyandotte chickens which is renewed each year with chicks from an accredited hatchery. The house is of the shed type, and is well lighted. Eggs and poultry are marketed locally.

Home Has Every Convenience

The chief cash crops grown are wheat, beans, and sugar beets. He also has fifteen acres of Grimm alfalfa. This he seeds in either oats or barley. Although he tried two tons of lime to the acre, his soil he finds will grow alfalfa without lime. These alfalfa fields stand from five to ten years before plowing.

The Lundberg home is dignified, impressive, and attracts the attention of the passerby. It is nestled among stately trees. It has a full basement with inside and outside entrances. On the main floor are the kitchen, dining room, living room, and parlor, bath and wash rooms, and two bedrooms. The home is equipped with a furnace, running water, bath room, sewage system, septic tank, electricity, refrigerator, power washing machine, electric lights, and vacuum cleaner. There is also a radio, piano, and cornet. A son and daughter both play. The family attends church regularly. Mr. Lundberg teaches a class in Sunday school. He regularly attends to his duties as a citizen, is a member of the grange, and belongs to several lodges and community organizations.

In all his farming enterprises, Mr. Lundberg credits his good wife with a full share of the success attained. She maintains a spotless home, and is well acquainted with the various activities about the farm.—B. W.

Doctor Thomson, of the University of Aberdeen, and one of the most prolific writers on science says, "All our scientific experience is rounded with mystery." And again, "How did living creatures begin to be upon the earth? In point of science, we do not know."

These Five Points make RED TOP a better Fence Post

Only seasoned long-lived steel, dense, tough and durable, is used in RED TOP Posts. That is why they give so many years of service.

The aluminum finish is baked on. Makes the post more durable and rust-resisting and adds to the appearance of the fence line.

The studded re-enforcing rib makes the post stronger by actual test. The handy fastener holds fence permanently in place.

With the RED TOP Post Driver one man can drive 200 to 300 posts in a day and align them perfectly.

There are no holes punched in this post to weaken it. Anchor plate is riveted to the studs. Less driving resistance and firmer post anchorage with this easy driving triangular anchor plate.

Profitable farming depends on good fences—good fences depend on good posts

THE farmer who wants to get all out of his farm that is in it practices the new program of farming—rotation of crops and stock.

To do that successfully he requires more and better fences. But the waste these fences save quickly repays their cost and increases your profits every year thereafter.

Build good fences and build them on RED TOP Steel Fence Posts for longest useful life.

Red Top
GUARANTEED
Steel Fence Posts

RED TOPS have earned their reputation for superiority through actual service in the fence line. Millions are in use. They have satisfied the hardest and most critical buyers of fencing materials including Railroads and the U. S. Government. The features that make RED TOP important to such buyers are just as important to you. Buy RED TOPS and be certain that your fences will be durable and give you long, economical service.

Go Now and see your RED TOP Dealer

Let him explain to you the actual differences that make RED TOP the best fence post value your money can buy. He will also show you how the proper and timely use of fence will save waste and increase farm profits.

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

25% TANNING HIDES

OFF
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG
Better work—better service direct to you at agents' prices. Tanning horse and cow hides, \$3.50 to \$5.50. Ship where thousands of others are shipping and save 25%. Write for prices. Badger Robe and Tanning Co., Stevens Point, Wis.

New Invention for Fordson Tractors

A bracket type clutch collar for easier cranking and sure relief of hard shifting of gears, easy to install, guaranteed or money refunded.

Price \$3.25 postpaid.

HOLLAND CELERY PLANTER CO.,
Holland, Mich.

Seed Corn

Early Yellow Clarage and White Cap; excellent yielders and sure to ripen before the early frosts, so prevalent in many sections. Choice seed bu. \$3.25; 5 bu. \$3. per bu.; 10 bu. or more \$2.75 per bu. Send for samples and circular.

Theo. Burt & Sons 45 Melrose, Ohio

Columbian Dan says— "buy ROPE you can be sure of"



When you buy Columbian Standard Binder Twine you are sure of twine that's smooth, even, strong, and that will tie the full number of bundles. It is specially prepared against damage by insects. At all dealers.



"It doesn't pay to use low grade rope that soon stretches, softens up, wears out and breaks. An accident or the upsetting of a day's work is too much to pay, when you can buy Columbian Tape-Marked Pure Manila Rope for only a few cents more. It's common sense and money in your pocket, to buy rope you can depend on."

Columbian Tape-Marked Pure Manila Rope is the strongest, most durable rope—size for size—you can buy. Ask for it by name. Identify it by untwisting the end and finding the red, white and blue Columbian Tape-Marker. If any rope so marked proves defective your dealer will replace it.

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Auburn "The Cordage City" New York

Branches: New York Boston Chicago New Orleans

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ROPE

MADE BY COLUMBIAN ROPE CO., AUBURN, N.Y.
ASK FOR "COLUMBIAN" TAPE MARKED ROPE

RED WHITE BLUE

\$5,000,000

PAID IN CLAIMS SINCE 1915

This company was organized in 1915 to take care of all kinds of automobile losses for Michigan people. The company has written insurance for farmers in all parts of Michigan and has paid about \$5,000,000 in losses. Mr. Farmer, there is an agent or attorney in every part of Michigan to give you service in case of a serious loss.

There were 1,335 deaths by automobiles in Michigan last year and over 30,000 serious personal injuries. Many people were not able to meet the loss. Automobile claims are complicated. This company has specialized and has experienced men to help you in serious claims. If necessary, you can drive to the main office in a few hours. This company has more farmers insured than any other company in Michigan because it has met its claims promptly.

If not insured, look up our local agent or write to the

CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.

Howell, - - - Michigan

Start Growing Raspberries

The Opportunities are Good

By B. W. Keith

NOW is the time to go into the black raspberry business. When others are going out of a phase of fruit growing because of adverse conditions and plant diseases which can be controlled, that is the time to begin.

Owing to the disastrous results of leaf curl, mosaic, and other contagious plant diseases, old plantations are being condemned and cut out, and new plantings are producing less. Growers become discouraged after their fields have been condemned and they are not allowed to sell or take plants from them to make new plantings, and rather than buy plants from outside sources, they quit the raspberry business and turn to other lines of horticulture or farming.

Poor plants, diseased or otherwise, will never make a profitable plantation no matter how good the location, or how well the soil is prepared or fertilized. Set only disease-free plants. Although plants of this character are scarce, because more fields than ever have been condemned by state inspectors, good healthy plants can be secured, but they will cost more than usual—another reason for some to get out of the growing of raspberries.

Raspberries, both red and black, can't stand "wet feet." Good water drainage must be supplied, either by natural or tile drainage. While there must be good drainage, there are times in the growth of the black raspberry that it needs plenty water, but this can be had if the soil is of a sandy or clay loam and well cultivated. These are two soils on which this fruit can be profitably grown, however, other soils should not be discarded unless subject to drying out during the summer and wet and soggy at other times during the year.

From eight to twelve loads of barnyard manure per acre will be found very beneficial. It should be evenly applied and disked into the top layers of the soil ahead of plowing, so when it is turned under it will become quite thoroughly mixed with the soil instead of lying flat in the bottom of the furrow in unbroken lumps. After the ground is plowed, and ahead of harrowing, apply a few loads of fine, well-rotted manures to the soil and have it well mixed with the top layers right where the roots of the newly-set plants will get it for an immediate, vigorous start. Raspberry plantations which are of bearing age will be greatly benefited by a similar application in the early spring after the ground dries so a wagon or manure spreader can be drawn between the rows without cutting deep into the soil and injuring the roots. But do not expect the most noticeable results from an application of manure at this time, or commercial fertilizer if it is used, in the crop that season. The greatest returns will be in the next year's crop. This is because of the effects of the manure in producing a strong, vigorous cane growth on which fruit will be borne the following season (the next year's

crop). Begin to feed raspberry plants for strong, sturdy cane growth a year ahead of that time when you are wanting that big crop of large marketable berries.

From the fact that the black raspberry is a shallow rooted plant, level or very shallow cultivation should be practiced. By all means keep the disk out of the raspberry patch, unless it is in the hands of a very careful workman. If the plow, disk, or harrow is run deep enough to cut off the horizontal feeding roots, the leaves of the plants will take on a yellow appearance, appearing as though they were diseased, and the crop will be almost worthless. More damage can be done by deep cutting implements than one can imagine, and, therefore, their use is to be discouraged in caring for black raspberries, the reds also.

When it comes to pruning the black raspberry, most growers leave too much wood—that is, leave too many canes and too long side shoots, or canes, on the upright canes. In the spring, when the young canes are about three feet high, nip their tips off, thus causing them to branch and become sturdy and strong, forming a well-shaped bush. No further nipping, or heading back, is necessary until the following spring before any signs of growth takes place. Go through at that time and cut out the weak, slender, unevenly-branched ones, leaving not over six or seven of the strongest, sturdiest ones, and the laterals or side branches, on; these should be cut back to four or five inches. Here is where most growers make their mistake in pruning black raspberries—they leave these side branches too long.

As intimated at the beginning of this article, the ravages of plant diseases, such a leaf curl and mosaic, are causing a falling off in the yields, also the acreage of black raspberry growing. For this reason, some sections that used to grow this fruit on the large scale, have just about discontinued the occupation, and other sections are following suit. Of course, the diseases of the black raspberry are not altogether responsible for this falling off, but they play the greatest part.

The two most disastrous diseases are leaf curl and mosaic, which are caused by some organism, "a something," that scientists have not been able to "catch" and identify. As the disease is carried from one plant to another, the only method of control is to cut out infested bushes, take them from the field, and burn. By watching this end of the business, and setting disease-free plants from disease-free plantations, leaf curl and mosaic can be kept under control.

A man and his girl were walking around town looking for a place to go in. Finally they came to a theatre with a sign reading "The Woman Pays." I guess we'll park in here, Ella, he said.

Spraying Calendar Free

ANY farmer growing fruit should have this Spraying Calendar written by W. C. Dutton, R. H. Pettit, and C. W. Bennett of the Horticultural, Entomological, and Botanical departments, respectively, of the Michigan State College, and issued by the College Experiment Station.

This bulletin gives in short, practical form the latest information on the control of the common diseases and insects attacking fruit. The most effective spray materials to use and when to use them are important factors in successfully controlling fruit diseases and pests. These, with practical hints gained from experience, are given in this bulletin. A copy will be sent upon request to MICHIGAN FARMER, HORTICULTURAL DEPT., DETROIT

PLANT BOXES

WHILE I had time this past winter I made some boxes to start plants in. I made them in two sizes, twelve by twelve and fifteen by fifteen, and four inches deep. On the bottom of the boxes I put narrow strips so that they will stand up from the floor or shelf a little. This gives air or ventilation underneath the boxes which I think is beneficial.

I got some good soil and put it through a piece of wire screen to get all the hard pieces out. The plants I have started in these boxes are doing fine, because the soil is rich and fine and there is a chance for drainage and ventilation below.—Wm. Holtz.

HOW TO FERTILIZE THE GARDEN

WHERE stable manure is available it should be used as a garden fertilizer. Where this cannot be procured it is well to use lots of vegetable refuse of different kinds and green manure to keep the soil well supplied with humus.

Poultry manure applied at the rate of one pound to each nine square feet together with acid phosphate added to the garden at about the rate of one pound to each forty-five square feet makes a well-rounded out fertilizer for any garden.—H. F.

TESTING SEED CORN

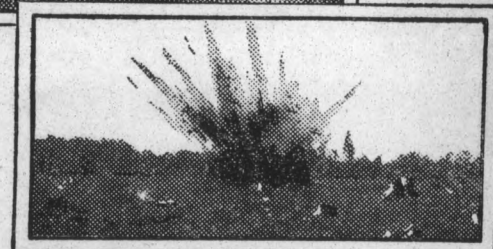
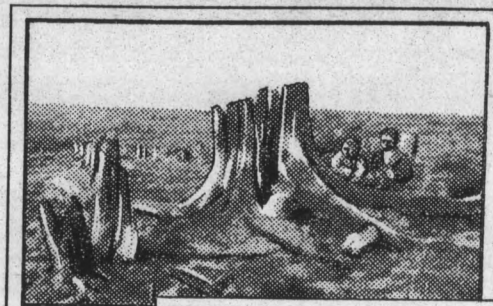
I ALWAYS test my seed corn before I plant it. This is how I do it: Pour the seed corn into a receptacle holding water. Some of the kernels will sink immediately, others will float awhile and some will not sink. I use only the kernels that sink at once, which upon examination proves to be the well-shaped kernels. They yield by far the best. If one likes to prove this to be true, it can easily be done. Plant the kernels that sink in one row and the kernels that float in another row. It will be a surprise to see the difference in the yield of the two rows providing they are both given the same care.—C. H.

MAKE THE SOIL FIRM

I ALWAYS knew that after a row was planted the ground should be made firm so that the loose soil would come in contact with the firm damp soil underneath. When the row was planted I would lay a board along it and walk on this. Last spring the children ran across the garden several times and to my surprise where they had stepped on the lines their footprints were green when the rest of the seed in the line had not yet germinated. Later I planted some seed for a later crop and to try this out I walked carefully along one line and used the board on the other. The one I walked on was green several days before the other one and I had a much better stand. The seeds germinated at once where the soil was firm and this prevented them from drying out as they will in looser soil.

FUN GROWING STRAWBERRIES

IF the highest yielding kinds of strawberries are to be grown in your garden or under field conditions, they must have plenty of room in which to develop into strong, thrifty plants—they must have a suitable, well prepared soil in which to grow—and they must not be neglected by the grower so they will have to "rough it" among weeds and grass while the grower is out looking for exercise or a little excitement in his new car. There is just as much excitement and exercise to be had in an "up-and-coming" strawberry bed at the end of a hoe handle as there is on a golf course at the end of a golf stick or chasing that elusive little ball over the green swarth, and the results are much more lasting and enjoyable.



Reduce the Tax Burden!

EVERY pound of butter, every bushel of grain, every ton of forage produced on the cleared acre pays its tax to the partly cleared acres. Reduce the tax burden on the cleared acreage by making every partially cleared acre 100 per cent productive.

You can do this quickly and easily by using explosives to clear your fields of the scattered stumps and boulders.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture during the past four years has provided farmers with a low-priced, efficient explosive known as PYROTOL. The supply of Pyrotol is exhausted, but the du Pont Company which prepared Pyrotol now offers AGRITOL—a new land-clearing explosive to replace Pyrotol. The advantages of Agritol are listed in the panel.

U. S. Government Announces
Supply of Pyrotol Exhausted

AGRITOL

The new Land-Clearing
Explosive

1. More economical—about 172 sticks to the 50-pound case;
2. Much less inflammable than Pyrotol;
3. No waste when cartridge is slit or cut;
4. Does not burn—easier and safer to handle;
5. As effective as Pyrotol for stump and boulder blasting, and other uses on the farm.

Your County Agricultural Agent is ready to help you get more money per acre from your farm. Talk with him about your farming problems and their solution.

The cleared acre is the profit-maker—add more of them to your farm thereby increasing its production of valuable crops whose sale brings added comforts to your home as well as ample funds for the inevitable tax bill.

For your guidance in the use of explosives, we have prepared the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives." It tells how to load explosives to blast stumps, boulders, tree-holes and to shatter hardpan and to blast drainage ditches.

Send the coupon for this helpful, practical handbook.

Start NOW to make every acre a profit-maker.

AGRITOL

the new Land-Clearing Explosive



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



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Seeds—Berry Plants—Ornamentals
3-4 ft. Apple, 25c; 3-ft. Peach, 15c each post-
paid. Guaranteed stock. Farm, Flower and
Garden Seed. We have 500,000 Fruit Trees.
Evergreens, Shade Trees, etc., in fact,
our 1927 Catalog has everything
for Garden, Farm and Lawn.
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NITROPHOSKA

15-30-15

The Sensation of 1927!

LAST year the introduction of NitroPhosKa was a sensation in the fertilizer industry. Nothing like it had ever been known before. Universally it gave good results. Its economy and advantages have captured the imagination of farmers who have tried it, and its use has saved them money.

NitroPhosKa is a concentrated complete fertilizer with 15% nitrogen (18.2% ammonia), 30% phosphoric acid, and 15% potash. Truly it is "Most Plant Food in Least Bulk." You get 60 pounds actual plant growing nutrients in every 100 pound bag, not merely 12 to 20 pounds as in most fertilizers.

NitroPhosKa is an air-nitrogen chemical fertilizer, not a "mixture." Every part is alike, containing all elements. It is all available for plant use. Results with NitroPhosKa will please you.

NitroPhosKa is economical. For 100 pounds is equal to from three to five bags of most fertilizers. "A Little Goes A Long Way." Using it saves you cost of extra bags, handling, freight, hauling, and spreading. The results will make you a nice profit.

More Bushels Per Acre

NITROPHOSKA

15-30-15

NitroPhosKa is adapted for use on corn, potatoes, vegetables and practically all crops. Its use offers no difficulty for NitroPhosKa is granular, dry, and spreads easily. It not only safe, it is safer, because less is needed per plant or acre. Apply and mix well with soil the same as with other fertilizer—only use less, for NitroPhosKa has three to five times the plant food.

POTATOES



A-PLenty

Special Introductory Offer

In order to make a trial of NitroPhosKa easy, we offer to ship for \$5.50 a 100 pound bag, freight paid to any railroad station in the north-eastern states. This offer is for a limited time only. If your dealer cannot supply NitroPhosKa send us your order promptly for a trial bag. Send for literature about NitroPhosKa. Our Agricultural Department is at your service.

"Its Nitrogen from the Air."

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New York

NITROPHOSKA

15-30-15

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

I HAD hoped in this week's article to report what occurred at our township road meeting to which I have referred in previous issues. However, the weather man played a strange trick on us and sent the worst snowstorm of the season on the day we had set for our pot-luck supper and open forum discussion of the care of the side roads in Ronald township. Although we live on a county road, there had not been a vehicle of any kind by Ingleside up until noon and I noticed only two passing during the afternoon. Even if the snowplows had opened the county roads, the side roads would still have remained impassible. Hence the meeting was postponed until later in the week.



In anticipation of this road meeting I have been studying the last Ingleside Farm tax receipt again. Taking into consideration our special assessments for Covert roads, I find that the highway portion of our general property tax amounts to \$1.26 per acre, which represents more than fifty-five per cent of our total general property tax. Figuring it another way, every day in the year I must add over a dollar extra to the overhead expense of running Ingleside Farm in order to meet our general property tax levy for highway purposes. To this total should be added our contribution in the form of the gas tax and auto and truck licenses. Despite this fact, wife and I use the highways considerably less than many people who are not on the tax rolls at all.

Changing Hired Men

Just as I was writing this, the hired man, who has been with us for nearly sixteen months, came in to go over and balance his account, as he is leaving the first of April. We have a new man hired to take his place who comes highly recommended, but there is always a good deal of uncertainty as to how a man will fit into the situation and only time will tell whether or not we have been fortunate in our selection.

I didn't advertise for a man or spread the word around much, but seven men applied for the job, so it would appear that farm help is a little more plentiful than it has been during the past few years. Some of these applicants offered to work for considerably less than we have been paying, but it is sometimes the case that cheap help proves pretty expensive in the long run.

No matter how willing and able the new man turns out to be, I realize that it will be impossible for him to work to best advantage for a month or so. He will not understand the "lay of the land," know where to find things, or, more important still, where to put them back. I shall have to work with him considerably and be patient with my explanations and assignments of tasks.

Few hired men are mind readers and it is usually futile for the proprietor to fume inwardly and to friend wife about the way the hired man does or doesn't do a certain job. If the hired man knows what is desired, there's a fair chance that he might do it.

Talking with a fellow farmer a little while ago, our conversation drifted to the matter of farmers and salesmanship. Just to draw my friend out, I didn't appear to be particularly impressed with the idea of the impor-

tance of salesmanship to the average farmer. It was then that he made this interesting observation, "Why, a man has to have salesmanship and use it in order to get along with his hired man to the best advantage. He must sell him the idea of what is to be done and then sell him the desired way of doing it." Many of us probably hadn't thought of it that way, but there's a good deal of truth in the statement after all.

Some folks have the idea that almost anyone who has a fairly strong back is all right for a farm hand. However, readers of this page realize that this is absolutely not the case. In the modern factory the ordinary workman can learn to do his little, monotonous task in a relatively short time and unless he is looking forward to a promotion, that is all there is to it. But on a farm there are never two days just alike. There are many rather complicated machines to operate and circumstances constantly arising which call for a combination of experience and good judgment.

There has been a lull in the lambing activities. A fine pair of pure-bred Shropshire lambs arrived this morning, the first to appear in about four days. There is a new thrill in feeding the sheep these days, as many of the lambs have reached that age when they hold a regular athletic carnival while their mothers are eating. It is good to see their joyous exuberance and watch them get rid of a little of their surplus energy.

A job that is often delayed or neglected on many farms is that of docking and castrating the lambs. We try to attend to these none too pleasant operations when the lambs are between a week and two weeks old. We cord the tails and do the docking with a sharp knife, applying disinfectant afterwards. The strings are removed after about four hours. With large flocks the special docking irons which are kept hot while in use would probably be preferable to the knife. These sear the wound and prevent bleeding.

Those Gas Tax Refunds

As the season of the year is arriving when many Michigan farmers will be using gasoline in their tractors, the matter of the rebate of the three cent gas tax paid on gas so used assumes increased importance and interest. I was therefore rather distressed to receive recently the following letter from a reader of these articles, Mr. R. J. McMullen, who gave his address as 8611 Colfax, Detroit.

"I have a large farm in Oakland County and pay road tax under eight different headings in my general taxes. Also have a truck which is used in the late summer and fall.

"But the rankest form of gyp tax comes in the so-called 'refund' of three cents per gallon used in the farm tractor. 'Try and get it' seems to be the attitude of Mr. Haggerty's office. I have gas invoices that have been to Lansing and back any number of times. Of 605 gallons of gas used this season we got one or two small refunds, the rest of the time only alibis, excuses and impertinences. I was wondering if Ionia County farmers fared any better in getting gasoline refunds of the three cent highway tax."

Our tractor runs on kerosene, so I have not had any personal experience collecting refunds, but one of my neighbors sent to Lansing for such a refund recently and received it promptly. I hope that the rest of you may have similar good luck and not run into all the trouble which seems to have befallen Mr. McMullen.

How do you figure Ensilage Cutter capacity

It's a simple matter. Page 3 of the Blizzard Catalog gives a table telling how. Tells also how to figure pulley speed. And, of course it gives specifications and ratings, and tells about the remarkable performance of

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Send your wool to us and we will make you blankets, robes, wool batts for quilts, pants, shirts, etc. Send for our free custom wool folder. If you have no wool, send for our Direct to Consumer price list of our pure wool goods.

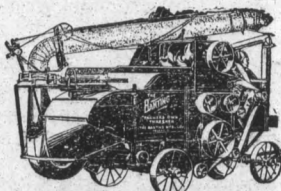
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Dept. 350

Merrill, Wis.

THE FARMER'S OWN THRESHER

Now You Can Own Your Own Thresher



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 (1,800 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. 4, 2981 Dix St., Toledo, Ohio. Dealer representatives wanted in every locality.

Radio Department

WHAT THE RADIO MEANS TO ME

IN my work as a senior in high school the radio is a great help to me. I am taking a course in American history. The radio speeches by prominent men helps me to keep up with current history. They can put things so much more clearly than one can get them from newspapers.

The radio helps me to a larger store of general knowledge. For instance, I once heard a man just returned from missionary work in India, describe the change of conditions there during the last twenty years. He also described the exquisite workmanship so gorgeously displayed in the Taj Mahal—marble screens so delicately carved as to appear to be lace curtains when seen through the heat waves. From his description, I received such vivid pictures that I shall never forget them.

Over the radio I can hear music that I would never know about through any other source. In Bible study, I can listen to an intelligent discussion of the questions which have puzzled me. In group leadership, I learn what other groups of young people are doing—what songs they sing, what games they play. Last of all, I can find relaxation—a time for pure nonsense—and a time for the songs that are so familiar and so precious that they are a part of myself.—Alfreda Sting.

BATTERIES FOR RADIO

We have a 3 tube K— set operating on 1-C battery, 3 dry cells for A's, and 2-45 volt B batteries. Our B's are exhausted and am unable to get any more around here but can get the layer built B's or the cell built heavy duty B's. Could we use one or the other of them on this kind of a set without installing different tubes? Our tubes are the U. V. 199 short prongs, 1/2 inch long. Please advise. If we could use the heavy duty or layer built, would we need two?—V. G.

Each of your B batteries which are now exhausted are made up of thirty cells of one and one-half volts each, thus totaling forty-five volts. If you are to use separate cells in the make-up of B batteries it will be necessary to use sixty cells of one and one-half volts each connected in series to give the necessary voltage of ninety to replace the two batteries now exhausted. Forty-five volts on the plate circuit should give you fair reception but ninety volts would be preferable. I am not familiar with the set you have, but believe it to consist of one detector and two amplifying tubes, the detector tube having supplied at its plate contact forty-five volts and its amplifying tubes ninety volts. Any style of battery, whether of dry cells or of storage battery furnishing ninety volts is suitable for U. V. 199 tubes. Any radio supply dealer should be able to furnish you built-up B batteries either light or heavy duty.—E. C. Sauve, M. S. C.

NEWS FROM THE AIR

MARIA KURENKO, the Russian nightingale who has been heard by radio listeners several times, poured over her uncle's law books, studied law at the University of Moscow, was admitted to the bar, and opened her law office in her native country. Less than ten years ago her initial performance with the operatic company of the little city of Charkoff proved a sensation and she immediately signed for the Grand Opera Company in Moscow.

Since 1922 the United States public health service has furnished medical advice by radio to ships at sea. This message was received from a ship out at sea at a Marine Hospital:

"Accident, man fell down hold, apparent injury, bruises, left temple and

body, dazed condition, symptoms of concussion, require doctor's advice, if necessary assistance." (Signed) Master of Vessel.

Within twenty minutes the following message had been broadcast in reply:

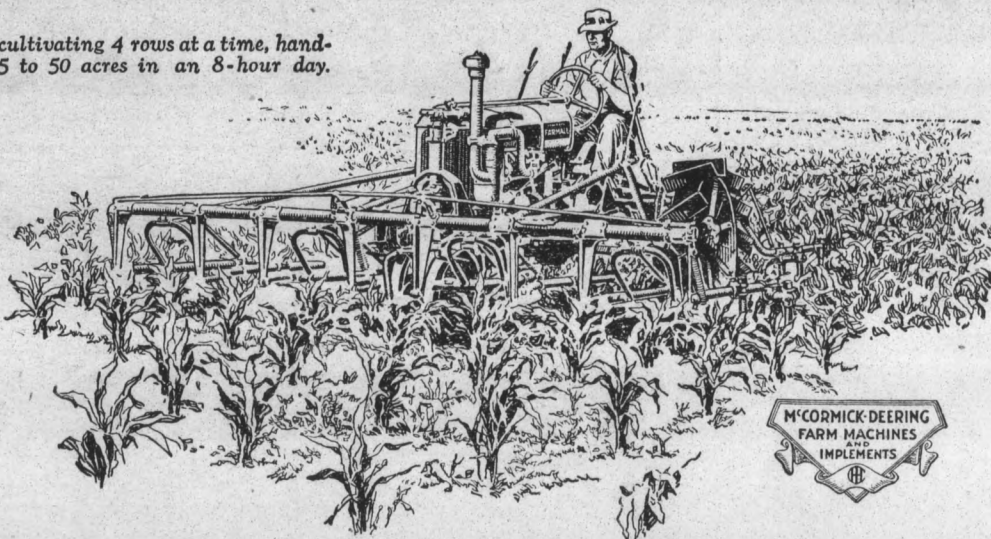
"Absolute rest in bed with ice cap to head, should patient become unconscious later rush to hospital at once, patient can be taken off at quar—Director Gustave Haeschen.

Radio Develops New Technique

Comparatively few of the greatest present-day singers and musicians are a success on the air, according to Director Gustave Haeschen of the Palmolive orchestra.

"Other forms of presentation have three dimensions—radio has but one—the air," says Haeschen. "The heart-breaks of screen aspirants are few in comparison to the failures of would-be radio stars. Many of the greatest singers and musicians are totally unable to broadcast their art without distortion. They are lacking in what might be termed radio personality. On the other hand, a number of fine performers have succeeded in mastering the radio technique and are today directly identified with radio entertainment in the minds of nation-wide audiences."

He is cultivating 4 rows at a time, handling 35 to 50 acres in an 8-hour day.



Use Farmall with the 2 or 4-row planter and you will put in 25 to 60 acres of corn in an 8-hour day, and do it easily. With the 4-row cultivator on the Farmall (the outfit shown at the top of this page) you can clean the rows at the rate of 35 acres in an 8-hour day, in early cultivating, and over 50 acres a day in later cultivating.



Farmall is perfectly adapted for plowing and for belt work.



Here is ideal power at haying time. Farmall with 7-foot power-driven Farmall mower will easily cut 25 acres of the heaviest hay in an 8-hour day. By adding a 7-foot trailer mower, as shown here, you can cut 50 acres, and more, in a day. At raking, tedding, on the sweep rake, loading, hauling, etc., the Farmall means new economies and new profits.

The McCORMICK-DEERING FARMALL

FARMALL is the ideal tractor for the medium or small-size farm as well as for larger farms. Until you have operated it yourself you cannot fully appreciate its fine work and easy handling, and its wonderful range of usefulness. Mr. E. S. Humphrey of Belleville, W. Va., for instance, writes us as follows:

"As you know, we bought the Farmall equipment with the understanding that we were to be completely satisfied with it. . . Am glad to say that we are more than pleased with all of it. If it were not for the many things that can be done with this tractor, I would not have bought it, as we only operate a farm of 100 acres. . . You sure hit the right name when you called this tractor the 'Farmall'."

Two and 4-row planters and cultivators, mowers, sweep rakes, middle busters, 4-row lister cultivators, beet tools, and potato machines—all are made to use with the Farmall and to fit the every-day farm. Farmall is equally efficient with tillage tools and drills, with the plow, and in all belt operations.

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to demonstrate for you at any farm power work. Investigate Farmall farming. Be ready for spring's work, for plowing and tilling, and for planting and cultivating.

Write us for the booklet about the McCormick-Deering Farmall and Equipment

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 S. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA Chicago, Illinois (Incorporated)

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

BOLENS GARDEN TRACTOR

Nothing finer for Garden Plowing, Harrowing, Seeding, Cultivating, Spraying, Lawn Mowing, Belt Power.

Instant Hitch makes all tools quickly interchangeable. Important new tools. Arched Axle. Tool Control. Power Turn and other vital features. Power Pulley for Belt Work. Time Payment plan. Write today. GILSON MANUFACTURING CO., 723 Park Street, Port Washington, Wis.

STRAWBERRIES \$2.95 per 1000 and up. Full line of Berry Plants, Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, and Bulbs. Large stocks; low prices. 38 Years experience. Write at once for free illustrated catalog giving big discounts for early orders. J. N. ROKELY & SON, Box 6, Bridgman, Michigan.

ALSIKE \$4.50 Per Bu.

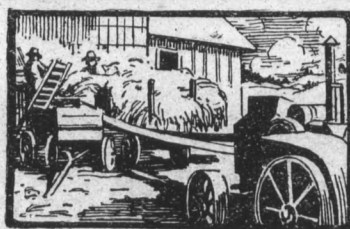
AND TIMOTHY

45 lbs., Bags extra 25c each, 20 per cent clover.

The George W. Young Company, Owosso Mich.

MICHIGAN FARMER

Classified Liners get results. Try one.



Tractor Speed Changing with PICKERING Governors

Tractor speed can be increased or decreased while the motor is running—if the tractor is equipped with a Pickering Governor. That's because of the Pickering built-in Speed Changer. It means time and money saved when you change from one job to another.

The built-in Speed Changer is only one advantage of a Pickering Governor on your tractor.

Others are steady, smooth power, elimination of engine racing, considerably reduced fuel bills.

Pickering Governors are built for Fordson, McCormick-Deering, Twin City, Hart-Parr and all other tractors.

Clip coupon for free pamphlet. It tells how Pickering Governors put pep and power into your tractor and take out wear and tear and expense.

THE PICKERING GOVERNOR CO., Portland, Conn.

Send me free pamphlet 60F

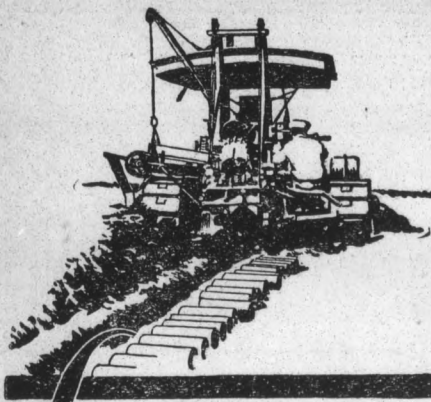
Name

Address

Tractor

Dealer's Name

Address



Lots of Money—even when crops fail!

OPERATING a tile ditching business is just like having a bumper crop every year. You don't have to endure several lean years to enjoy one good year. You can make every year a good year with a Buckeye Ditcher.



Be Your Own Boss

The tile ditching business has made hundreds of folks independent. The most successful operators come from the farm. You can be your own boss, work only about seven months out of twelve, and yet have plenty of money.

We Help You Get Started

Experience is not necessary. Our Service Engineer instructs you thoroughly in ditching, surveying, etc. Buckeye service is always available and will assist you any time it is called upon. Our finance plan will make it easy for you to purchase a Buckeye Tile Ditcher.

98% of Farm Land Still Needs Ditching

There is plenty of work for the mechanical ditcher. Only about 1% of all farm land is properly drained. Everywhere farmers are talking and planning farm drainage. You, like many others, can make big profits in the Contract Ditching Business.

This Farmer Made \$71 in One Day

"On one job I cut 117 rods of ditch, averaging 42 inches deep, made four connections and two curves in one actual day's work, for which I received \$71.00".

R. W. Sherrard, Rochester, Ind.

\$1900 Profit from 84 days' work

"I purchased one of your No. 1 tile ditching machines in April and the gross earnings from 84 days' operation were \$2200. I paid out for help and supplies \$287.00 and my repair bills amounted to \$20.00. This netted me \$1902.00".

Ed. Uvaas, Larson, Wisc.

You, too, can become Independent! Send at once for the Buckeye Traction Ditcher literature and learn more about the Buckeye plan of making money.



Learn how easy it is to own a Buckeye TRACTION DITCHER

The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.
285 Crystal, Findlay, Ohio

Please mail me at once details of your plan for starting in the Contract Tile Ditching Business.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer when writing to advertisers.



"FRIEND" TRACTION SPRAYERS

Write for catalog and learn about the many exclusive features of this fine sprayer.

"FRIEND" MANUFACTURING CO.
142 East Ave., Gasport, N. Y.



Protective Service

From a Single Mail

By E. A. Shearer

Manager Michigan Farmer Protective Service

MANY problems are solved and questions answered for members in addition to helping them protect their property against thieves. Everyday we receive scores of letters asking for help to settle some difficult question or annoying problem.

Many of these letters ask for information or advice on what kind of insurance to buy, both life and fire, and others on investment problems or financial matters. Some want legal advice, others bring their marketing problems; some want assistance in settling claims against transportation companies and other corporations; others ask for aid on farm and home subjects, or help in the solution of some unusual problems that come up but a few times in a lifetime.

To give you some idea of the assistance we give members in addition to life and property protection, I am going to ask you to take a peek over my shoulder at some of these interesting question letters. Here is a member asking how he can get pay from a commission firm who failed to remit the contract price for celery shipped; another inquires how to collect on a check issued by a creamery that went into bankruptcy; still another asks information about a certain seed firm, as to whether they are reliable.

Here is a member having difficulty with his cream separator. He didn't give enough information in his letter, so we will have to write him for more data before we can advise what should be done. We will not attempt to pass judgment on a question until we have both sides of the question clear in our minds, for you know every problem has two sides and both are worthy of consideration. If we don't know the facts in each case, we might give the wrong advice and the one who asks the question would be in greater difficulty than before.

Here is a big fat letter. Yes, there is a check in it. This member, shipped three hogs and some dressed calves to a commission house and they have taken out for freight which was not in the agreement. From the information received it would appear that someone had got careless with his pen and on the wrong side of the ledger, at that. We will see what can be done to make the member and the commission house understand the deal a little clearer.

Sometimes people sign papers and make contracts without reading them. Then when the time comes for a settlement, they are surprised to learn there are certain conditions of

the contract they knew nothing about. Here is a member who purchased a used automobile. He evidently didn't read the contract carefully before he signed it. He possibly thought everyone was as honest as he knew himself to be. Now this member is complaining because he didn't know what was in his contract. He had paid the last payment on his car, and the seller, or party he purchased the car from, sold the contract and left the state without furnishing the purchaser a title. In this particular case we were able to prove the case to the Secretary of State and receive for the buyer a title whereby he could secure a license, thus enabling him to use his car. This good member was a victim of his own carelessness. He is satisfied now that no one should sign a paper of any description without knowing what is in it and thoroughly understanding every clause of it. It just goes to show that we shouldn't be afraid to ask questions when we are not sure.

Here is another letter asking the name and address of a certain harrow manufacturer. This member lost the address and desires repairs. If you have equipment that is in need of repairs and you don't know the manufacturer's address, give us as much information as possible and we will attempt to help you out.

Sometimes it seems impossible to satisfy people as they are not willing to respect the other fellow; and there are always two sides to every story. The selfish side of the human makes it harder to serve our members. This is so clearly brought out by a letter received from a fire insurance company. They tell an entirely different story to that of a complaining member. The company goes into detail to give their side of the case and the member explains clearly his side. Now continued correspondence must be carried on to determine which one has over-stated his case, as justice must be had for the party in the right at all costs. It seems it will take some time to get this case settled.

Here is a number of letters asking advice on insurance; three on investments; a complaint against an express company for cream lost in shipment; a complaint against a company that sold a member poor seed; four asking for legal advice, and eight we turned over to our veterinarian for his personal reply to our members. This shows the variety of letters received in a single afternoon mail. They are important and receive personal attention.

E. A. Shearer,
Manager, Michigan Farmer Protective Service,
1632 Lafayette Blvd., Detroit.

Dear Mr. Shearer:

Enclosed find twenty-five cents for which enroll me as a member of the Michigan Farmer Protective Service and send me the weather-proof, steel Protective Service Sign, the Registered Tag and Key Chain with proper registration in your Detroit offices, a signed Membership Certificate, and a Warning Sign carrying the announcement of awards for capturing thieves and trespassers. I am enclosing the stencil of my address from the Michigan Farmer showing that I am a boni fida subscriber to that publication.

Name _____ R. D. _____

P. O. _____ State _____



Cultivate with Kovar

It costs just as much in time, labor, and seed to get poor crops as it does to get good ones. It's entirely a matter of proper cultivation.

STUDY KOVAR CONSTRUCTION

Look at the high arched tooth which the center hitch buries into the ground at exactly the right draft. Complete flexibility of frame causes a hinging action on the teeth protecting them against breakage and preventing accumulating of rubbish from the field. Chrome vanadium steel in teeth and high carbon steel in body make an implement without an equal.

Big Success in Michigan

Every year sees more of these sturdy general cultivators and quack grass diggers in use in this state. They are proving to be exactly suited for soil conditions of this state.

Get Full Information

Learn all about this cultivator for your crops' sake. Write distributor or direct to factory now.

W. J. HARDY,

Deckerville, Mich.

Distributor

Jos. J. Kovar Co., Owatonna, Minn.

"The Original Quack Grass Digger"

Please send me information of the KOVAR Cultivator.

Name _____

Address _____ State _____

The night the barn caught fire

SAME old story—the lantern upset and it cost me a pretty penny for a new barn. I carry a good flashlight now—a genuine Eveready. It gives me the kind of light I want and it's SAFE. I wouldn't leave the house at night without one.

I keep mine in prime condition with the same brand of batteries—genuine Eveready Batteries. I don't know anything that holds so dogged much usefulness for its size. They're crammed full of pep and long-lasting power.

The flashlight habit's a good one on the farm. I've found it the best kind of fire-insurance.



Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that is Absolutely Safe to use Anywhere!

Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

Poisons are too dangerous

K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any deadly poison. Made of powdered squill as recommended by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

"One of our good customers just told us he gathered 105 dead rats on his farm from using a 2-ounce package of K-R-O. We hear of many finding 30 or 40 rats after using K-R-O, which is highly successful and should please you." Wolgamot's Drug Store, Richmond, O.

75c at your druggist; large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. Sold on money-back guarantee. The K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

CAN OVERDO THE BEAN BUSINESS

IT is easy to increase the bean production to a point where there is no profit. This has often been experienced by growers. The present satisfactory price is likely to bring about this situation in the 1928-29 marketing season. Here is what the experts at Washington say about the situation:

Evidence of increased demand for beans that has appeared since the January outlook was issued seems to justify some increase in the acreage this year, but it is to be remembered that the yield last year was about fifteen per cent below average and that average yields with no increase in acreage this year would increase the production by fifteen per cent. Present price trends suggest that stocks of beans are not large and that the carryover will be light.

An intention to increase the bean acreage about ten per cent in the pea-bean territory of Michigan and New York and in the Pinto bean states of Colorado and New Mexico is reported. No definite figures are available for California, Montana, and Idaho, but general information received from those states shows a decided tendency to increase both limas and baby limas, small whites, and great northern.

The marked advances in the prices of principal kinds of beans during the past two months have no doubt encouraged the reported intended increases in acreage. However, intentions concerning bean acreage are less positive and subject to greater change than for most crops, as beans are so largely planted as an alternative or emergency crop. Rainfall during the next few months will be an important determining factor in the actual acreage planted to limas and pintos.

While the marked advance in the price of pea beans is mainly due to increased demand and a relatively short crop, it is due also in part to the high quality of the 1927 crop. As the yields per acre of pea beans in 1927 were almost twenty per cent lower than in an average year, such an increase in the acreage as is now proposed would produce, with average yields, a crop at least one-fourth larger than last year. The cumulative effect on the market of the intended increases in the acreage of pea beans, California small whites, and great northern, which are in direct competition, should be considered by growers of all of these varieties.

CROP FAILURES INSPIRE BETTER METHODS

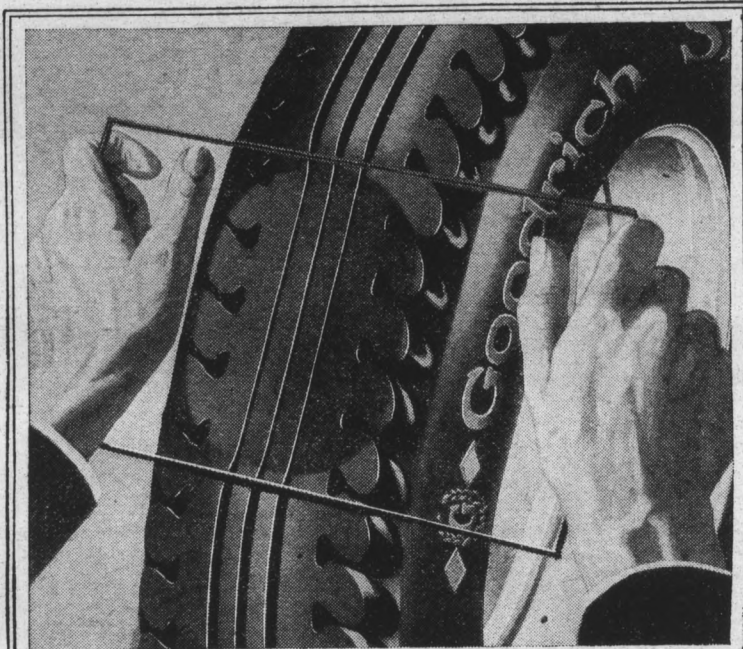
(Continued from page 477)
seed bed and close contact of the small seeds with the soil. It gave an added stirring to the surface and left a fine soil mulch in little ridges sufficiently packed so they were not disturbed by the heaviest winds.

Since using this implement we have never lost a seeding where other necessary requirements were met, which on our soil includes occasional applications of lime. We have, however, had a rather recent demonstration of the profit in using this implement. Two years ago only a portion of one field sown to oats and seeded to alfalfa was culti-packed due to the urgency of other work. On the portion which was culti-packed we had our usual good alfalfa seeding but on the portion which was left without packing, the seeding was thin and poor in spots.

For some years our use of this implement was limited to this single purpose but as we began to experiment with it for other purposes, its use was extended to the packing of the soil for all crops either in fitting the seed bed or after the crops were in the ground. After these years of experience I would not be without a culti-packer on my type of soil, and observation has shown it to be of almost

By this Discovery

Goodrich prevents wasteful tread wear on millions of cars



THE PLATE GLASS TEST Pressing this heavy glass against the tread shows the action of the rubber under load. The deep triple grooves close up, preventing distortion. The sharp-edged safety blocks grip the ground.

Goodrich Silvertowns

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

LISTEN IN EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
Goodrich Radio Hour 9:30 P. M. Eastern
Standard Time, over WEA and the Red Network

WHAT you see under the plate glass, happens about 300 times every minute when you drive your car.

First, the tread yields as it meets the road, for balloon tires are soft.

So the Goodrich Silvertown tread is flexible — triple grooved — hinge-centered — and it yields without distortion.

Second, the weight pressing down on the tire spreads toward the outer edges of the tread—the "shoulders."

So the Goodrich Silvertown tread has massive shoulders—continuous tracks of rubber—with the sharp-edged, all-direction grip of the safety blocks along the sides.

Such a tread is smooth-running. It doesn't "pile up." Because it is undistorted, it is free from the uneven, choppy wear which tire men call "cupping."

By this one discovery, the hinge-center tread, Goodrich puts thousands of extra miles in Silvertowns.

Naturally, it takes unusual inner strength to equal the life of such a tread. This strength is assured by two important processes in Silvertown manufacture.

All the 5,000 cords in these tires are stretch-matched and pressure filled with rubber.

Then all the rubber in every Silvertown is accurately toughened from inside and outside both, by the Goodrich Water Cure.

Goodrich dealers everywhere are ready to equip you with Silvertowns.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Established 1870 Akron, Ohio
Pacific-Goodrich Rubber Company, Los Angeles, California
In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Company, Kitchener, Ont.

equal value on other types of soil on which the clods and lumps need to be pulverized. It is my belief that there are few farmers in Michigan who would not find the culti-packer an implement of such value that they would care to be without one after having seen its advantages demonstrated in actual use on their farms.

LAMBS MAKE GAINS

THE sharp gain in lambs prices in recent weeks, which carried the Chicago top to \$16.50, is attracting larger receipts, so that the market has a top-heavy appearance. The number of lambs and sheep remaining on feed in northern Colorado, the Arkansas Valley and the Scotts Bluff district of Nebraska, which will furnish most of the market supply of fed lambs during the remainder of the season, was estimated at 1,300,000 head on February 11 compared with 680,000 head a year previous, 1,090,000 head two years previous, and 1,190,000 three years previous. Part of this increase over 1927 was offset by a smaller number in the corn belt. Early indications are for larger numbers of spring lambs from California than last year.

Teacher: Mary, where is the dot over the "i."
Mary: It's on the pencil yet.

Why is it—the older your Fordson gets, the more a New Ferguson Plow with its revolutionary line of draft becomes necessary?

FREE! "The Turning Point in Power Farming," the most talked about and valuable plow literature of the day. Ask your Fordson dealer or write us.

Ferguson-Sherman, Inc.
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

NEW IDEA Farm Equipment

For nearly thirty years the undisputed leader! The original and genuine wide-spreading spreader. Sales and service everywhere. Write for catalog.

MANURE SPREADERS :: HUSKER-SHREDDERS :: TRANSPLANTERS
THE NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY, Est. 1899 Coldwater, Ohio, U. S. A.
FACTORY BRANCH: Jackson, Mich. ADDITIONAL STOCKS at Petoskey, Mich., and London, Ont.

Eight Reasons for Using Concrete Block and Tile



When planning your new farm building, remember Concrete Block and Concrete Building Tile. They are:

Attractive—Permanent—Fire-safe
Clean and Sanitary
Ratproof—Rustproof—Stormproof
Repair-free
True to size and shape
Moderate in cost

Free Booklet Explains Construction

Concrete Block and Tile lay up easily and rapidly, saving much time in construction.

"Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings" tells more. Your copy is free.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

Dime Bank Building, DETROIT, MICH.

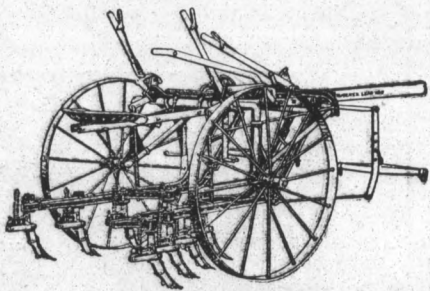
Concrete for Permanence

Roderick Lean

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

New No. 7

PIVOT AXLE CULTIVATOR



Here's a new pivot axle cultivator that gives you every working advantage, every feature, that you have always wanted in a cultivator. Wherever you use it,—in corn, potatoes, beets or any row crop—you'll find it does better work, with less labor for you and your horses, than any pivot axle cultivator you ever used.

Axles pivot and gangs shift easily and quickly by means of foot pedals. Width of arch, and width between gangs quickly and easily changed to suit the crop. Levers for leveling and tilting the gangs are reached from the seat. Adjustable hitch, adjustable seat, lifting levers for each gang and master lever that raises both, are other features you will like.

Prepare now for the busy cultivating days ahead. See your implement dealer about the No. 7. If he cannot show it to you, write us direct.

THE RODERICK LEAN CO.
Mansfield, Ohio

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS



which make a horse wheeze, roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced with Absorbine. Also other bunches or swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. It is economical. At druggists, or \$2.50 postpaid.

Horse book 3-S free.

A thankful user says: "Completely removed flesh growth on gland about 7 inches diameter. Sincerely thank you for good advice and Absorbine."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Liners get results. Try one.

EDWARDS METAL ROOFS LAST LONGER · LOOK BETTER



SAVE YOU MONEY

Edwards Metal roofing, shingles, Spanish tile, sidings, ready-made garages and farm buildings, are rust-proof, fire-proof, lightning-proof. Last three times as long as ordinary kind. Quality in every detail. Styles and types for every purpose. Easy and economical to apply. Lifetime satisfaction. We are the world's largest manufacturers of sheet metal building materials. We control every operation from the raw metal to the finished product. You can buy from us at manufacturer's prices and save all intermediate profits. Write today for our Free Samples and prices. Ask for Roofing Book No. 167 or for Garage Book. The EDWARDS MFG. CO. 617-467 Butler St., Cincinnati, O.

FREE SAMPLES
Books and Estimates

Readers' Opinions

TAXATION

THIS is the season we hear so much about it. Mr. Powell is with the majority discussing the great increase in local taxes, however, local taxes—largest and most unfair tax some of us ever paid were made possible by reason of petition of non-resident owners—owners, not even electors or liable to service on warrant. Such is the looseness of some of our statutes which public service commissioners are privileged to act on.

The drain law is one of these loose pieces of legislation which is worded to give a non-resident an opportunity to lay a heavy benefit tax on a resident owner or a township.

The old covert road act was another measure giving an organized body of real estate men advantage though they may have been liable to very low frontage tax and still less general tax.

Our school laws seem as they become amended to resemble the Pisa Tower, leaning a little away from uprightness when a sizable farm comes within a high school district.

Still the greatest injustice to the land proprietor of the township is the absent voters' law compelling twenty days between caucus and election, but still leaving annual settlement day (set by statute) in the interim, depriving the electors of the township a report until after nominations are made. The only protection the heavy tax payers have is to nominate at a regular called caucus an opposition ticket on suspicion or run someone on slips; a desirous route.

Again I wish to call attention to the manner of electing highway overseers by district "viva voice" vote. This does not seem a large matter until the change in highway law is considered. The county system has all but annulled some of the old pathmasters districts but township boards are helpless in many instances because of popular vote—a vote as transient sometimes as the Aurora.

Your correspondent has no proven remedy for the seeming injustice to Michigan land owners though it would seem that a vote of interest by resident owners would eliminate much of the present difficulty. Said vote to be taken after interest had been found and before final determination was made by public service commissioner. It has been claimed that such a course would prevent many drainage highways and high school projects from being consummated but the answer to that is if the persons that have their homes invaded annually by the tax collector shall not have the say, who should?

In Huron County on some farm lands, the school tax is a real burden to the owner, and the amount of the bonded tax and annual levy is much against the sale of such land.

Offhand it would seem that a limit placed on the liability of land to taxes for such purposes would be the remedy—placing a limit on the amount that could be collected from each householder.

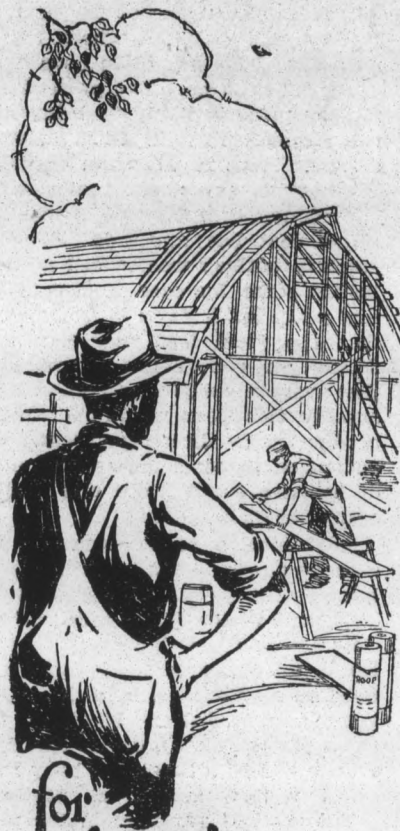
As for township defects, the remedy would seem to be in the direction of larger units. Many townships have lost land to the state and many more have become also depopulated by shifting industry. Consolidation to eliminate a number of officers now displaced in fact by county and state officials should be provided by legislation.—E. Richardson.

PREFERS DARK SUPPERS

Edna asked her grandma whom she was visiting if she could have an egg for supper.

"But," said grandma, "your mother likes you to eat light suppers."

"Oh, no, grandma, she let's me have lots of things darker than these."



for
New Buildings

If you are putting up a new building this spring, it will pay you to make a good job of it. Be sure that the hardware for the doors and windows are of the right quality to give you long, satisfactory service. You will want a good roof and the right kind of paint for the weather conditions in your district. The work you do is really the most expensive part of the job, and remember that it does not take as long to put on good paint or roofings as it does cheap ones.

That is why we ask you to come to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store and get first hand, dependable information on builders' hardware, barn equipment, fencing and all of the other things that are required to build a new home or barn or repair your old ones. Our personal, face-to-face help will save money for you.



**Your Farm Service
Hardware
STORES**

Our First Night in the Bush

Where We Were Safer from Robbery than Back Home

By Francis Flood

YOU'LL have to ship your motorcycles a few hundred miles by rail from Ilorin to Kaduna," the government officials in Lagos, West Africa, told Jim and me when we were planning our motorcycle trip across the Dark Continent. "There are no roads in that part of Nigeria at this time of year." And they were dead right about the roads.

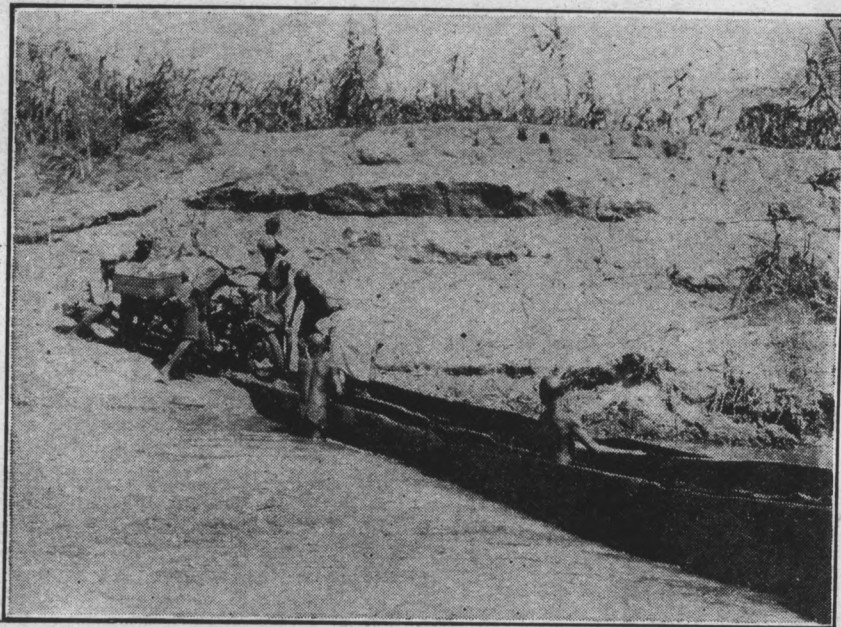
But they were wrong about our having to ship the motorcycles. "No, we'll take 'em ourselves all the way from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea if we have to pack 'em over the rivers on native canoes and push 'em through the jungle and the desert sand ourselves," said Jim, who normally decides things entirely on impulse and then does the best he can afterwards. We haven't reached the Red Sea yet, nor even the Nile River, but we've done all we expected to do already and a good deal more besides.

In the jungleland about the Niger river in equatorial West Africa, they have what the people there optimistically call "dry season roads." This means that if you have good luck you

our bed safely between, and all our baggage pushed warily under the bed, except for our two big .45 revolvers, and our money, which we stowed where our pillows should have been.

Maybe it was the big lump of revolver (no, not money) under my head that kept me awake that whole night long. Or maybe it was the soft pattering of jungle noises shifting here and there and continually reminding me that it was night in the African "bush." Or perhaps it was the zipping jungle song of the myriads of mosquitos, most of them out side our thin white netting which hung like a flag of truce between our bikes. Or perhaps it was our bed, made of three long poles with canvas stretched between, the ends resting on cases of gasoline, and the middle propped by our luggage underneath.

Perhaps it was the story told us two nights before by a British District Officer of how the northern Nigeria night robbers always work in pairs, one to steal the money while the other black savage stands stealthily at the head of the victim's bed



We and Our Motorcycles Crossed the Oshun River on Two Dug Outs

may be able to make a trip over those roads during the proper season after the bridges are all built and before they wash out again. The difficulty is to find out just what day that "season" is.

Since practically all of the freight traffic in that bush land is by head carrier and all the passenger traffic is by foot there is little need for a permanent, all year road—except for the fool Nebraska boys who want to see whether it can be made by motorcycle. And if the road were guaranteed good in Nigeria, the Nebraska boys would go to Timbuctoo or Siberia or some place else where the roads were not good.

"Bad Roads," my traveling partner on our Alaska and Klondike trip five years ago and on many others since, has always insisted that he detests a paved highway, but since we began this trek through the black heart of Africa, through the desert and jungle and bush, many times on no roads nor even caravan trails but just somewhere "in Africa" I've heard him sigh for the paved streets of Khartoum in the Egyptian Sudan in east Africa. And when—and if—we get there, I'll be glad to see 'em too.

"Road closed, Ilorin to Jebba," wired a missionary from whom Jim inquired, following his custom of deciding on a course of action and then searching for advice on the subject until he gets just the kind he wants. He failed this time. If a hundred residents had told him the road was closed and one had said it was possible, Jim would have ignored the hundred and depended on the one he wanted. But this time he couldn't find the one, so we just went anyway.

A FEW miles north of Ilorin where the road was supposed to end—and did—the sudden tropical darkness settled over the jungle and we prepared for our first night in the bush.

"Ware the northern Nigeria robbers," and "ware the snakes and all the other things that lie in wait for the traveler in the African interior—mostly in the imagination we found. But that night we cautiously parked the two motorcycles side by side, with

with a raised machete ready to split his skull if he wakes too soon. Or perhaps it was the peaceful snoring of my partner Jim who slept soundly through it all! My, what he missed that night!

EARLY the next morning, a dozen peaceful natives cautiously stepped out into the little clearing where we had made our camp and "ohed"—and "ahed"—at the funny white men who handled their own baggage and prepared their own breakfast. That was all the effect our presence had on the "bad men of the north." And before our trip was over we learned to sleep on the ground in little grass huts in isolated villages or in lonely places in the bush or desert, without guns, and without thought of worry. A white man traveling in the African bush is far safer from robbery than he is in civilized America.

Then the battle with the road began. No car or motorcycle had been through for months—and I am sure none will be for some time to come. All of the bridges, and most of the roads as well, were spread over the Niger valley and a new road was being built. We would clatter and stumble along over a stumpy, rocky trail and there, voila, a place where a bridge should be. Perhaps a perpendicular drop from the edge of the washout to the rocky river bed below with anywhere from no water at all to the depth of a tall negro's head, and then all we had to do was to get up on the other side.

Sometimes we'd chop out a road around, with our hatchet and machete, worry across the river somehow, and then lift the machines up on the other side. Sometimes we'd wait for the obliging natives to collect about the scene and, with a few well-distributed pennies and words of encouragement, our black villagers would help us for miles. But there weren't always these folk around and then Jim and I, in the sweltering equatorial sun, would hack out our own rocky staircases down to the river bed, and then tug and push and practically lift our heavily loaded ma-

(Continued on page 506)



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P. S.: Come in soon—before the rush of planting time.



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I CAN see the time when it will pay me back," went on Bob. "Perhaps the days I take from play mean schooling, further opportunity. You asked me how I feel about farming. I hardly know. This year, despite all the hard work, has been wonderful, and sometimes when I stand looking over a field like this or feel the power of a team or a tractor it gets hold of me. But if we have to move on and on as we have before from one rented farm to another, even if we stay in the same community, I want to change to a steady job."

"But if you had a farm of your own?" queried Kate, and her eyes were moist in sympathy as she recalled the story of hardships told by Mother Barton.

"If we owned a farm—this farm," and Bob Barton swept his hands in a gesture which included all the fields, "all I'd ask was a chance for an education to help make me a better farmer than I now am, then I'd show old Mother Earth that she'd have to support me for life. But no such luck," Bob concluded, "for it would take years of renting to even make a payment on a farm like this."

"Don't be so sure," encouraged Kate. "Remember your club pigs. Our state club champion made \$500 one year. Do as well and with a good crop you might surprise yourself."

"I'm not kidding myself," answered Bob. "If I pay my note and have a fair profit, I'll be satisfied. Thanks for the drink, Katie. I must get back to work."

Queer conversation for maid and lad? Not in the least. Underneath the frivolities of youth lie hidden depth, springs which are revealed in rare moments of contact when both sociability and sentiment are in the background. Bob Barton, wielding his hoe, Kate O'Neal back in the farm kitchen helping her mother with homely tasks, were facing the realities of life at a time when many a boy and girl of like age were in the kindergarten of experience. Each had been helped by the interchange of confidences. Bob Barton knew that this girl friend had become a potent influence in his life for good, an inspiration for high endeavor. As unconsciously, Katie O'Neal was measuring her standards of other associates by the yardstick of a friend who played the big game of life hard but clean.

As she walked slowly homeward Katie mused over the things Bob had said. As she looked over the place which had always been home to her, a heritage from forebears of her father, sensed the quiet beauty of the scene, something gripped hard at her heart and her eyes were wet. How terrible to move on and on, like some restless wandering Jew, who never knew a home. And Mother Barton had never known roof which she could call her own. "He said we'd been pretty good pals," said Katie softly, "and a pal can help. I'll do all I can to help him win."

When Bob answered the clang of

the dinner bell and rounded the house an amazing sight met his eyes. Seated under the trees were a score of boys, while stacked like rifles against a tree rested hoes. Each lad was calmly munching sandwiches, while Ruth and Bess fluttered about like excited birds, carrying lemonade. The taciturn Slade rose to greet Bob. "Hello," he said "this is the invading army. We've come to help you kill weeds so you can go fishin'. Couldn't get away earlier, so we brought lunch in order to get an early after-dinner start. Ted will be here soon."

Bob stood in silent amazement while delighted but muffled chuckles from food-filled mouths broke on the air. All boys of the 4-H Club, they had

tive genius was all he needed. When the "army" deployed and attacked weeds in mass formation the musician took up his stand under a great tree far in advance. As Barton began to play his bow seemed a living flame as it swept across responsive strings. "March of the Farm Brigade," shouted Father Barton and the call of the violin seemed a challenge to every boy to do his best. Strong and clear the music carried across the fields until Mrs. O'Neal came out to peer across toward their neighbor's farm.

"Of all things," cried Mrs. O'Neal to her husband, who was enjoying a well-earned rest, "what do you think has happened, John? There's an army of boys helping Bob hoe, and his

Under the 4-H Flag

By John Francis Case

THE GIFT

By A. W. Peach

Funny what a cheery heart can do in this great world
When topsy-turvy all our hopes in wreckage dire are hurled.
Grief seems never quite so deep, misfortune not so gray,
If some glad heart is near to cheer our mood to thoughts more gay.
Happy tunes with happy words can set the heart in time,
Though sad it be, to lighter beat as to a merry rhyme.
Some one smiling through the house can brighten every room;
And some one singing drives away bitterness and gloom.
So here's a little song that would this cheery hope impart
That some one has within your home God's gift—a cheery heart!

come for a practical demonstration of friendship. Something hot and warm splashed on Bob's cheek as without a word he turned and entered the house, to emerge a few moments later with the food prepared by his mother and join the group. He made no apology for his seeming lack of appreciation, none was needed. Here were friends who understood.

"They wouldn't let me feed 'em," mourned Mother Barton, "insisting they would mussy up the house."

"Wanted to make it a picnic, Mrs. Barton," replied Slade, who seemed the acknowledged leader. "If we'd begun eating your good cooking, we'd never get away to work." An hour the boys lay under the shade, then each seizing a hoe the "army" was off for the scene of action.

"Hey," cried Father Barton, bringing up the rear. "I don't like to hoe, but I'll make a half a boy."

"Say," remarked Ted Baldwin with sudden inspiration, stopping short, "I know how you can help more, Mr. Barton. Bring your violin and play while we work. That will make us forget how hot it is."

"Good idea," called Vic Slade. "Maybe you can compose a new piece. I'll bet no bunch of farm hands ever worked to music before."

Bradley Barton required no further urging. Opportunity to exercise crea-

ture is out there under a tree, playing like mad."

O'Neal came out of the house, to be joined by Kate. "Well, I'll be teetotally hornswaggled!" he ejaculated. "If that don't beat any darned thing I ever saw. But listen to that music. Say, its' callin' to me just as if Brad Barton was sayin', 'Come over and help.' I'm goin', too. Mother, you and Kate fix up a big jar of lemonade. By and by I'll come back and wheel it down on the cart. I'm off to join the gang."

More than two hours had passed when the sweat-saturated "army" threw down its weapons and with a joyful whoop made for the shade of a great tree which graced the division line. Mother Barton and her daughters had been summoned by telephone, and as Kate O'Neal ladled out refreshing fluid, Bess and Ruth passed crisp ginger-snaps. The tired workers relaxed to lie prone, but Father Barton, with eyes closed and violin cuddled leaned back against the tree. Softly he began to play. Conversation languished, the boys stopped playful interchange of jokes and pokes. Even the little girls, to whom Father Barton's playing was part of their daily lives, fell into unaccustomed silence.

Sweet sang the violin, a song of hope at seed time. The listeners could vision upturned soil, the green of pas-

tures, the rhythmic click of drill or planter. The measure quickened and farmers were about the work of cultivation, the gleam of shining shovels reflected in the sun. Again the rhythm changed. It was a time of drouth. There was wailing of women and the bitter cries of children in taut strings. Now a storm broke. Winds roared like beasts of prey, but strong stalks, a living barrier, held fast. The tempest hushed, a dainty patter of raindrops fell to increase in volume. Childish voices in triumph broke on the air. Now strong and sonorous, presaging victory over opposing forces, the violin told the story of renewed hope. Smoothly the music glided into a hymn of thanksgiving and praise. It was harvest time, the husbandman repaid for toil, food in plenty assured for those he loved. The last notes of the violin died away, the group still hushed and silent seemed under a magic spell.

It was John O'Neal, no mean judge of music, who broke the silence. "By the Almighty God, Barton," he said, and there was no irreverence in his voice, "you have a great gift. No man with such ability should waste his time on a farm. Such work is for men like myself, who love our live stock and our tools for service as you do your violin. You must write that music down. What will you call this new mine of melody?"

"The Spirit of Agriculture," answered Bradley Barton and he spoke as one gripped with strong emotion. "It is all about us; in this field, in the air itself, calling, calling to be put into words or melody. I am but the poor instrument upon whose heart One unseen plays. It is true that I do not love the work of the farm as you do, it would always be but an unwelcome task to me, but there is inspiration here, neighbor. I have found friends who understand and appreciate what I try to do."

"If you will excuse me now," and there was a simple dignity about the musician as he rose that became him well, "I shall go home and put down the things that have come to me." Carrying his beloved violin as a mother might her child, Barton set off through the fields.

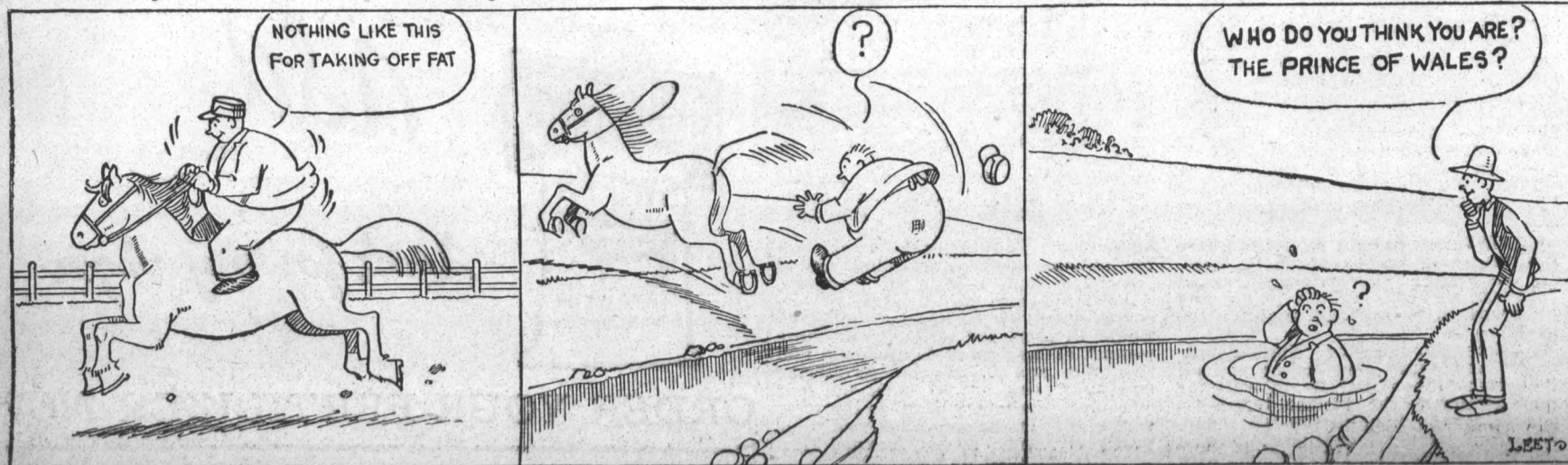
"I think your father is a wonderful man," said Katie O'Neal impulsively. "Bob, you should be proud of him."

"We all are proud of him," replied Mother Barton, and her eyes shone. "He is a wonderful man, as fine in mind and heart as his music is fine. But, as he says, there is something here that has brought out his best; it is bringing out the best in all of us. I was sick at heart when we came here and felt that we had been defrauded, but since I have thanked God that we came to this community."

Emotion cannot long grip boyish minds. With a yell Ted Baldwin sprang up to lead his mates in a race back to the cornfield. Shadows were lengthening before the last weed lay prone and a wearied brigade marched back to feast at the Barton farm house. There they found Father Bar-

Activities of Al Acres—It Looks As if the Horse Took Off the Weight

Frank R. Leet



ton still poring over sheets of newly written music. "Barton pluck, son," he smiled as Bob came into the room. "We always finish what we start." Across the page of the first sheet was scrawled, "The Spirit of Agriculture." In peace of mind, in contentment and happiness, Bradley Barton at last was coming into his kingdom.

More than a clean field of corn had been the result of that day of combined activity. As they came in from work the club boys stopped to admire Bob Barton's lusty litter of growing pigs. The son of a swine breeder of more than state renown, Victor Slade had been trained in the ways of the showman, sleeping many a night upon the straw near his father's animals as they made the fair circuits. "Get the opinion of the judge here," Ted Baldwin had observed facetiously, "he can tell you whether the curl in a pig's tail is right to win and if his toes have to be manicured."

Vic Slade had gravely inspected the fine young porkers. "A promising litter," he remarked, "but here's one pig that stands out. This is our breed, Bob, and I've seen the best that grows bristles. This fellow you've named Stonewall Jackson is better than last year's junior champion at the state fair. You say you'd like to go up to the International, but you haven't time to try for the stock judging team. Leave that to Ted and me. The champion club pig of the state pays the way for his boss when he wins the purple ribbon. Fit 'Stony' and show him at the state fair. He'll take you on to Chicago."

Bob could hardly believe all that was told him, but Ted urged him to take young Slade's advice. The weeks were slipping away and it would not be long until fair time. Into a separate lot went the prize porker, where under the supervision of Agent Burton on his occasional trips and Bob's untiring care, "Stony" not only waxed fat but grew amazingly. To Bob came a new joy, the anticipation of matching wits with other breeders as he showed the product of his own breeding in the show ring.

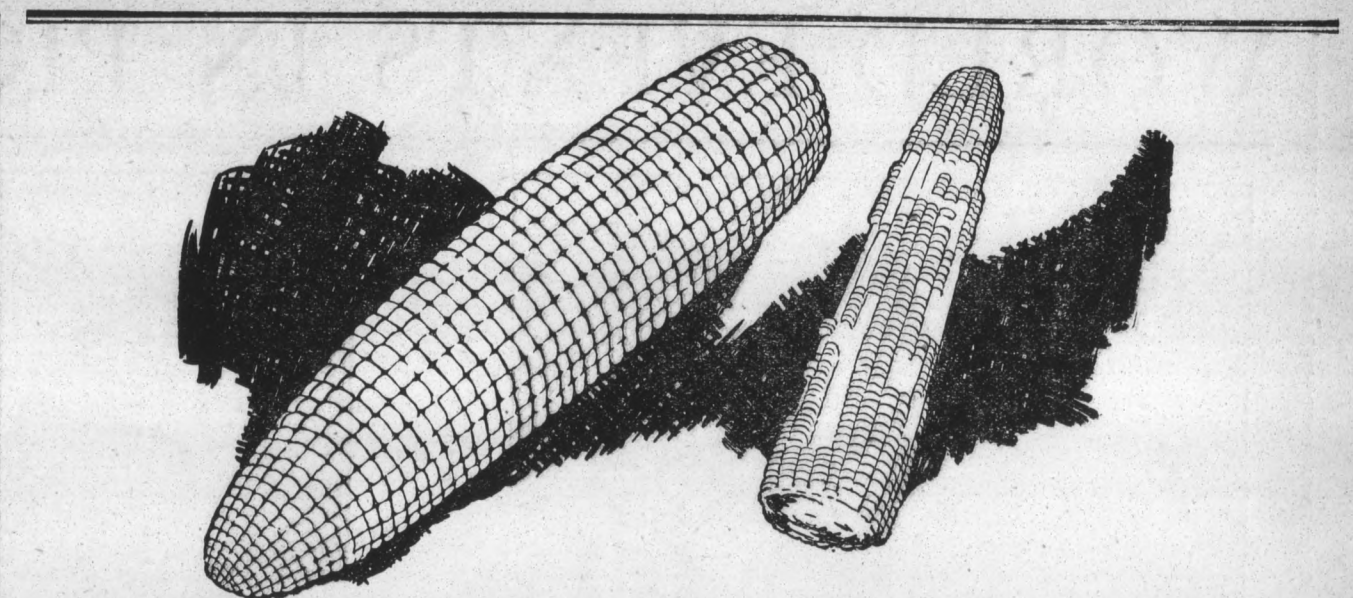
The three days and nights spent on the banks of a river not far from home were memorable, not only for the joy of relaxation from labor but for added opportunity for boyish intimacy. It mattered little that the catch of fish was hardly enough to "make the pan smell," as one boy put it. With old Lem Peters as guide, counselor, and friend to show them haunts of the fox squirrel, plates were heaped high with tender morsels. Hours were spent in the water, where they splashed and sang. With clear calm nights there was no need of tents, and for the first time Bob Barton knew what it meant to lie beneath the open sky and look upward toward serene stars, pondering upon the majesty of night. In Victor Slade he had found a kindred spirit, the type of early maturing mind which takes hold upon the problems of life and seeks to solve them.

"The thing I like about farming," confided Slade one night, "is that it's permanent. Your land may depreciate in value but it can't run away, burn up, or blow up. Treat it right and a field's right there year after year ready to pay you back for the time and care you put into it."

"Our farm has been 'in the family' for eighty years," went on young Victor. "It belonged to my grandfather and some day it will belong to me. I like to think," and the lad cleared his throat self-consciously, "that someone who may come after me will be carrying on at Cloverleaf Farm some day as I am now."

"But what if you had no farm and had no hopes of owning one," Bob queried softly, "would you still feel the same way about it?"

"Yes," answered Slade, and there was conviction in his voice, "I would."



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It's in my blood, handed down, I reckon, for centuries. I couldn't be happy at any other job. If I didn't have a farm I'd earn one."

As he lay while his comrade slept beside him, Bob Barton pondered over the things that had been said. Had he a heritage of desire which had needed only the incentive of understanding and appreciation to waken into life? There had been vague visions of cities teeming with busy life, of employment by great industrial concerns whose wage scale lured, of nomadic adventure as a musician accompanying some troupe or circus. But as he looked about him in the quiet night, marked the beauty of reflected moonlight on rippling water, heard the faint call of a wakeful chanticleer, faint resolve grew into certainty of purpose. Born of the soil through his mother's heritage, please God some day he would give her the home she had longed for even before he was a toddling babe. And after that—

Who shall analyze the dreams of lad or lass? Dreams as sweet as the perfume of new-mown hay, fair as an opening bud, pure as the waters of crystal spring. Bob slept.

(Continued next week)

The London Zoo has borrowed a white elephant.

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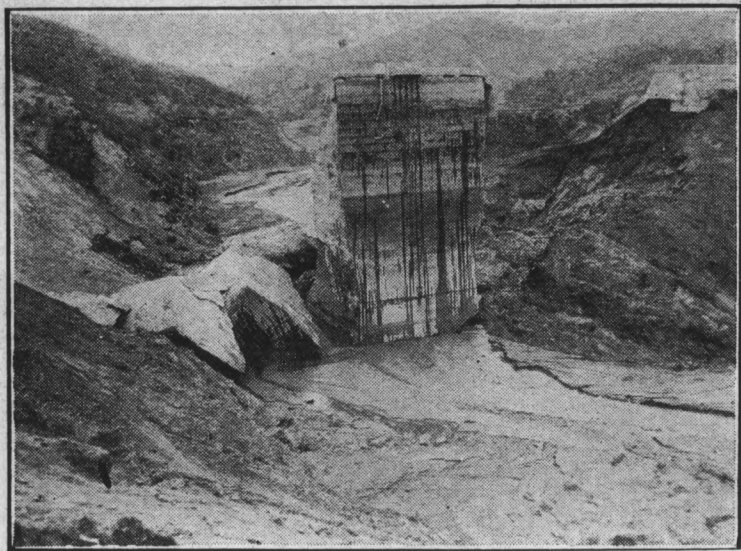
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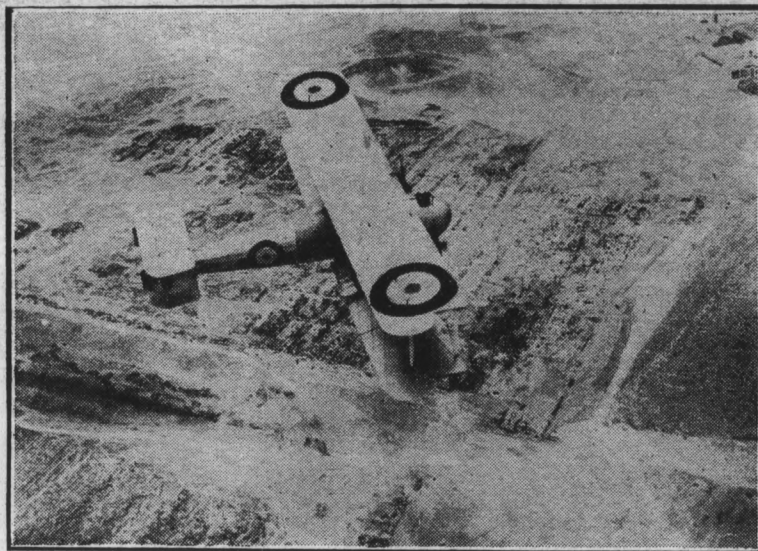
1675 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich.

Oldest House in Michigan

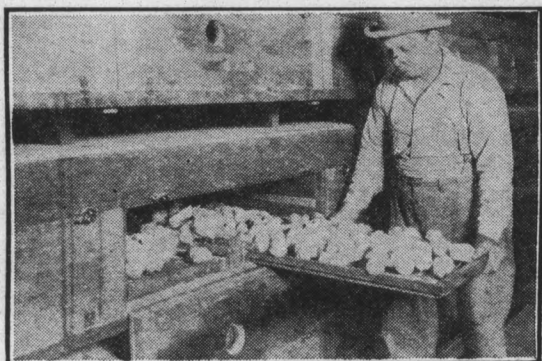
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



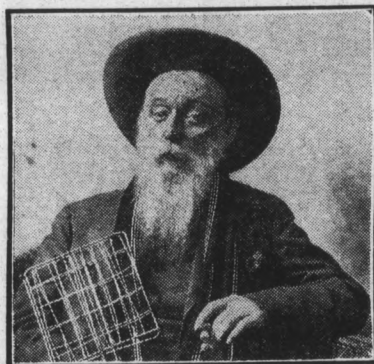
The American Society of Civil Engineers together with the state of California are investigating the collapse of the St. Francis Dam which cost approximately 400 lives.



Eight hundred of the six thousand fellows of the "Arab Napoleon" in Irak and Transjordan have been reported killed in British air raids.



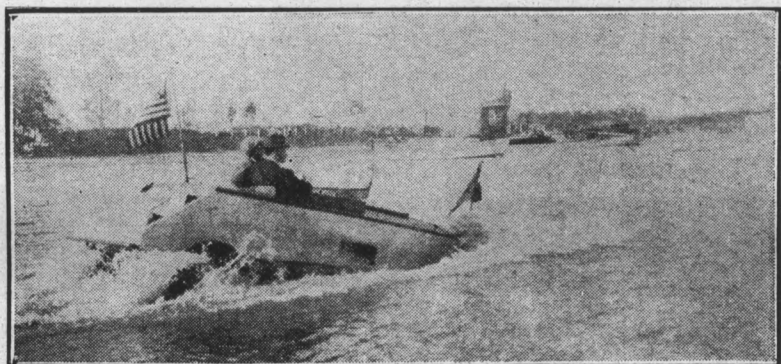
"Peepers" by the hundred thousands see the first light of day in California's largest chick hatchery in the world.



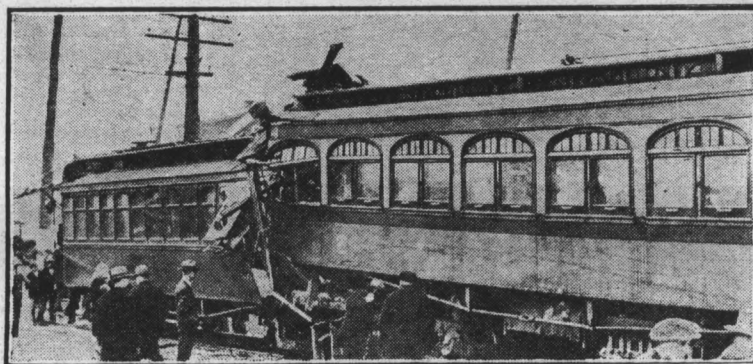
Trader Horn, African griddle peddler, who earns \$4,000 a week on his famous book.



In the jaws of death—yet this Hindu boy has no fear of this sacred temple elephant of India.



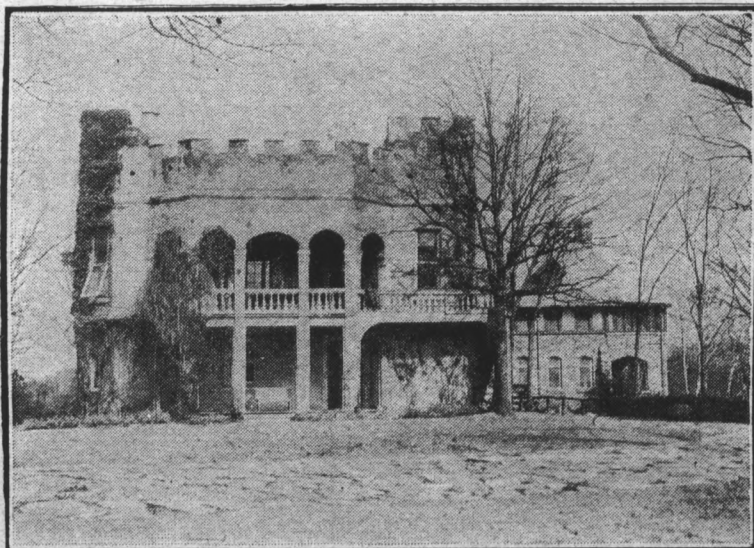
This new type of amphibian river-flivver is to be used on a volcano expedition over land and water in Alaska. It travels 40 miles an hour on land and 10 miles in the water.



When a trolley car ran past a switch near Ypsilanti, this was the result. One passenger was killed and ten others seriously injured.



Late President Harding's father, 84 years old, and the flag he defended in the Civil War.



"Zealandia," owned by Philip S. Henry has been offered to President Coolidge as Summer White House for 1928. The estate is located in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina.



The inventor of this 20-ft. non-sinkable life boat is somewhere in Atlantic, testing it.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

CATCHING COLDS

YES, colds are contagious. There never was a truer expression than "I've caught a cold."

Every cold should be quarantined. And just two persons can manage the quarantine. One is the person who has the cold, the other the person who hasn't.

The person who has it should stay at home while the fever stage is on, both for his own good and that of his neighbor. When he emerges from obscurity he should carry a supply of paper napkins and something to receive them.

All sneezing, coughing, nose-blowing, and other assaults should be carried on under cover of the paper napkin, superior to the handkerchief because of final disposal.

The person who hasn't the cold should avoid public towels, common drinking cups, and other known scourges of contamination.

He should cultivate resistance by maintaining activity of the mucous membranes and the skin—positively the best chest protector on the market. Anyone who is in good health and strength may learn to enjoy taking a sponge bath every morning. It should be taken in a warm room and followed by vigorous rubbing with a big rough towel until the whole skin is in a glow. Not every person can do this but those who can, find it a source of enjoyment as well as health, once they are used to it. And it does not take long to get used to it.

I am in some doubt as to the efficacy of the injection of "cold" vaccines. Scientifically they are based on an unsound principle and not reliable. Practically, however, there are many doctors who use them every year and insist that they give immunity from colds. Personally I prefer the morning bath.

LOW BLOOD PRESSURE

Does low blood pressure affect people in the mind so they have delusions? What treatment is good for low pressure?—A. C. F.

Persons with low blood pressure usually require extra rest, very nourishing food, and general building up of the body. This may mean a prolonged period of treatment in a sanatorium, as occurs when the low pressure is due to tuberculosis. Persons with mental delusions may have low blood pressure but there is no reason why those having low pressure should necessarily have mental delusions.

STOMACH ULCER

My doctor tells me I have an ulcer in my stomach. But I do not vomit. I have pains in my stomach causing much belching and much distress. Seems as if my food is all in a lump and causes a heavy pressure-like feeling. I have spots before my eyes, am nervous and weak. Am a young woman 21 years old. What do you think?

I can understand the distress of mind that makes this inquirer turn from the decision of her doctor to find someone who will say that she does not have ulcer of the stomach. But, of course, it is a foolish thing to do. What value can there be in a decision made by correspondence as compared with the first hand opinion of a doctor who sees the patient and all of her symptoms? The fact that this patient does not vomit is not against the diagnosis of ulcer, for vomiting is not an invariable symptom. No one can make accurate diagnosis of such serious troubles without opportunity for careful examination, which should include X-ray pictures and laboratory tests of the stomach contents. If your doctor cannot make these tests, get him to

send you to one who is equipped to do so.

REMOVAL OF WARTS

Please tell me what will remove warts from the hands.—P. J. M.

One way is to pierce the wart with a red-hot needle. Another is to protect the tissue around the wart with vaseline and then touch wart with a stick of silver nitrate. They may also be removed by the application of glacial acetic acid.

BACK STRAINED

Three months ago I had a very severe strain of the back in lifting. I just can't seem to get over it. Can you give any suggestions?—T. D. S.

A severe strain of the back such as you describe is not very easily cured by ordinary means. If your doctor will give your muscles the extra support of a broad swathe of adhesive plaster, renewing it as often as is necessary for several weeks it will be a great help to you and will give the strained muscles a chance to recover their tone.

TONIC FOR BOY

Aside from plenty of fresh air and good food, what would you recommend as a tonic for an underweight 14-year-old boy?—Mrs. W. M. B.

Plenty of sleep in the fresh air, watchfulness that his play is not exhausting. Boys of 14 are quite prone to overdo in this respect. Plenty of vegetables and fruit. Spinach, carrots, and apples are very good. No medicine. Lots of milk, butter, and eggs.

 $7 \times 2 = 14 \times 2 = 28 \text{ Billion}$

DOUBLED AND REDOUBLED
all **WITHIN FIVE YEARS!!**



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tobacco can do!*

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CIGARETTES

WE STATE it as our honest belief that the tobacco used in Chesterfield cigarettes are of finer quality and hence of better taste than in any other cigarette at the price.

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Quality Seeds and Feeds



Crops - Dairy Cows - and Poultry

are the fundamentals of farm prosperity. Your ability to obtain greatest production from them determines your net profit.

Michigan Farm Bureau Offers You a Three Way Service

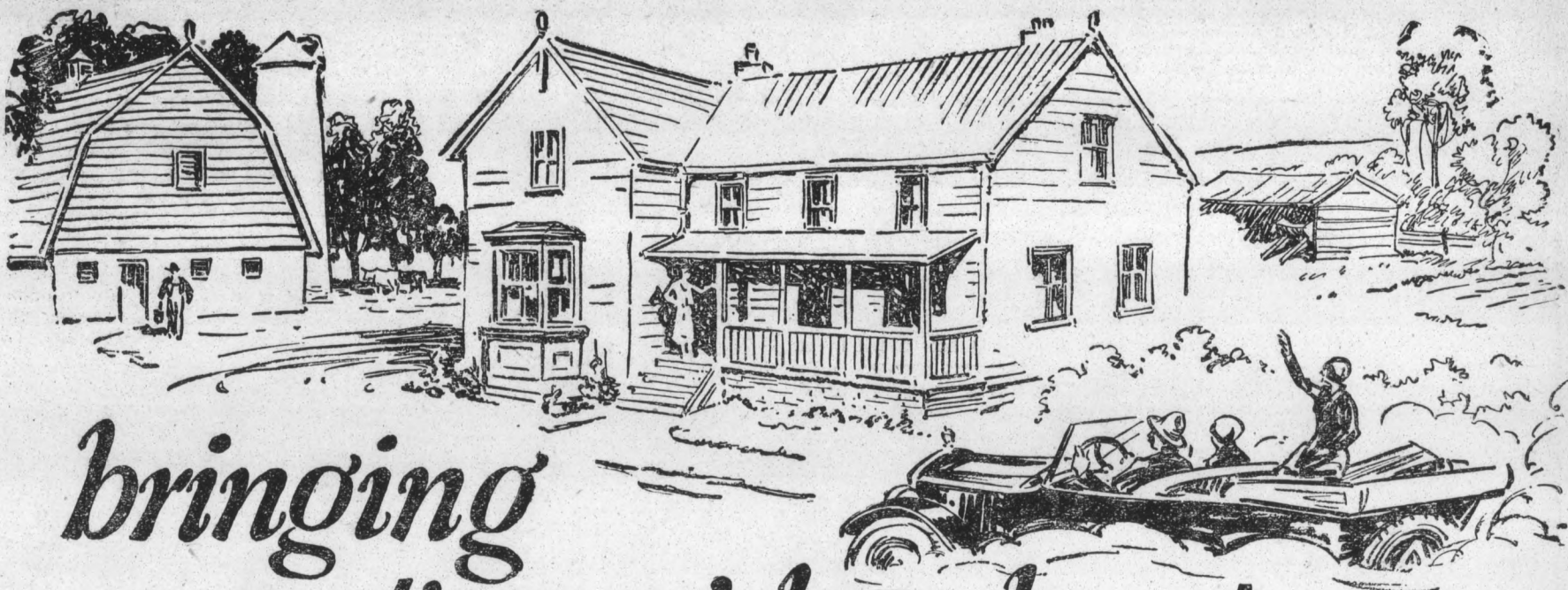
Michigan Farm Bureau, pure, adapted, high-quality Seeds, free from troublesome weeds, have solved the problem for thousands of farmers of What Seeds to use for bigger crops.

MICHIGAN MILKMAKER—the famous 24% balanced feed for dairy cows has likewise helped hundreds of dairymen to a milk and butter fat production from their herds, far beyond their fondest hopes, with a minimum of feed expense.

Similarly, experienced poultrymen chose **MICHIGAN EGG MASH** because, in combination with scratch feed, it maintains the proper balance for greater egg production, and produces increased profits from their flock. For detailed information on Michigan Farm Bureau Seeds, Dairy and Poultry Feeds, write us direct or consult your local Co-operative Dealer.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service
Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service
Lansing, Michigan





bringing nation-wide advantages to the farm-house!

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO this month—when this nation-wide retail business was founded by Mr. J. C. Penney—a trip to town meant starting before daylight and arriving back home after dark. In countless instances, the distance was too great for even the long day's trip.

Today the automobile and good roads have changed it into a pleasure spin of a few hours. Gone are the inconveniences of shopping of yesteryears. Gone with the Indian, the scythe, the square piano and the bad roads.

The radio, the automobile and the newspaper are fast making the City and Country one—not only in space, but in needs and desires. Today the family in the farmhouse demand the same up-to-the-minute styles, the same variety to choose from, the same quality and savings, the same advantages of personal selection as their City Cousins.

The J. C. Penney Company Department Stores, located in nearly 1,000 cities and towns over the United States, are supplying this demand in a most satisfactory way. Fast trains thundering

across a continent, carry the styles of New York and the best manufactured goods of the World's markets to the Main Streets of the Nation, placing them in our Stores within easy reach of the most remote homes.

These Examples of Thrift

—assure Quality-Value in all
J. C. Penney Company Stores.

Marathon Hats **Waverly Caps**
—for men. Our feature For Men, at.....\$1.98
hat at.....\$3.98 For Boys, at.....98c

Jaciel—Exquisite Toiletries
For refined and particular women, exclusive with our
Stores.....19c to 98c

Two of Our Famous Footwear Values
4702—Women's Four-But- 734—Men's Gun Metal or
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Shoes, at.....\$3.98 er sole, at.....\$4.98

Millinery Modes of the Moment
Chic Hats for Women.....\$2.98, \$3.98, \$4.98

Our May White Goods Presentation
Table Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Spreads and Towels.
Splendid values at our Thrifty Low Prices.

Drive to the nearest town where there is a J. C. Penney Company Store and see for yourself if we cannot save you money on Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes—everything needed by man, woman and child.

Purchases in carload lots and by the thousands of dozen for our many Stores enable us to give you prices that save you money. Look at the quality of our goods, too, for it is Quality alone that determines whether the price is economical.

"Millions of Customers and All of Them Friends" isn't merely a slogan in our Stores, it's the result of 26 years of giving helpful, conscientious Service. We shall strive to be increasingly worthy of your confidence. Make our Store your headquarters when in town.

Our Spring Store News Catalog
Is Filled with Such Economies as
Are Seldom Found. Write for
Your Copy.

J.C. PENNEY CO.
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
"quality—always at a saving"

Men Under 35 Years, Experienced
in Selling Our Lines Are Wanted
to Train for Co-partner Store
Managers. Write for Details.

Home Offices: 330 West 34th Street, New York City—40 Stores in Michigan, as Follows—

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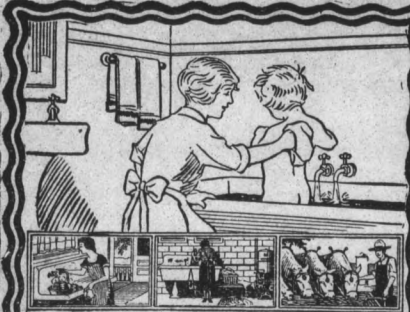
Big Rapids
Cadillac
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Iron Mountain
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Kalamazoo
Lapeer
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MYERS
A REGISTERED TRADE NAME
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Water Systems
RUNNING WATER—all you want—where you want it—when you want it. For a modern bathroom—in the kitchen—for fire protection—watering stock—sprinkling the garden—and washing the car—all are easily a reality with a Myers! The ideal system for shallow or deep wells. Self-starting—self-stopping—self-oiling.

For more than fifty years Myers has made "Honor-Bilt" Well, House and Cistern Pumps, Power Pumps, Pumping Jacks, Cylinders, Hand and Power Spray Pumps, Hay Tools and Door Hangers.

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The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co.
297 Orange St. Ashland, Ohio

Take Off Your Hat To The MYERS
PUMPS—WATER SYSTEMS—HAY TOOLS—DOOR HANGERS

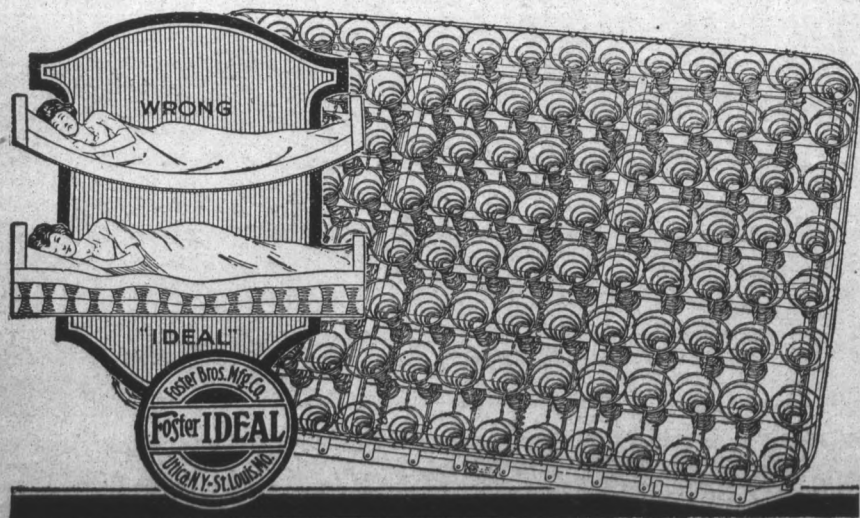
Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

If you want the best of rest you need the Foster Ideal Spring

THIS is the fundamental reason why you need a FOSTER IDEAL SPRING. It gives the best sleep possible. There are three reasons why: (1) 120 super-tempered spiral springs, (2) a loose linked top surface, and (3) a deep double deck construction. And from this construction comes (1) better spine support, (2) finer body fit, and (3) greater nerve rest and relaxation. These are facts to bear in mind when you buy a bedspring, and if health is paramount, you'll insist upon the FOSTER IDEAL.

FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO.
UTICA, N. Y.

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ROADSIDE MARKET WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITY

ROADSIDE markets offer the rural women an opportunity of adding to the family income in her own front yard. But to be truly successful the market needs must be kept in mind the year around and production planned for months in advance.

During the winter months I have made rugs, artificial flowers, and baskets. These help to make my stand attractive and are good sellers. During the summer I sell fruits and vegetables, which are too few in number, too ripe or perishable to ship, as well as flowers, eggs, broilers, jellies, and preserves. By keeping accurate accounts, I can tell what is the most profitable and about how much I can expect to sell the next season.

I spend from four to fifteen hours at the stand, depending on the weather and what I have to sell. I am able to give this time by spending less time at such jobs as baking and ironing and by planning my housework carefully. In fact, the majority of my flat work is ironed with my hands in the busy season.—Mrs. F. C., Oakland County.

FURNITURE COVERS

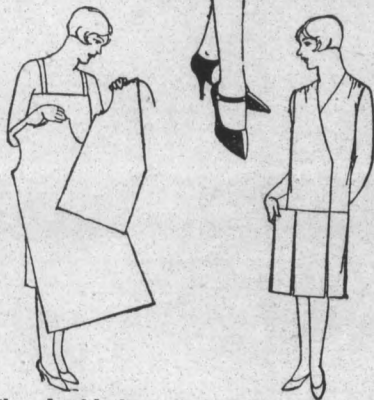
SLIP covers for furniture, instead of being dull and uninteresting and merely useful to keep out the dust, cover a shabby chair or protect a good one, may be gay and decorative. Make

them bright vermillion, pea green, turquoise, or French blue. They may be decorated with squares or strips of black sateen to enrich them and embroidered in wool to add a contrasting note. All dressed up like this, chairs may be festive and even prettier than their original cover.—Mrs. W. G. H.

THE COAT DRESS IS SMART FOR SPRING



3256



The double-breasted coat styling is a conspicuous new type for spring, pattern for which can be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. For a pattern of this style send 13 cents in stamps or coin to the Fashion Dept., Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

TO USE UP THE LEFT-OVER CHICKEN

FREQUENTLY the last remains of a chicken are a bit unsightly although as nourishing and delicious as the first part. Instead of using up these remains in the time-honored creamed chicken dishes, and chicken salads—often more or less tasteless because of the nature of the remnants, try this plan:

Remove the meat from the bones, saving every shred, and not dividing the larger pieces into too small portions. Put the meat to one side in a bowl. Now prepare a small amount of batter, the amount depending upon the quantity of chicken. The following rule can be doubled or divided:

Sift together one cup of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of pepper, and one rounding teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix two well-beaten eggs with two-thirds of a cup of milk. Add the milk mixture gradually to the dry ingredients. Beat until smooth. Salt and pepper the chicken, using a little onion or celery salt as desired. Bind the pieces of chicken with the batter and fry slowly in a spider or a frying pan, using fat as may be needed.

Fried chicken served in this form may be quite flat like small cutlets. Or, if the chicken is in larger pieces, it may be almost suggestive of a small fritter, but the batter having no

shortening nor sugar in, it is especially good.—Mrs. E. M. G.

For Our Little Folks

WHO AM I?

TO most people I am only a voice for few people ever really see me. I live in the woods and seldom venture out far, for it is here that I am the safest. My striped and mottled plumage is so very nearly the color of the bark on the trees and the dry leaves that you cannot see me even when you are but three or four feet away.

I do not bother to build a nest but push a few leaves together and lay two eggs on the leafy carpet in the woods.

The little boy who has stolen the jam from the pantry is often frightened when he hears my call. Can you tell why and who am I?

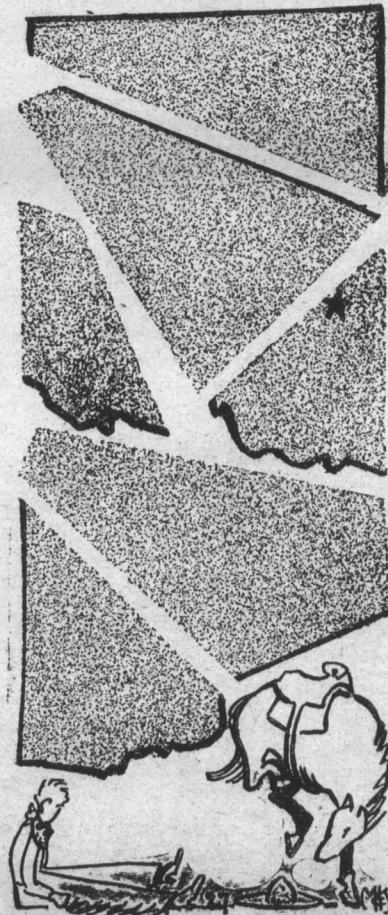
The answer to last week's bird guessing contest was the red-winged blackbird. Did you guess rightly? Write me a letter and tell me something you know about our feathered friends.—Aunt Martha.

KNOWS ABOUT BATS

Dear Aunt Martha:
I am eight years old and I know a lot about bats. I think they are very interesting. They usually stay around old houses and under old boxes. They always sleep with their heads hanging down. I wouldn't like to do that. They seldom come out of their hiding place in the daytime for they can see only at night. If they do come out, they flop their wings, tumble around, and bump into things. They can't have black and blue spots cause they are nearly black anyway. In the night they fly around to catch insects.—Harry Paulsom.

STATE SECRETS

Across in Europe, most folks think America's a Wild West Show! Out here near Butte, it does look like, Life's one incessant rodeo!



The pieces of this puzzle when correctly put together, make a map of the state which this verse describes. The star 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 Maine and its capitol is Augusta.

REWARD DEAD or ALIVE?

The members of the "Poultry Disease Gang" are being hunted in every state in the country. They are dangerous "killers." Members of this outlaw gang include "Coccidiosis," "Cholera," "White Diarrhoea," "Roup."

Poultry raisers are urged to watch for these murderers—they will be found in poultry yards where no buttermilk is fed. Since Dried Buttermilk is the sworn enemy of these "killers," it is not likely you will find them if "Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk is on the job."

FREE

One of the greatest book ever published—full of valuable data on feeding, breeding, mating, culling and other poultry subjects. Get your copy free today.

—send us your feed dealer's name.
COLLIS PRODUCTS CO.
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New, Improved, Efficient, Economical— The Blue Hen Brooder

gives all your chicks a healthier start. Its dependable, extra-large coal magazine stove—automatically regulated—works at minimum cost for fuel and care. Its new hover is large enough to give you the capacity specified—and designed to throw an even heat to ALL the chicks.

GUARANTEED

to operate satisfactorily—built to last.

Made also with the safe, efficient
**BLUE FLAME
OIL BURNER**

Write TODAY for the Blue Hen Book of Brooder Facts, FREE

LANCASTER MFG. CO. 911 E. Janet Rd., Lancaster, Pa.

Baby Chicks

From Egg Bred Northern Grown Laying Stock



Culled for years for higher egg production. Let our new 1928 Catalog tell you ALL THE FACTS about our White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, and R. I. Reds. Send for copy at once. Many orders now being booked for spring delivery. We guarantee your satisfaction, and 100% Live Delivery of your Chicks.

Box 11 GILT-EDGE POULTRY RANCH Zeeland, Michigan



BE SURE

To get our free Catalogue and prices on DEAN QUALITY CHICKS. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes. All Michigan Accredited. Some Certified. Established 1911—Better this year than ever. DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, Box 8, Birmingham, Mich.

HILLSIDE HATCHERY

Chicks. Genuine Tom Barren English White Leghorns, large type, overlapping combs, with egg laying qualities. Non-setters Barred Rocks from M. S. C. stock. 1928 flocks, headed with cockerel whose dams have official trapnested records 203-233 M. S. C. egg-laying contest. Free circular explaining our 1928 special, surprising you, low price.

HILLSIDE HATCHERY, HOLLAND, MICH., R. 3

S. C. W. Leghorn Baby Chicks

Buy Mich. Accredited Baby Chicks from Michigan's largest poultry farm. We buy no eggs to put in our incubators but produce them on our own farm from selected hens mated with 50% 200 to 336 egg Tancred males, pedigreed. All breeders have been bloodtested for BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA for the past 4 years which insures you chicks practically free from this dread disease. No better chicks at any price. Only one grade.

S. HARKEMA SONS, R. 1, Holland, Mich.

BOS QUALITY CLASS A CHICKS



From healthy heavy layers of large eggs. S. C. English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds and Assorted chicks at reasonable prices. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C. O. D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalogue free.

BOS HATCHERY, R. 2 M Zeeland, Mich.

Krueper's Chicks

Better chicks for bigger profit. It's not how much you pay, but what good quality. We breed for egg production. Barred Rocks, Reds, White Leghorns. KRUEPER HATCHERY, Wabash St., Milan, Mich.

APRIL POULTRY NOTES

DO you remember when it was the common advice to get the chicks out on the bare ground even if you had to shovel away the snow to give them a place to range? I used to feel very guilty if I didn't do that although the chicks seem to get along fairly well. And many a brood of baby chicks were chilled by being driven out on the ground on cold days in order to save them from leg weakness.

The use of cod liver oil and glass substitutes which permit the violet rays to strike the chicks has greatly reduced the work of caring for the brooder houses. Now it is not necessary to drive very small chicks out of the brooder house and into the sunlight. It takes a lot of worry out of the business as the poultryman does not have to work with one eye on the clouds, ready to begin the chick round-up at the first sign of rain.

Little chicks can now stay in the colony houses until they are sufficiently feathered to furnish considerable protection from the cold and if they are not turned out until several weeks old, they are large enough and wise enough to find their way back to the brooder stove very quickly. It saves a lot of work teaching them the way to go out of the colony house and the way to get back. In raising early chicks, I believe that cod liver oil saves its cost in the labor saved by the poultryman who can always keep his chicks under control during storms and bad weather.

Preventing Poultry Thieving

Down in Indiana where they have been doing much useful work in rounding up poultry thieves they have found that the strong padlock is one of the best means of stopping poultry thieving. Many thieves who will not hesitate to pick up a few fat hens from the open house will hesitate a long time before breaking into a padlocked house.

The padlock helps to slow up the thief who is stealing poultry and may enable the owner or the watchdogs to obtain useful evidence. The owner can often obtain an auto license number if nothing more and the watchdog may be able to get a pair of pants.

A frequent inventory of both the growing stock and the old birds is a help in locating the activities of poultry thieves, especially the regular visitors who pick up a few birds at a time for home use.

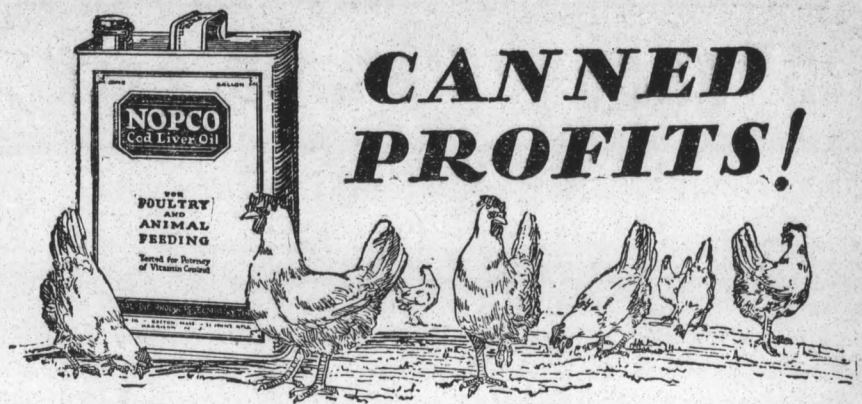
Block the hole to each house so there is just room enough for one bird to pass at a time. Then take a scratch pad and a pencil and write down the number of birds in each house. As the young stock mature you can count all the birds one day and count the cockerels the next day. By subtracting you have the number of pullets in each house. If this inventory is repeated at intervals, it may help in locating losses from thieves, weasels, hawks, skunks, stray cats, and collisions with motor cars.

Some poultry losses are blamed on thieves when the loss has been caused throughout the summer by weasels, hawks, and other pests. Sometimes no inventory has been made for several months. The night before birds are to be marketed a thorough count of the stock is made and many are found to be missing. Often the loss is blamed on thieves who are suspected of taking them in one big scoop. The real cause are the pests which have been reducing the flock a bird at a time for many weeks.

Cars Kill Many Chicks

Uncle Bob over in Chicago conducts a radio campaign telling the children that the "Curb is the Limit." It is a useful work. Over in Michigan the poultrymen need a slogan for chickens which might be termed the "Ditch is the Limit." Farmers who are raising poultry frequently need nothing worse than a chicken-tight fence along their

(Continued on page 502)



CANNED PROFITS!

EVERY can of Nopco Cod Liver Oil is just chock-full of potential poultry profits—profits that you may well pocket!

Feed Nopco to your grown fowl and your chicks alike if you want fine, healthy birds, increased egg production, lowered chick mortality and many more profitable poultry benefits.

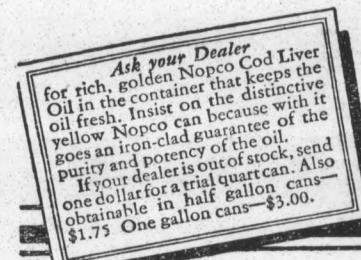
Nopco is pure cod liver oil scientifically tested three times—once chem-

ically, once on baby chicks and once on white rats—for purity and the all important Vitamin A and D content. Thus its success—and your profits—are assured before you ever open the can!

Sunshine alone will not give the results of sunshine and Nopco combined. So be certain to feed Nopco every day in the year, regardless of the weather, to get all the profits that your flock can produce.

NOPCO Cod Liver Oil

Dealers! We can serve you promptly through your jobber. Write us today for particulars.



Fill in coupon for our free illustrated book.

National Oil Products Co., Inc. 635
Refiners of Cod Liver Oil for 25 years
16 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.
Kindly send me your free book. No obligation.
Name _____
R. F. D. _____
County _____ State _____
I buy my poultry supplies from _____

KNOLL'S S. C. W. White Leghorn Chicks



BABY CHICKS

8 WEEKS OLD PULLETS

Michigan Accredited Chicks For May Delivery

From large, heavy, carefully selected free range birds. Good winter layers. Bargain Prices

Per	100	200	500	Per	100	200	500
White Leghorns	\$ 8.50	\$10.50	\$40	Assorted Heavy	9.00	18.00	
Brown Leghorns	8.50	10.50	40	Assorted Heavy & Light	8.00		
Barred Rocks	10.50	21.00	50	Assorted Light	7.00	13.00	

For delivery before May first—chicks are \$2.00 per 100 higher than prices quoted above. Order from this ad today. Save time and money. 100% live postpaid delivery. Write for pullet bargains. Write for free catalog.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM,

R. F. D. 8, Box M. F.,

HOLLAND, MICH.

Michigan Accredited Chicks—Every breeder approved by authorized State Inspectors.

Meadow Brook

Take time to investigate one of Michigan's oldest hatcheries. Twenty-six years in business. Every chick hatched from proven blood lines and from rugged free range breeders. The above winning was made in Production and Exhibition classes in strong competition. Our biggest share of our business is to satisfied customers. Get our big free catalog today. It's free. 100% live delivery prepaid guaranteed.

H. DePree Sons, Proprietors
Box F
Holland, Michigan

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

DUNDEE MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

STOCK ALL BLOOD-TESTED FOR WHITE DIARRHEA FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS. You can save money by ordering Dundee Pure-Bred, Mich. Accredited and Blood-Tested Chicks. We hatch B. P. Rocks, R. I. Reds, and S. C. White Leghorns. Write for 1928 Catalog giving all details of our matings and full directions on how to raise baby chicks for greater profits. We guarantee 100% live delivery.

DUNDEE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS

DUNDEE, MICHIGAN

BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Proven Layers. Michigan Accredited. Heavy Laying Type English and Tancred White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Also Mixed Chicks. Order now for preferred delivery dates. We guarantee 100% Live Delivery. Free Circular gives full details. Write for copy and learn at first hand about these Big Profit Producers.

WINSTROM HATCHERY, Box C-6, Zeeland, Michigan

PROFIT-WISE HIENS



A hen sometimes looks and acts mighty foolish in front of an automobile—but put Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake before her and she'll show how wise she is!

She knows that she must have Calcium Carbonate to cover her eggs, to help in proper food assimilation and to give greater hatchability. Pilot Brand contains over 98% Calcium Carbonate and is always just what she wants.

Only in Calcium Carbonate can a hen get sufficient shell covering for all the eggs she is capable of making.

And only in Pilot Brand can the poultryman get maximum egg

profit, because in Pilot Brand there is no waste. It is triple-screened, free from poisonous matter, dirt and odor.

Pilot Brand means the difference between an annual lay that barely pays for itself—or loss—and a lay that makes real money for the raiser. And for baby chicks, it means big, strong bones and a healthy, quick maturity.

Keep it before your poultry all the year 'round for year 'round profits.

Dealers everywhere.



FOR POULTRY

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo.

HIGHLAND LEGHORNS



Every breeder carefully selected for size, type, and egg production. Mated to males of 200 to 300 egg pedigreed ancestry.

CHICKS SHIPPED C.O.D.

See your chicks before you pay for them. We know you will be pleased and we are willing to take all the risk. This assures you of 100% live delivery and shipment exactly when you specify.

Get Our Low Prices.

Before you order your baby chicks, write for our new low prices. Our new valuable catalogue gives complete detail of these big values. Write for your copy today.

Highland Poultry Farm, R. 9, Box C, Holland, Mich.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

It will pay you to investigate one of Michigan's oldest and best hatcheries. Twenty years' experience. Every chick hatched from rugged free range breeders officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Large percentage of business to satisfied old customers. White Leghorns (English type and American). Barred Rocks, Anconas.

"Never a Bum Lot in Sixteen Consecutive Years"

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RICHARDSON HATCHERY, DUNDEE, MICH.

APRIL POULTRY NOTES

(Continued from page 501)

frontage which will keep the poultry out of the road.

When a five foot poultry fence can be purchased for about sixty cents per rod, the loss of one broiler cockerel is equal to the cost of a rod of fence. A big plump hen will buy two or three rods of fence. The fence will be good for many years of service.

Ten or fifteen years ago it was a common custom to blame all chicken collisions on the motorist and not on the chickens. With our modern highways and rapid travelling cars it is necessary that the roads should be devoted exclusively to the travelling public and not used as poultry ranges or cow pastures.

The use of high fences along the highway adjacent to the poultry buildings is also some protection from thieves. If unwelcome visitors make a practice of climbing the poultry

fence, small strips can be nailed to the top of each post and a line of barbed wire placed at each end of the strip. This makes a fence that is almost impossible to climb.

In driving on main highways I have noticed that the heavy breeds of chickens have the poorest luck in getting away from motor cars. Many of the casualties are Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds while few of them are White Leghorns. In our own experience we have lost very few Leghorns although some of them will fly into the road or range in the road especially in the early morning hours. The losses of Leghorns seem to have been just about sunrise when possible cars with their bright lights still burning have blinded the birds.

When the poultry are on a fenced range the ranging in the road is greatly reduced and the heavy breeds which are most easily killed by cars are also the easiest to keep inside a fence and out of the highway.

Common Poultry Diseases

VI—Blackhead and Limberneck

BLACKHEAD was commonly thought to be a disease primarily affecting turkeys but it is also quite common with chickens. It is called infectious entero-hepatitis as it affects the intestines, principally the ceca, and the liver. It gets its common name from the fact that often the skin, comb, and wattles on the head turn bluish or purplish. However, all birds having blackhead do not show this head symptom.

The disease is usually brought in from diseased flocks by animals, wild birds, or persons. Therefore, there is need for sanitation, the keeping out of the coop wild animals, rodents, wild birds, and the use of personal cleanliness on the part of humans after visiting strange flocks. Chickens and turkeys which have recovered from the disease may be carriers of it.

Symptoms—The characteristic indications of the disease are droopiness, ruffled feathers, slow movements, weakness, lack of appetite, yellow or yellowish green diarrhea and the darkening of the head. Death may occur on the third day after the first symptoms appear or chronic cases may live three or four weeks. Sometimes the mortality runs as high as ninety per cent of the flock. Young turkeys from a month to a year old are most susceptible, while older turkeys and chickens are more resistant.

Internal indications are that the ceca, or blind pouches of the intestines, become thick and ulcerated, and there are spots on the liver which vary in size and color. They may appear sunken and are usually grayish in color with yellowish or greenish tinges.

Treatment—This disease is very difficult to prevent and to eradicate. Various treatments have been tried but probably the most effective and economical is the use of crude catechu in the drinking water. It is claimed that excellent results have been obtained from using one teaspoonful of the crude catechu to each gallon of the drinking water, keeping it before the fowls as long as the outbreak lasts.

To make the treatment more effective, the birds should be fed sparingly the day before. Then give epsom salts at the rate of one to five teaspoonsful to ten birds, depending upon their size, in sufficient wet mash to be cleaned up at one meal. The following afternoon put the catechu in the drinking water, using a little less for young turkeys and chickens than recommended. As the catechu is constipating, epsom salts should be given from time to time.

Prevention—Blackhead infection is hard to get rid of. It is known to stay in the soil for many years without losing its disease-producing power. On this account turkey raising has proven unprofitable in some sections of the country. As a means of prevention, therefore, one must have clean premises and clean stock. All care should be used in getting stock from uninfected sources. If there is any doubt as to the source, the chickens or turkeys introduced should be kept isolated for at least a month, to determine if they will develop the disease. As an extra safety factor, all eggs bought for hatching should be washed with a seventy-five per cent alcohol solution. The *Histomonas meleagridis*, or blackhead germ may be on the shells.

If the disease has made its appearance, all affected birds should preferably be killed and burned. The litter should be burned and the houses thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a three per cent cresol solution. It is practically impossible to cleanse the ground. If turkey raising is attempted on infected ground, it should be done in enclosed yards to limit the spread of infection. The flock can also be moved from one yard to another while the old premises are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. Stagnant pools of water are sources of infection and should never be left on any poultry farm. Birds under treatment should be kept apart from those which still appear to be well.

LIMBERNECK

Limberneck is a symptom, not a disease. It is usually an indication of eating poisonous or spoiled food. Spoilt meat scraps, garbage, or decaying flesh with maggots in it are common sources of trouble. Anything causing ptomaine poisoning, internal parasites, or digestive disturbances may cause the limberneck condition.

The bird loses control of its neck muscles and the head hangs limp. Some conditions cause the head to be twisted which is usually called wry neck and is very similar to limberneck. However, wry neck is thought to be more often associated with epileptic spasms or rheumatism.

No treatment can be advised for these conditions except perhaps a dose of epsom salts at the rate of one pound to twelve quarts of water. This should be given in the morning when the birds are thirsty and left for an hour or two. The food supply should be looked after to make sure it is sweet and clean. It is also advisable to see that the birds do not have access to impure water.

Next week—Range Paralysis.

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EVERY FARM SHOULD HAVE SOME CAPONS

CAPONIZING should be carried on to a certain extent on every farm where chickens are raised. Capons are always in demand at a higher selling price than cockerels. They are much more easily handled than cockerels since they are so gentle, and may be easily confined in large flocks. Generally the capon price is equal to that of turkeys.

Any of the general purpose or heavier breeds are excellent for caponizing. As is true with all other market poultry, white feathered birds are more in demand than the darker breeds. The smaller breeds, such as Leghorns and Anconas, are not in demand by the market, and should never be caponized.

It is a false notion that capons grow to be much larger than cockerels. Many people believe that capons will grow to twice the size they would have reached had they not been caponized. But this is not so, on ordinary feed they generally make the same gain as cockerels. But when put on a fattening ration, the capons respond much more quickly and make larger gains than do the cockerels.

Caponizing is easily learned, and after two or three birds have been operated on, one gets the knack, and can caponize with but very little loss. As soon as one has learned to perform the operation, the loss should not exceed one bird in twenty. Should a cockerel die while being operated upon, he is perfectly good to use to cook, since he has bled thoroughly. However, should a bird live through the operation and die later on, he would not be suitable for food.

Complete instructions for performing the operation are included with each set of instruments that are purchased. All of the instructions emphasize the importance of keeping all food and water away from the cockerels for twenty-four hours previous to caponizing, in order that the intestines will not be distended, with food or water and thus hide the testicles.

One should watch the development of the comb and wattles of the cockerel. When they redden and begin to grow rapidly, it indicates that the bird is developing sexually, and is about ready for caponizing.—Mrs. L. H. F.

TURKEY PADDLES

Can you please tell me how to make a wing hamper to keep turkeys from flying?—W. L. P.

When a turkey's wings are clipped to prevent flying, the loss of feathers reduces the protection of the poult when they are hovered. Wing hampers or paddles are commonly used. They should be about four inches wide and ten or fifteen inches long. Two holes are bored in the paddles over the base of each wing. This will vary a little depending on the size of the birds and it may be best to make individual measurements. Then run a piece of soft cloth or string around the base of each wing and through the holes in the paddle. Do not draw the strings too tight or it will interfere with the circulation in the wings. The use of this paddle will prevent the bird from spreading its wings in flight and keep it on the ground.



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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

From Golden Circlers

Two Good Timely Messages

WHAT could be a better subject to write about at this Easter time than "the Resurrection of Our Christ?" It is strange, is it not, that Christ arose from the dead in April, as the trees, flowers, and grass come forth too, in all their "budding glory?" Mother Nature comes to life as if from the dead, just as Christ arose, to do good to all.

The great place that the "Resurrection" can be found, is in your own life. There are very few who have not gone down, or risen in despair. It is not the going down that matters,

at ease, ask yourself if you are not lacking in one or the other of these three things and pray for them, and work for them.

Thus you will have a "Resurrection" of your own life, equaling the greatness of Christ and Mother Nature.—Geneva Kohlenberger.

It seems but a few weeks and not months that I was racking my brains for suitable matter for a G. C. contribution, and now you spring the surprise by requesting letter from Golden Circlers.

It seems strange with me as it does with other M. C. members to be standing upon the upper deck slowly fading from the view and memory of active circlers. But we ourselves cannot forget the "Page" which we were and are so intensely interested in. It has brought upon some of our puzzled minds, clear and convincing facts which we were in doubt, and it places us in a position that we might endeavor to convince others whom we believe to be in the dark.

As to me, I'm still a staunch believer that every person should be educated to a certain extent. Some are naturally too dumb to learn beyond a child's small knowledge, while others have their minds laden with silly pranks and pure nonsense, and will not learn or even try. Again we find young people who are anxious to learn but handicapped in numerous ways. The latter are the ones to be pitied or helped but not the former.

I am still one of the few boys of Michigan who never have used tobacco in any form, nor any form of intoxicating liquors. I not only believe that either are harmful, but both are filthy habits, which we all know are extremely expensive.—An always interested G. C., George W. Nichols.

Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been getting the Michigan Farmer now for quite a while and like it better, especially Our Page, than any other paper.

I noticed especially the letter from "Peggy." I agree with you and her both. A girl who is so "fussy" ought not to be alive. I go outside just as much as I can. When I come in I'm just covered with freckles. But what's the use in staying in all the time? I also do dishes. My hands are not very pretty but that doesn't keep me from doing dishes.

My name may sound bad, but don't take it that I am.—Hazel Badder.

It is not good grammar to say

Golden Circle Time

OUR first installment of Golden Circle messages appear on this page, as this is Golden Circle time. There are still many other well known Golden Circlers to be heard from. In fact, I have had requests for messages from several. So if you are a Golden Circler, whether past age or not, let us hear from you soon.—Uncle Frank.

"badder;" it should be worse. But your name could be worse than Badder. I'm glad you are a practical outdoor girl. What's the use of being only half alive?

Dear Merry Circle Folks:

Howdy, everyone! How's this old world treating you all. It's pretty cold up here where we 'uns live and it



Lillian Karpi Looks Well Dressed for Cold Winters of Northern Michigan

but if you do not rise again, that is the mistake.

But we must forget our mistakes, and just think of these words, "forgetting" and "reaching." "Remembering" is a favorite Bible word, but we give it a wrong meaning. It is of God we should remember, not our mistakes. We must forget our hurts. There are hurts in every life. Do not cherish them or let them rankle in your heart. The Master forgot the wrongs and injuries done to him. He loved on as if no wrong had been done to him. "A few moments after a boat has ploughed the water, the bosom of the lake is smooth again as ever." So it was in the heart of Jesus after the most grievous injuries had been inflicted upon him. Thus we should forget the hurts done to us.

I wish to suggest here of the ways God speaks to us—through the many wonderful pictures that are painted. The picture I am thinking of is "the Angelus." Surely, most of you have seen it. There is a potato field, a country lad and a country girl bowed in reverence, and on the horizon the spire of the village church. In those Roman Catholic countries, at the hour of evening, the church bell rings to summon the people to pray. If they are too far to come to church, they bow their heads where they are, and pray.

The three elements of life are work, God and love. The "Angelus" expresses them all. We know as soon as we see the field, that they work, and also they resemble the peasant people of long ago. You cannot look at the picture and the young man standing in the field with his hat off, and the girl opposite him, with her hands clasped and her head bowed on her breast, without feeling a sense of God. Also in the picture, you notice the sense of companionship, whether they are brother and sister or lovers. If the man had been standing the field alone, the scene would be almost weary. If the woman had been alone, it would have been sentimental. Together, you have the idea of friendship.

So these three things—work, God, love—form a complete life. If your life is not comfortable, if you are ill

makes me shiver in my tracks. Jerry, you're some letter writer and I sure do hate to have to disagree with you. I must stick up for my "beloved South." Of course, Michigan winters are alright for you all "Michigananders" but for me a full "fledged" southerner, they are overly long and tedious. To be frank, "I hate 'em." One of my dreams is to go back to "ole Virginny" where I am now in my dreams. There all people are my people and I am their people. They are friendly, hospitable and warm blooded like myself. I find the people of the north unfriendly (most of them) and cold. I love my sunny South and some day I will go back. When I do go back I'll be plumb tickled to death.

"Sammy," your letter was powerful good to cheer we young uns' up. I entirely agree with you, only I think "we uns" of this day and time are living a healthier, safer, and saner life than the life led by our grandparents. Uncle, sometime when I go back South, come and see me. I'll give you some "real grub" as well as a good time.—Miss Southerner.

I've been South and have enjoyed Southern hospitality, with emphasis on "enjoyed." The South is O. K. in winter, but you'll like Michigan winters when you get warmed up to them. I wouldn't mind accepting your invitation to another dose of Southern hospitality.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received that nice pin and card you sent me and I thank you very much for them.

We live on a farm which has ninety-four acres. We have electric lights, electric curling iron, electric flat iron, electric sweeper, electric washing machine, electric churn, and electric water system. The water system pumps water to sink and for our flush toilet. We have a bath tub too. We also have a five-tube radio.

Papa milks nine cows every night and morning with the milking machine.

I have twenty-nine school mates besides the teacher and myself. I enjoy reading the letters in the Michigan Farmer. I think this will be enough for the first time, so will close.—Celia Semmelroth.

You certainly have a convenient home to live in. You are fortunate to have electricity available. I wonder if others have more labor-saving conveniences than are mentioned here.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Don't be angry, Uncle. I'm not going to pester you any more. You see, I'll be eighteen within a few days so I only came to say "hello" and "good bye." I certainly enjoyed the Circle while I could, and I wish I could have taken a more active part.

I'm still in the city and like it fine. I expect to go back home in July for my vacation. When I go, I'll go like a shriek—excuse me, I meant shiek but evidently I'll be more of a shriek so the slip is O. K. I expect to paint the town red, and how. I have a hot outfit for the occasion. White flannel trousers, red hot sweater, hot socks, and what have you. No kidding, Uncle, my old pal would bark at me in the rig. (I mean my dog.)

Am enclosing a picture I drew of you (Oh, what a slam) some time ago but did not have nerve enough to send it. Hope you don't feel hurt and all that. Again I beg of you not to be angry and now I'll scurry along. Love to all the Circle and you too. S'long.—Helen Kish.

How come, flannel trousers and your name Helen? Of course, that is not so uncommon nowadays, but I agree that you and your dog will have to get reacquainted. I had wondered what become of you. Why flatter me with such a picture.

Dear Cousins:

I have been an admirer of your letters. I am a nature lover, and I can't see how anyone could help but love it when they were with it. I liked the letter by "Not Much" especially well. Oh, how I would love to be with

her. I love to be near water of all kinds except a dirty river. When I see some great work of nature it all gives me a strange feeling, like I would burst with joy.

The largest body of water that I have ever lived near is the Atlantic Ocean—both in Virginia and Massachusetts. I liked both states very well, but Michigan suits me alright.

I am also very fond of animals, horses, and dogs being my favorites. I own a pony and I have a great deal of fun with her, as I have no one else handy to play with.

I have an aunt who owns a farm of two hundred acres. It is beautiful. It is nearly all woods and hills and the river runs around it, forming a horse-shoe. There is a smaller stream that runs back into the farm. Along the bank of the stream there is so much foliage and brush that it is nearly impenetrable. It is a great deal of fun to walk along the top of the ridge under the trees and look down. The sheep graze on the hillside, and way below them the river glistens and sparkles. It is all very beautiful. I prefer this life to the life in a stuffy hot city. Don't you?

I am also fond of sports. I think track is my favorite. I was on the track team once. My favorite summer sports are swimming, riding, and tennis. I am fond of music and art too. I do quite a little drawing, mostly of horses or other animals.—"Amo Naturam."

What joy one gets out of life when he sees beauty in Nature. I pity the one who lives a sordid life when there is so much to be thankful for. You apparently have artistic inclinations.

MIXED WORD CONTEST

HERE'S one suggested by Clinton Van Duine; that is, he made up the mixture of letters below. They are of words familiar to Merry Circlers.

Do not repeat the mixed words but number your corrected words as their respective "mixtures." Don't forget to put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of your paper. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

All the correct papers will be mixed together and ten lucky ones pulled out. The prizes will be two fine fountain pens; three handy school dictionaries, and five good clutch pencils.

Here is the mixture:

- 1—Remry Ricelc
- 2—Telret Xob
- 3—Wisernn
- 4—Nucel Nakrf
- 5—Tonifuna Pesn
- 6—Oru Geap
- 7—Ared
- 8—Meoh Romecs
- 9—Michgain Marefr
- 10—Tonesct

Please remember that this contest closes on April 13th, and that you should send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

IN MICHIGAN

The sky is ever bluest,
And friendship is the truest,
And enemies the fewest,
In Michigan.

The blue lakes are the clearest,
And home hearts are the dearest,
And Heaven is the nearest,
In Michigan.

The sunshine is the brightest,
The merry hearts the lightest,
And the moonbeams are the whitest,
In Michigan.

—"Old Fashioned Girl of 15," M. C.

Earn a substantial income with PAPE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

producers of Large Premium White Eggs and delicious meat; sweepstakes prizes, non-setters. They fit in with all kinds of farming. Beautiful three color portfolio and help free. CHARLES G. PAPE, Box M, Fort Wayne, Indiana.



UNDERMAN CHICKS

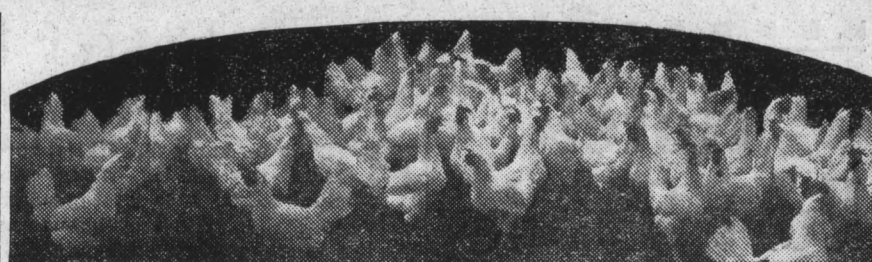
Our Chicks are Hatched from Free Farm Range Breeders

Every chick is Michigan Accredited which means it is from breeders that have passed the official inspection of poultry specialists under the supervision of Michigan State Poultry Improvement association. Refer you to State Commercial Siring Bank. Order from this ad.

(English Type)	S. C. White Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. Brown Leghorns (Heavy Type)	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00	
Barred Rocks (Laying Type)	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00	
S. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00	
Light Mixed	2.50	4.00	7.00			
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.00	11.00			

10% down books your order—100% live delivery prepaid. Get our free catalog. It tells all about our special mated grades. Write for it. It is time to order your pullets now. Get our latest prices.

HUNDERMAN BROTHERS, R. R. 3, Box 50 ZEELAND, MICH



Don't Wait. Order Your Chicks Now.

Our April and May Chicks are best for year 'round production. Will lay all winter. We can still furnish some on a few choice dates.

Hollywood White Leghorns

They are of large size and most gentle of all Leghorns. Heavy Producers of large size eggs that really ARE WHITE. A popular breed for Commercial Egg Farmers, as the eggs command a good premium on leading egg markets.

Eggs from our Contest Pullets averaged 25 ounces to the dozen during January.

A local customer reports over \$3.00 per bird profit and had best grade of eggs at the local egg producers association, which has a membership of about 400 farmers. We have the Pure Hollywood and the Hollywood Mated, at prices that are right.

Barred Rocks and Anconas

Two very popular breeds. Order at once for April and May delivery. as our supply of these is limited. All Michigan Accredited from the choicest breeders.

We guarantee live delivery and pay the postage. Will ship C. O. D. Write for our catalog which explains our stock in detail.

Wyangarden Farms & Hatchery

Zeeland,

Box M

Michigan



BABY CHICKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

From 3 proven breeds. Bred 31 years for higher egg production. Direct from the farm to your door. From some of Michigan's best producing flocks. Why look for cheap break neck prices when you can get something better at a trifle higher price. From a Reliable Breeder of pure bred, large-bodied birds with big combs, free from disease, that lay large white eggs when prices are high. Prices for April until May 16 deliveries:

EXTRA SPECIAL—Deduct \$1.00 for every 100 chicks, except broilers, ordered at these prices. If you haven't our Special Discount Coupon, attach this ad to your order.					
	25	50	100	500	1000
Tom Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.50	\$135.00
Tom Barron (Hollywood Strain) S. C. White Leghorns	3.50	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Reliable and Ream Strain S. C. White Leghorns	3.25	6.50	12.00	58.00	112.00
Shepherd Strain S. C. Anconas, Special Mating	3.50	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Shepherd Strain S. C. Anconas, Utility Mating	3.25	6.50	12.00	58.00	112.00
Rose Comb White Wyandottes, Evergreen Strain	4.75	9.00	17.00	80.00	
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	2.75	4.75	9.00	45.00	87.50

A special discount of 5% on all orders received 30 days or more in advance. 1 cent per chick with order, balance 10 days before chicks are to be shipped. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Write for our 1928 catalog, it's free and instructive. Reference Zeeland State Bank.

Reliable Poultry Farm & Hatchery,

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Zeeland, Michigan



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At Diligent we are always aiming to see how MUCH we can give for a dollar instead of how LITTLE. After May first we have ready for shipment several thousands of DILIGENT Pullets. They go for \$85.00 per hundred. We have some Folders yet for the asking, get one, and let us, get better acquainted. Our new prices for Chicks are as follows:

	50	100	200	500
Single Comb White Leghorns	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$17.50	\$42.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.25	12.00	23.50	57.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	6.25	12.00	23.50	57.50
Mixed (All heavys)	5.25	10.00	19.50	47.50

DILIGENT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM

Harm J. Knoll, R. R. No. 4

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN



American Chicks

ARE BRED-TO-LAY
AND DO LAY

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks of High Egg Bred Blood Lines, from fast growing, quick maturing strains. Orders now being booked for Spring Delivery.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOG. Tells all about our matings, and how to raise poultry for greater profit. We'll gladly send it FREE to Poultry Raisers.

We Guarantee 100% Safe Arrival in GOOD HEALTH

Overnight Shipments to All Michigan and Nearby Points

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Season's Lowest Prices Now

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, and Anconas. Best breeding strains. Known Layers, and winter producers. Large type birds. All shipped postpaid and guaranteed to please you. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prompt deliveries. Order direct from this ad.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and Anconas	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00

Mixed Chicks and Broilers, per 100, \$7.00.

Black River Poultry Farm,

Box M,

Zeeland, Michigan



TRADE MARK OF QUALITY CHICKS

S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns\$10.00 per hundred
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, Bl. Minorcas, \$12.00 per hundred
Wh. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons\$13.00 per hundred
Mixed heavies for broilers \$10.00; odds an ends \$8.00 per hundred, and Wh. Pekin Ducklings. Special mated and trapnested S. C. Wh. Leghorn and Br. Rocks \$2.00 per hundred more.
100% live delivery postpaid and satisfaction guaranteed. Chicks are from vigorous purebred heavy laying strains. 10% down, balance C. O. D. Write for prices on large quantities.

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R. 8 Varieties
O.
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—BIG EARLY ORDER
—DISCOUNTS—15 VARIETIES

This year we introduce to you our Record of performance pedigree male matings up to 316 egg records direct from British Columbia and Ontario, Canada, including bloodtested, trapnested pedigree White Leghorn matings, 220 to 313 egg records. Winners of many prizes. Every bird standard culled. Get FREE circular of chicks, hatching eggs, and brooders before buying elsewhere. Chicks 90 up.

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BABY CHICKS From Our 100% Pure Hanson White Leghorn Mating

500 W. Leghorns now under the trapnest on our farm, 300 under Michigan R. O. P. now making wonderful records. Records as high as 185 eggs for 4 cold winter months. Also Tancored & Barron foundation W. Leghorns; large type heavy laying Barred Rocks, and Shepherd strain Anconas. All Michigan State Accredited. You can't fail with our stock. They are bred and hatched right. Don't place your order until you have secured our large catalogue and price list free. We ship C. O. D.

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INDIANA BOTANIC GARDENS
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Easter Morning

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

HOW do we know that Christ rose from the dead? When you think of it, it is a stupendous claim to make. Other religions tell stories of miraculous happenings in connection with the founders of their religions. But to relate such stories is one thing, and to have historical evidence is another. We Christians hold that the resurrection of Christ has as much historical evidence as has any other event in ancient history. For instance, how do we know that Julius Caesar was stabbed to death by Cassius, Brutus, and other conspirators? We get this from the Latin writers, such as Plutarch, Suetonius, and others. And how do we know that the writings of these men are authentic? Because there are several of them, and while they differ in detail, they agree on the main facts, and we have good reason to believe that in other matters they are trustworthy, and hence we accept their statements in this.



So with the resurrection. Good reasons are at hand for believing that Jesus Christ died at the hands of government officials, and that he was later seen alive. Paul was probably the first to write about it. In I Corinthians he says, "For I passed on to you, as of first importance, the account I had received, that Christ died for our sins, as the Scriptures foretold, that he was buried, that on the third day he was raised from the dead, as the Scriptures foretold, and that he was seen by Cephas, and then

by the Twelve. After that he was seen by more than five hundred brothers at one time, most of whom are still alive, although some of them have fallen asleep. Then he was seen by James, then by all the apostles, and finally he was seen by me also, as though I were born at the wrong time." (First Corinthians, 15:3-8; Goodspeed's translation.) Thus we have here a list, though only a partial list, of the appearances of Christ, after his resurrection. These are widely scattered in time and place. Some one has made out a list of the people to whom He appeared, as follows: 1. He appears to Mary Magdalene (John 20:16). 2. To other women (Matt. 28:9). 3. To Simon Peter (Luke 24:34). 4. To two men on the road to Emmaus (Luke 24:15). 5. To the apostles, without Thomas (John 20:19). 6. To the apostles, with Thomas (John 20:26). 7. To seven disciples by the sea of Galilee (John 21). 8. To the eleven apostles on a mountain, in Galilee (Matt. 28:16-20). To more than five hundred people at one time (1 Cor. 15:6). 10. To James, the brother of Jesus. 11. To the apostles at the time of the Ascension (Acts 1:4). 12. To Paul (Acts 9:3, 22:6, etc.).

This is not all. When Christ died, his followers were in utter dismay. They were scattered and beaten. Peter so far forgot himself, the night of the arrest, that he denied ever having known the defendant. But following the resurrection all this was changed. Men who had been timid became as bold as soldiers, openly defying the authorities. The man who had lied about his Lord now declared publicly, "We must obey God rather than men." The depths of despair into which they had plunged was the measure of exaltation to which they now rose. They were like men who had been born over again into a new world. And this was the foundation of the organization which became the church.

When these men went about preaching, they preached the resurrection. On that, and from the Old Testament, they based their faith that Jesus was the Christ. This belief was the inspiration that gave rise to the church. There are a few deductions to be drawn, that may not be without interest to us.

1. The early Christians were a glad some lot. Such expressions as these occur frequently: "And there was great joy in that city;" "And the disciples were filled with joy;" "That I might finish my course with joy;" "Count it all joy when ye fall into manifold temptations;" "They were filled with gladness and singleness of heart;" "Rejoice in the Lord always," and so on, a long list that makes one happy even to read it over. It will naturally be asked, where has this note of glee, of exhilaration gone? Why has the church ceased to laugh? Well, I don't exactly know. Your idea would no doubt be as good as mine. Why don't you laugh with delight when the time comes to go to church, instead of sneaking in late, after the collection is taken? No doubt much of the want of spontaneity is due to the fact that we are not as fully devoted to the Lord and His cause as these early folk were. When you find a Christian that is, he is a joyful soul. We must go back to the primary truths, and ask ourselves, "What are the chief tenets of the Christian faith?" And we will not inquire long until we conclude that it is not so much the teaching as the Teacher. Christ Himself is the inspiration of the believer.

2. He is the Living Lord. Buddha was a good and great man, and founded a religion that is believed by mil-

lions of people. But Buddha is dead. Mohamet founded a religion, and he is dead. Jesus founded a religion, and He is alive. That is the foundation-stone of our faith. We worship, not a dead Christ, but a living Christ; not a prophet who lived long ago, but the living and reigning Lord of experience. "He was dead, but is alive forevermore."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR APRIL 8th

SUBJECT:—The Power of the Resurrection. Mark 16:1 to 20.
GOLDEN TEXT:—John 14:19.

OUR FIRST NIGHT IN THE BUSH

(Continued from page 493)
chines up the other side. If we couldn't splash through the river under our roaring motive power we'd take off our shoes and socks and push em' through that way.

Finally we came to the Oshun River, forty yards wide and five feet deep. It looked bad. We thought of inflating all our spare tires and tubes, tying them to the side cars and then using the side cars as boats to carry our baggage and motorcycles across. But before we had to try that stunt a dozen babbling blacks appeared with two lop-sided canoes hollowed out of a mahogany log. Their headman was a wizened old tarman with one ear off and the stub of one arm encased in a long piece of calabash that looked like a baseball bat. A doubtful dozen whiskers were rooted on either side of his chin, and, most of the time, he wore a piece of bright purple cloth about his withered loins.

NONE of his crew could speak a word of English, nor therefore follow our directions, which probably accounted for the ultimate success of the undertaking. They lashed the two awkward crafts together with some bits of grass rope and then, with four men baling all the time, we rushed one motorcycle down the almost perpendicular bank to the water edge, loaded it on the canoes and actually reached the other side safely. Then the other machine and our baggage and gasoline and the expedition had crossed the Oshun River. It cost us about a dollar and about three hours time—but we were still going.

That was the hardest day of all up to that time—and when we finally reached Jebba, on the banks of the mighty Niger River, which we hoped to cross on the railroad bridge, we were tired indeed. It was just dark; we'd eaten but little that day in our effort to reach Jebba before dark; and our supply of boiled water had given out long before. We weren't as hardened to roughing it then as we are now and life looked dark. But just as we sighted the towering bridge at Jebba, the railroad supervisor, one of the only three white men in town, hailed us from his little round bush house and invited us in to dine, bathe, shave, and sleep—all in the world that a man needs to make him good as new again.

Our experiences from Jebba on farther into the African interior will be described next week.

"By the Way"

Looking Around

This clipping from the Clarksburg, W. Va., Exponent may be of interest.

"We have our troubles with law enforcement, with the sleuthing after bootleggers, keeping the eagle eye on traffic violators and such nonsense. Perhaps the story in the Morgantown New Dominion on the action of a Georgia farmer may help.

"On a farm in South Georgia is posted this sign: 'Trespassers will be persecuted to the full extent of 2 mean mongrel dogs which ain't never bene overly soshibil with strangers and 1 dubble barrel shotgun, which ain't loaded with no sofy pillers. Dam, if I ain't tired of this hel raising on my proputy.'

"Or, if that doesn't suggest anything, there is another posted on a fence in the German section of the valley of Virginia:

"Notis.
"If enny man or woman's ox or cow is cot in this otes feel, I will cut his or her tale off as the case may be."
Ernest V. Morton,
Weston, W. Va.

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A good buy for the motorist who is looking for full value in a tire at the lowest possible price.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

THE DAY IS AT HAND—SO SAYS THIS DAIRYMAN

THE following address was delivered by President C. P. Reed of the Livingston (Michigan) Holstein Association at the annual meeting. While this was delivered to Holstein breeders, there are thoughts registered here which it would be good for dairymen generally to read. He said:

In a recent article in *Colliers'*, Roger W. Babcock says, "There is a definite tide in business swinging from prosperity to depression and back again to prosperity. . . . Every state, every business, every industry, has an action and reaction of its own and these do not synchronize or keep in step. Hence the sun is always shining somewhere. . . . Many economists believe that if business increases for three, five, or seven years, then the next three, five, or seven years must bring depression."

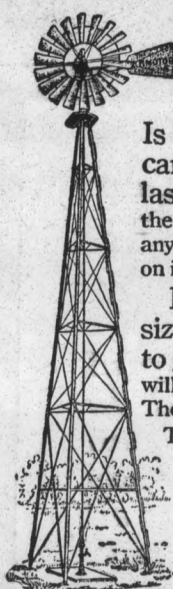
We breeders of of Holstein-Friesian cattle have first hand information that depression does follow boom times, and we fully agree with the economists who say the greater and longer sustained the period of inflation the greater and longer the period of depression time. At our various meetings for some years we have looked long and anxiously at the clouds hoping in vain for some indication for return to normalcy. But the inexorable laws of economics have been at work. Thousands of farmers have given up and gone to the cities. The beef men have sold their breeding stock to the slaughter. The dairymen have vealed their heifer calves. The veterinarians have condemned thousands of milch cows as diseased. The dietitian and medical men have steadily increased the consumption and demand for good pure milk in large quantities. All this has been in progress seven years and more and the results are evident. The tide has turned and the sun will now shine again on the Holstein-Friesian breeder and the dairyman everywhere. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says that it will be scarcely possible to raise enough heifer calves in the next seven years to produce a surplus of milch cows.

The period of depression has worked hardship on all breeders and disaster on many, but the breed as a whole has been chastened and cleansed. Thousands of pure-bred scrubs have been sold without papers; and the pure-bred cows that find themselves in grade herds no longer produce all heifer calves, as some superstitious folks used to maintain. The true type campaign of the national association has again focused attention on type in a manner that is producing commendable results. All will admit that type was largely forgotten during the speculative period when the short time test was commercialized. The short time test and related activity is now in large part a matter of history and all must admit it has been the best publicity campaign for pure-bred cattle the world has ever seen. In spite of its shortcomings and even failures, it has its advantages and will be retained by the breeders for many years although popular favor has turned to the long-time tests. These long-time tests have been so difficult and expensive that they have been prohibitive to most of the small breeders.

Fortunately the national association has now launched in the experimental stage a long-time test that is within reach of the average breeder. The fundamental value of a cow, grade or pure-bred, always has and always will depend on her ability to convert grain, hay, and other roughage into high class human food under normal work-

ing conditions. The "Herd Test Plan" commends itself on sight as the best method yet devised to show the enormous superiority of the Holstein-Friesian cow over all competitors in all kinds of conditions especially in those conditions where ninety-nine per cent of the nation's milk supply is produced. This plan commends itself on sight; at least it seems to do so in Michigan, as up to some time in February the Advanced Register office had received one hundred and forty-one applications, seventy-eight of which were from Michigan. Michigan had 104 herds enrolled March 24th. If the plan is given whole-hearted support it will do much for both the breed

(Continued to page 509)



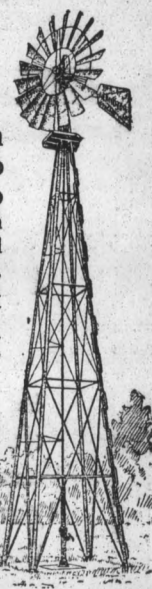
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7. Floating bowl.

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Golden Anniversary Series

New! Beautiful! Easy Running! Efficient! Durable!

ALL who have had an opportunity of seeing and trying the new 1928 50th Anniversary "Golden Series" De Laval Separators unhesitatingly pronounce them the finest separators that have ever been made.



Milk the De Laval Way

De Laval Milkers are now being used on thousands of farms, and are milking more than one million cows. They milk faster, better, cleaner and cheaper than can be done in any other way. They soon pay for themselves. Sold on easy terms.

They are finished in gold and black colors, which are beautiful, durable and practical. All gears on these 50th Anniversary De Laval are completely enclosed and protected, insuring maximum durability.

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

You will appreciate the turnable supply can, which permits bowl and covers to be removed or put in place without lifting the supply can from its position.

The "Golden Series" are also easy to start and turn, and require less power to operate, for the work they do, than any other separator now made.

By looking through the oil window on the "Golden Series" you can see at a glance just how much oil your separator has, and what condition it is in.

And of course the "Golden Series" De Laval have the wonderful floating bowl—the finest ever made. It is self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power, and delivers a smooth, rich cream.

But the best way to appreciate the "Golden Series" is to see and try one yourself. Your nearest authorized De Laval Dealer will gladly show and demonstrate one for you. Sold for cash or on easy terms or monthly installments, so that they will pay for themselves. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.

See your nearest authorized De Laval Dealer about information on De Laval Separators and Milkers, or write nearest office below.

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Horses don't stay lame when you easily help them to health at home, with this old reliable, **guaranteed** treatment

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Ends SPAVIN, and shoulder, hip, leg and foot lamenesses—all fully described in big "Symptom Book," which tells how to end these troubles. **FREE!** Write today!!

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Bag Balm, the great healing ointment quickly heals cuts, chaps, cracked teats, inflammation, bunches, caked bag.
Bag Balm penetrates quickly, restores brisk circulation. Easy and pleasant to use; cannot taint the milk. Scores of emergency uses for healing—with animals or in the home. Big 10-ounce package 60c at general stores, feed dealers, druggists. Mailed postpaid if hard to obtain locally. Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles" free on request.

Dairy Asso. Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.

for Healthy Udder and Teats



MADE BY THE KOW-KARE PEOPLE

FEWER ANIMALS BUT MORE BEEF

FOR several years the beef-cattle situation has presented the anomalous condition of a constantly dwindling herd supplying more beef each year. Such a paradox, of course, could not continue indefinitely, and now that the turning point has been reached, it is all the more difficult to see any possibility of a rapid upturn in the industry.

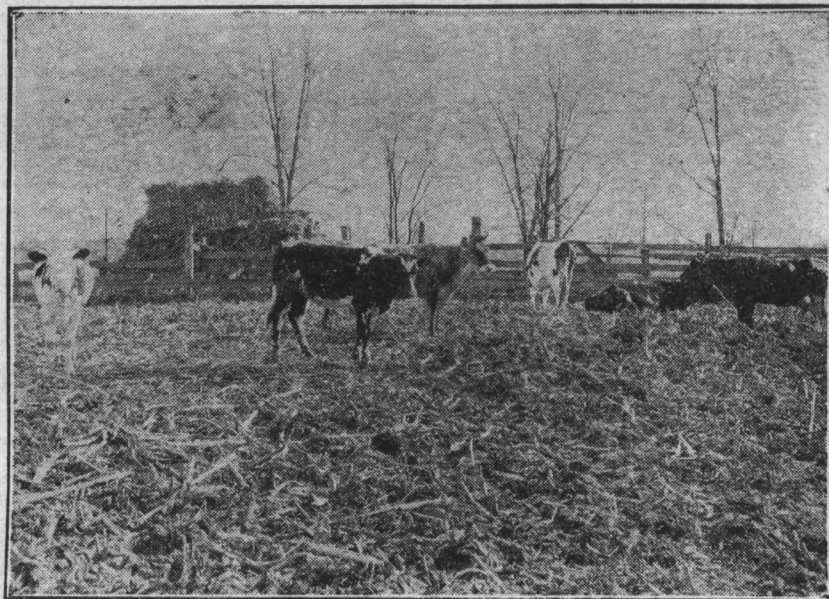
Slaughter figures show a gradual rise each year from 6,163,000,000 pounds in 1921 to the high-record total of 7,458,000,000 pounds in 1926. During this same five-year period the total numbers of beef cattle in the country have steadily diminished year by year

scribing briefly the different plans, so the farmer can see which ones suit his needs. Michigan farmers planning on either type of house should write to Farm Engineering Dept., Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

DECLINE IN STEER MARKET CHECKED

LIGHTER receipts in the last few days coupled with broader shipping demand checked the recent downward tendency of steer prices. The market for cows, heifers, and bulls has improved also but veal calves are still in a seasonal downswing.

It is too soon to conclude that a permanent turning point has been reached



In Feed Lots Located in Areas Infected with Corn Borers, All Cornstalks Should Be Raked Up and Completely Burned by May 1

from 34,755,000 to 25,167,000. The latest estimate (January 1, 1928) shows a still further drop to 23,373,000. All of this indicates that instead of getting our beef from the natural increase of the herd we have been consuming the herd itself at an alarming rate.

It is, therefore, not surprising that beef production fell off 626,000,000 pounds last year, and although imports of beef at the same time increased from 41,000,000 pounds to 82,000,000 pounds, the amount was not sufficient to affect the situation materially. The shorter supply of beef naturally caused the per capita consumption to suffer a sharp drop during the year from 63.4 pounds to 58.0 pounds.

Production and consumption of veal in 1927 followed a similar trend to that of beef, although the changes appear less pronounced owing to the much smaller quantity involved.

SHOULD HOG HOUSE AND POULTRY HOUSE BE COMBINED?

I expect to build both a hog house and poultry house and would like plans or suggestions for both. Would like a poultry house to hold about 300 fowls and a hog house to hold about 15 to 20 hogs. Do you think it would be advisable to have the poultry house and hog house joined together? Any suggestions will be appreciated.—J. S.

It never has seemed advisable to me to have the hogs and poultry together in the same lot or even with the houses and lots adjoining. There is always trouble from the poultry getting crippled or sows getting to eat them when they run together, or with chicks getting caught or heads being pulled off where they run in adjoining lots. Also, there is more danger of tuberculosis spreading from one to the other, and so on. And I see nothing saved in building costs, and very little saving in feed.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and practically every agricultural experiment station in the country now have excellent bulletins and blueprint plans on poultry and hog houses and equipment. The bulletins are free or sold for barely enough to cover cost and postage. Free lists can be had de-

ed in the cattle market, but values are certainly closer to solid footing than in mid-winter. The average price of good beef steers at Chicago is around \$12.75 at present, compared with \$14.30 at the peak. The top at \$14.75 compares with \$19 at the extreme high time. While supplies of choice and prime steers probably will increase further during the spring, total arrivals are likely to continue moderate. The seasonal scarcity of butcher stock and spring demand for grazing cattle will help to prevent any excess in beef tonnage, on the basis of the price level reached recently. Beef trade will not absorb large receipts even at these prices, however, and if arrivals are larger than expected, values will be reduced. Even with continuation of moderate receipts, stabilization of steer prices near the present level rather than a pronounced upswing seems probable.

Cow and heifer prices show no clear indication of having reached their usual spring peak. They are higher than a year ago, but the gain is less extreme than in the steer market. With stability in steer prices, the stock should advance moderately. As in the steer division, heavy, fat grades probably will not fare as well as the lighter kinds.

With fat cattle prices declining, the margin over feeder cattle prices narrowing, and corn advancing, there has been no inducement to refill feed lots.

POWER FOR MAKING SILAGE

(Continued from page 479)

pleted in three hours and forty-five minutes by a crew of six men. An average of eight tons per hour. The filling of this silo cost only fifty-four cents for current.

While this experiment is by no means conclusive, it shows some of the possibilities of the use of electricity for silo filling. The things that stand out most prominently are low cost of operation, the convenience, and the possibility of using a small crew at filling time. As in the case of the second silo mentioned, only the regular farm help was used.

WANT TARIFF ON MILK

THE United States Tariff Commission is urged by the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation to make a recommendation for a fifty per cent increase in tariff duties on imported milk and cream at the earliest possible date in order to afford to dairymen in the United States this needed protection during the oncoming flush season of production.

The evidence indicates that importations of Canadian milk and cream produced at a lower cost than in the United States, have acted as a deterrent upon the expansion of domestic production to meet the increased domestic demand, says W. R. Ogg of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in a brief filed with the commission. Mr. Ogg points out that evidence submitted at the hearings indicated that the supply of milk and cream now being obtained from Canada is not essential for the maintenance of an adequate supply, because domestic producers can supply the entire domestic markets if it becomes profitable enough to do so. There is a large quantity of milk in the New England and Middle Atlantic state now going into the manufacture of butter and cheese which could be utilized more profitably in the form of fluid milk or cream if the latter products could not be purchased more cheaply from Canada. In other words it is not the inability of domestic producers to supply the fluid milk and cream but rather the ability of dealers in the United States to purchase supplies from Canada cheaper than in the United States which accounts for the consumption of milk and cream in this country.

Instead of importations from Canada coming in as an act of kindness on the part of Canadian producers to relieve alleged hunger of American consumers, evidence was submitted at the hearing, according to Mr. Ogg, showing that Canadian imports enter the United States at a time when they are least needed. According to the New York Department of Markets the peak of the surplus of milk for the manufacture of dairy products in New York is in the months of June and July. July and August constitute the peak period of the importations of milk and cream from Canada, according to information gathered by the Tariff Commission.

Evidence was produced at the hearings showing that carload rates on cream from Canadian points to Boston have been materially reduced, whereas domestic rates on the railroads have been increased ten per cent, giving the Canadian dairymen an undue advantage in transportation rates over milk producers on this side the line.

ACTIVE HORSE TRADE CONTINUES

DEMAND for horses continues active and all good horses are selling well. Choice weighty drafters sold as high as \$35 at Chicago, with pairs at \$600. Well-shaped wagon horses weighing 1,450 to 1,550 pounds and farm chunks are in demand. Receipts of horses at public stockyards, which are a barometer of demand, were 18.6 per cent larger in February than a year previous and 6.4 per cent over the average of the last five years.

THE DAY IS AT HAND

(Continued from page 507) and the breeders both great and small. If Michigan continues in the front rank in this as she is in the TB eradication work she will surely have "a place in the sun" for the next seven years, and more. I am confident Livingston County will maintain a prominent place among the counties of the state in this new plan as she has always done in all progressive movements of the past.



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AND BUTTER
PROFITS with a
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SILO**

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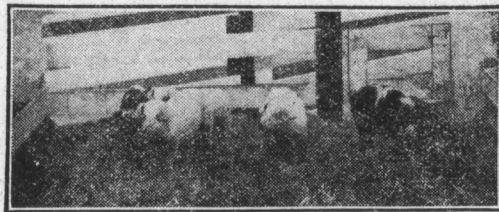
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If you want a stallion or a pair of mares write us. We will help you find them. Send for the 1928 Percheron Review. Free. Address PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1110 McFarland, Secy. Union Stock Yards, Chicago

BULLETIN No. 4 On Wormy Pigs



When nine weeks old these wormy pigs averaged 29 pounds each.

The local veterinarian said:

"On November 17, 1926, I was called by J. H. Doll to his farm to see these pigs—five of the litter having already died, two of them the day I was called. Upon post-mortem examination of one of these, I found more than fifty worms in the intestinal tract. I believe they were the wormiest lot of pigs that I have ever seen in my twenty years of veterinary practice."

Given Improved Stock Tonic

On the 19th day of November these pigs began to get Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in their swill—the worming dose for the first two weeks. Thereafter the thriving dose.

They consumed

1592 pounds of corn, 731 pounds of middlings, 73 pounds of tankage and 96 pounds of milk, given the first 10 days.

They gained

659 pounds in 126 days, at a cost of less than 5 cents per pound.

They gained

12.8 pounds to each bushel of corn or its equivalent.

They required

only 378 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain.



The same five pigs after receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic for 126 days and having gained 659 pounds.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

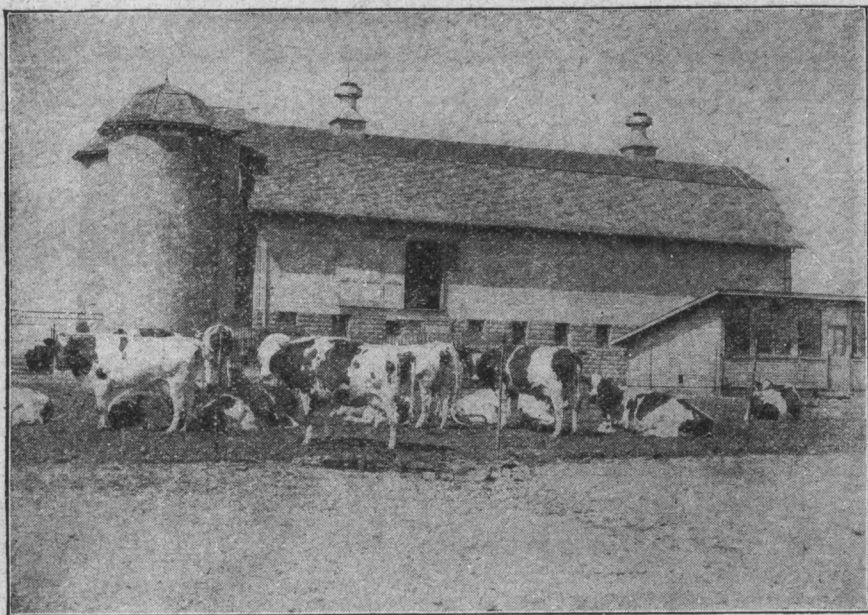
WORMER — APPETIZER — MINERAL BALANCE
— all combined in one product

Never use capsules, worm medicine or minerals of any kind where Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is used.

Costs little to feed Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. A 100-pound hog requires one pound per month, at a cost of 10 cents.

PRICES: 25-lb. pail \$3.00; 100-lb. drum \$10.00; 500 lbs. at 9½¢; 1000 lbs. at 9¢; ton lots at 8½¢ per lb.
Except in the Far West and Canada

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



Just before Pasture Time

is a time to feed well. This early Spring season finds most dairymen with short supplies of home-grown feeds from last year's harvest, and with cows that are restless from the winter's confinement in the barn. Your cows that freshened last fall have naturally fallen off in milk flow due to advancing lactation, and need to be helped along by careful grain feeding until they can get the stimulus of pasture.

Do not take a chance on a bad slump now. Feed a ration carrying plenty of protein. Such a ration is not necessarily expensive. Based on

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it can be very economical as well as highly effective in filling the milk cans. Write us for our free booklet containing ration formulas. It will make profits for you.

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It costs the same
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average beef animals
to market as
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animals, yet the
latter dress 10%
more.

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SERVICEABLE AGE

Guernsey Bull Calves

Records Up to 600 lbs.]

RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY, Northville, Michigan
Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

Forest Hills Guernseys

FOR SALE—Heifer, 15 months old, four bull calves from 7 to 18 months old (all carry the blood of World Champions) and a herd sire, 4 years old, dam's record 634 lbs. butter-fat in EE, sire's dam's record 952 lbs. butter-fat in AA. M. HOMPE, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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PRICES SLASHED on Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barb Wire, Paints, Roofing. Factory to You. 12-to-24-hour service. We Pay Freight. Kitseľman Fence now SUPER-Galvanized with 99.94-100 per cent pure zinc, same quality as on Telephone Wire. Write for FREE Catalog! KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 278 Muncie, Ind.



Wallinwood Guernseys

Sons of BROOKMEAD'S SECRET KING for sale.
F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH.

I Have a Number of attractive Guernsey bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. FRANK E. ROBSON, Box 56-A, R. F. D. No. 3, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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.

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

TWO young Guernsey bulls of serviceable age, good breeding and records, priced to sell quick. M. A. CARPENTER, Edmore, Mich.

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

SERVICEABLE AGE Registered Holstein

Bull Calves at prices the owner of a small herd can afford to pay. Grandsons of K. P. O. P. Bred cows and heifers are available for foundation stock.

RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY

Northville, Michigan
Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

STRAW LOFTS FOR FARROWING HOUSES

THE straw loft poultry house has proved so satisfactory in removing moisture and other impurities and at the same time in keeping the house at a comfortable temperature, that hog breeders are beginning to apply the same principles to hog farrowing houses.

An experimental farrowing house of the straw loft type has been tried out by Kansas farmers under the directions of the Kansas State College authorities. The house is seven by eight feet of the shed-roof type, with a rear wall three and one-half feet high and the front wall six and one-half feet. The straw loft is put in at a height of three and one-half feet and extends to within two feet of the front, where a flat hinged door covers the rest of the pen.

While the idea is so new that not much data is as yet available, the results of the first farrowings were markedly in favor of the straw loft, since the sows in it averaged twice as many pigs saved as did those in other houses under similar conditions.

752 TON-LITTERS PRODUCED IN 1927

THE 1927 hog-raising contest, in which swine growers in twenty-nine states competed was won by Pennsylvania with 125 litters that reached a weight of a ton or more each in 180 days, according to Dr. C. D. Lowe, extension animal husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture. Indiana and Tennessee tied for second place with eighty ton-litters each. Illinois produced fifty-nine, Texas forty-six, Kentucky forty-three, Minnesota forty, and Michigan thirty-six.

Wisconsin produced the heaviest litter reported, twelve pigs that weighed 3,598 pounds at six months of age. Pennsylvania is credited with the largest litter, one of eighteen pigs. A total of 752 ton-litters were produced in the twenty-nine states.

This year's results again demonstrated the value of well-bred hogs for pork production, for no litter in which pure breeding did not predominate reached the goal of a ton at six months of age. The selection of sows having the ability to farrow large litters, as well as the application of improved practices to save every pig farrowed, was also an important factor in the production of these ton-litters, most of which consisted of ten pigs or more.

Feeding tests long have indicated that pigs make the cheapest gains when "crowded" from the time they begin to eat until ready for market. The shorter feeding period lessens the feed required for maintenance and reduces the disease hazard. Another reason for the practice of finishing pigs within six months is that March pigs will be ready for market before the seasonal drop in prices which usually comes about the first of September.

The experience of the 1927 ton-litter producers not only proved the advantages of a short feeding period for securing cheap gains and in reducing disease, but also demonstrated the distinct advantage of having the pigs ready for early marketing. Hog prices "broke" from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a hundred-weight between September and December, causing reduced returns and in some cases heavy losses to growers whose hogs were not ready for market before this period.

Wool produced in the United States in 1927 totaled 328,137,000 pounds as compared with 310,576,000 pounds in 1926, according to the Department of Agriculture. The estimated average weight per fleece shorn was 7.74 pounds in 1927 and 7.77 lbs. in 1926.

Built for farmers who want the best

because they know the best
is always cheapest



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"The Standard Work Harness of America"

OVER twenty-seven years BOYT Harness has proved to thousands of farmers that in harness, the best always costs least to own and use. Years of extra wear are built into the BOYT Harness by skilled workmen who take pride in turning out harness that has helped win world's pulling championships. Leather for BOYT Harness is cut from the heaviest parts of tough steer hides, super-tanned to resist weather and friction-wear, and to give great tensile strength. Hardware of special rustless bronze protects the leather at more than 80 points. Workmanship, leather, hardware—three vital reasons why, years after other harness is worn out and gone, BOYT Harness is still going strong.

Through authorized Boyt dealers, the BOYT Harness comes direct from factory to you at the lowest price possible. You not only get more harness for your money, but you can see exactly what you are buying before you buy. Be sure to examine a set of this wonderful harness next time you are in town.

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West Michigan Fair Grounds, Grand Rapids, Wednesday, April 18th, 1 p.m., daylight savings. 38 head of cows and heifers, 7 young bulls. 11 of the females have official records from 20 to nearly 25 pounds. 8 are daughters of A. K. S. Model Pietie whose 7 nearest dams average 38.38 lbs. in 7 days. 8 others are bred to this great sire and 7 others are bred to Blytheville Sir Bess Ormsby. Send for catalog of the sale.

BLYTHEVILLE FARMS Accredited Herd.

JOSEPH H. BREWER, Owner.

Get your dinner on the grounds.

JERSEY BULL Tiddewink's Gold Tycoon, a splendid grandson of Tiddewink's Raleigh. Dam by Eminence's Gold Tycoon. 14 months old, splendid type and ready for service. Bull calf, three months, sired by son of Oxford Sultan of Oakland's. Dam line bred Golden Tycoon. Priced reasonable. R. EUGENE INWOOD, Romeo, 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.

VAN S. BALDWIN, Eldon, Iowa

MILKING SHORTHORNS Central Mich. Shorthorn Breeders Assoc. offers young bulls, heifers, and cows, fresh and coming fresh, priced right. Oscar Skinner, Sec., Gowen, 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. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

FOR SALE Milking Shorthorn Bulls serviceable age. WASTA HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

Red Polled A few choice calves of both sex for sale. ROYSTON STOCK FARM, Will Cottle, West Branch, Mich.

WHY NOT start in Brown Swiss now? Write for sales list to Michigan Brown Swiss Breeders' Assn., Sebawaing, Mich.

HOGS

FOR SALE—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.

DUROC SOWS

Sold at a sacrifice. Never a better time to start in the hog business. The longer the market stays down, the higher and faster the come back. We guarantee satisfaction. LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

DUROCS We have a few gilts, bred for April farrow, priced to sell. Correspondence or inspection invited. NORRIS STOCK FARMS, Casnovia, Mich.

O.I.C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 196, Salem, Ohio

O. I. C's good gilts to farrow in April and May. Last fall pigs and this spring pigs. OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

Registered O. I. C. Fall Pigs

best of breeding from prolific sows. Shipped on approval. H. J. HUDSON, R. 2, Romulus, Mich.

For Sale—Reg. O. I. C. April & May Pigs best of breeding. Shipped on approval. FRED W. KENNEDY & SONS, R. 1, Chelsea, Mich.

Registered O.I.C. Gilts bred for April and May farrow. H. W. MANN, Dansville, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas

Fall pigs ready to ship, sired by my two great herd boars, L's. Big Wonder, by Silver's Smooth Wonder and Big Stratton by The Redeemer, and from my best sows. Priced reasonable. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Size plus quality and bred that way. Choice gilts bred to Redeemer's Son or The Robber's Son, for April farrow. Choice fall pigs, either sex. We specialize in herd foundation stock. WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.

LARGE TYPE Poland China bred gilts, also fall boars and gilts. JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Michigan.

SHEEP

SHEEP Fine wool ewes, one load, bred to Dorset rams, one load bred to Black Face rams, for April lambs. All young and good shearers. LINCOLN & BRADLEY, North Lewisburg, Ohio.

HORSES

For Sale Two Registered Belgian Stallions, 3 yrs. old, sired by the great horse Rubis. These are two fine specimens of the Belgian type and half brothers to Pervenche and Minetta De Rubis, Grand Champions at International. Inquire of J. ESKEOCH, Grand Lodge, Mich., B. R. No. 5.

For Sale Pair four year old Belgian mares. Sound. Weight 3,300. Irving Riggs, Belleville, Mich., Tel. 75 F 4.

FOR SALE Registered Percheron stallion, coming 5 years, color black, sound in every way. John Ebels, Holland, Mich., R. 2.

I will condition a Horse or Cow in twelve days

Put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50 per cent to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer. P. M. FAUST, BRYN MAWR, PA.

HOG RECEIPTS CONTINUE HEAVY

WHILE receipts of hogs thus far in March have been about twenty per cent lighter than in February, they remain unusually heavy for this season of the year. Moreover, they have increased slightly in the last ten days. The rally in prices ten days ago proved to be a false start as the market has fallen back close to the low point of the year. Medium and heavyweights have shown more weakness than lighter hogs.

While receipts may diminish during the next thirty days, the gap until fall pigs will begin to move to market in volume will be brief and the possibility of any important advance in prices is rapidly vanishing. In spite of some improvement in export demand, the quantity of hog product going into storage is large. With stocks accumulating at this rate, packers are unwilling to bid up for hogs. Fortunately, speculative demand for product appears ready to absorb the accumulation on the basis of an average hog cost of around eight dollars.

Much complaint is being made against present hog prices by European producers and foreign production is being curtailed, but it will be some time yet before this curtailment results in a substantial reduction in market supplies abroad.

WOOL PRICES CONTINUE STRONG

WOOL prices continue strong in all markets. Mills are buying moderate quantities in Boston and are making inquiry for substantial amounts of new clip wools for delivery in early summer. Apparently, their nearby requirements are fairly well supplied. Unwillingness of dealers to offer wool until more of the new clip has arrived tends to restrict trade. It is said that about ten million pounds of contract wools have been sold to mills at about \$1.07 to \$1.15 for fine and fine medium staple. Additional contracting in the west is reported at twenty-one cents for best half blood and fine medium wools in Montana, at thirty-eight cents for Idaho wools and at thirty-three to thirty-three and one-half for Oregon and Washington wools. The London auction shows an advance of as much as ten per cent on some grades over the previous sale and the season is nearing the close in Australia at the high point.

Properly installed and well maintained lightning rods have shown an efficiency in protecting buildings against lightning of close to one hundred per cent efficiency.

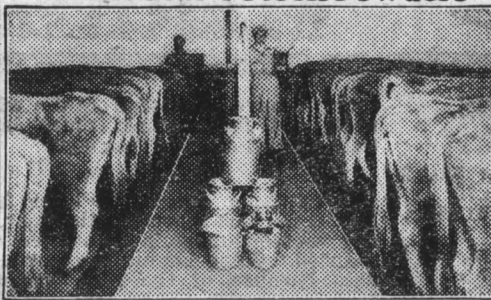
Veterinary.

Fright Disease—Collie pup acts as though someone was scaring him. He barks all the time. Does not act vicious, nor froths at the mouth. Bowels are loose. Some days he has three or four spells and then he will skip a day or so. Now our hound is acting the same way. Also our chickens have worms, some of them three inches long. Can you help us? D. N. —These spells are due to various causes, such as worms, indigestion, constipation, too much starchy food—as bread and potatoes and not sufficient meat. Withhold food for 12 hours, then give 2 grains santonin in ½ oz. castor oil. Warm the oil and shake thoroughly before giving.

In treating poultry for worms, it is essential to thoroughly clean hen house and runs, burn all refuse, then sprinkle heavily with a strong brine solution to destroy the worm eggs. Watering and feed troughs should be scalded daily and so placed when in use that they will be kept free from droppings. Take tobacco stems—finely chopped, steep in hot water and mix with mash. One-half pound finely chopped stems are sufficient for 50 fowls. Give 2 doses 3 days apart. In 2 hours give a mash made with water, in which 4 ounces epsom salts have been dissolved. Do not give any other feed until this physic has acted.

“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.

I am engaged in the dairy business, and nothing has been of such a big help and wonderful benefit to me as Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders. I mix it with the feed. It keeps my cows healthy, and they give more milk than ever, and I get a much higher test.

Am milking sixteen Jerseys, but expect to add to my herd from time to time. My barn is concreted, has electric lights and other conveniences. I would never be without Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders. It has helped me to make a success of my business.

Route 1, Box 8. A. W. Gable.

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.

EGGS—**Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription—Mineral-ized**, keeps hens healthy, vigorous and laying. Insures better fertility. Contains all the essential minerals for egg production, rich blood, bone tissues and feathers—tonics for blood, nerves and egg organs—conditioners for the digestive organs—laxatives for the bowels. Get a pail or package from your dealer. Use all. If not satisfied, your money will be refunded.

FREE! Dr. LeGear's Big Stock Book: "Care and Treatment of Stock and Poultry"—128 pages; 50 illustrations. A scientific treatise on diseases, treatment and care of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Ask your dealer for free copy, or send us 10 cents to cover mailing.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

For Poultry
Poultry Prescription—Mineral-ized
Lice Powder
Worm Pills
Chick Diarrhoea Tablets
Poultry Worm Powder
Cold Tablets
Poultry Bowel Regulator
Head Lice Remedy
Sore Head Remedy
Roup Remedy
Roup Pills
Fly and Insect Powder
Garden Insecticide
Dip and Disinfectant

For Stock
Antiseptic Healing Powder
Stock Powders—Mineral-ized
Hog Prescription
Heave and Distemper Remedy
Worm Remedy
Gall Remedy
Blister (Spavin Remedy)
Antiseptic Healing Oil
Colic Remedy
Eye Water
Liniment
Fly Chaser
Screw Worm Killer
Garden Insecticide
Dip and Disinfectant

COMPLETE DISPERSAL
AT AUCTION

Brae-Heed Ayrshire Dairy

Will sell at Almont, Michigan,

THURSDAY, APRIL, 12, 1928, 11:00 A. M.

80 HEAD AYRSHIRE CATTLE 80

This herd is one of the outstanding Ayrshire herds in Michigan. It includes some 75 pure-breds and a few grades. The herd is up in splendid condition and clean. A large number of cows have freshened in recent weeks and others due soon. The entire show herd is included—many winners at state fairs and expositions. A splendid opportunity to get good foundation animals as well as good commercial cows. The best of Canadian and American breeding. Some 40 cows to pick and choose from; a number of splendid heifers; 15 yearling and heifer calves; 8 great herd sires and a number of good young bulls. Herd headed by a great son of Bargenoch Gay Cavalier. Here is the opportunity you have been looking for—don't neglect it.

A Clean Herd—A Typy Herd—A Show Herd—A Producing Herd

Almont, Mich., is located about 35 miles north of Detroit.
Good bus connections from Detroit.

JAMES G. WATSON, SALE MANAGER, BRANDON, VERMONT

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS AT
TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1928, 1:00 P. M.

At the farm of Frank Staffen & Sons, three and three-quarters miles northeast of Amble or five and one-half miles southeast of Morley. Herd includes 31 fresh cows; 10 heifers, bred; 11 open heifers and three bulls; Lakeside King Joe, 351743, a son of Weedie Queen De Kol, a 35 lb. cow—free from T.B. and abortion. Cash or terms with bank reference. These cows are in yearly work in C. T. A.

FRANK STAFFEN & SONS

R 2

HOWARD CITY, MICHIGAN

A Michigan Farmer Liner Gets Results—Try One



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, April 2,

Wheat.

Detroit—No. 2 red at \$1.71; No. 2 white \$1.70; No. 2 mixed at \$1.70.
Chicago—May \$1.42½; July \$1.45½; September \$1.39½.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.71 @ \$1.72.

Corn.

Detroit—No. 2 yellow \$1.10; No. 3 yellow \$1.07; No. 4 yellow \$1.05.
Chicago—May 99½¢; July \$1.02½; September \$1.02½.

Oats.

Detroit—No. 2 Michigan 66c; No. 3 white 64½¢; heavy oats 2c premium.
Chicago—May 57½¢; July, old, 51½¢; new 51½¢; September, new, 46½¢.

Rye.

Detroit—No. 2, \$1.27.
Chicago—May \$1.19½; July \$1.14½; September \$1.06½.
Toledo—\$1.26.

Beans.

Detroit—Michigan choice hand picked \$9.85 per cwt.
New York—Pea domestic at \$9.25 @ \$10.00; red kidneys \$8.50 @ \$9.50 to the wholesalers.

Chicago—Spot navy beans, Michigan choice, hand-picked, in sacks at \$8.65 @ \$8.70; dark red kidneys \$10.00.

Barley.

Detroit—Malting \$1.01; Feeding 97c.

Seeds.

Detroit domestic seeds:—Cash clover \$17.25; October \$16.25; cash alsike \$15.45; timothy at \$2.10; May, \$2.10.

Hay.

Detroit—No. 1 timothy at \$12.00 @ \$13.00; standard \$11.00 @ \$12.00; No. 2 timothy \$9.00 @ \$10.00; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$12 @ \$13; No. 1 clover \$10.50 @ \$11.50; wheat and oat straw \$10.00 @ \$11.00; rye straw \$11.00 @ \$12.00 alfalfa hay, alfalfa No. 1 to choice at Chicago \$25.00 @ \$26.00.

Feeds.

Detroit—Winter wheat bran at \$45; spring wheat bran at \$44; standard middling at \$44; fancy middling at \$46; cracked corn at \$45; coarse corn meal \$43; chop \$41 per ton in carlots. Poultry feeds with grit \$51.00; without grit \$56.00 per ton.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices have advanced to the highest point of the season, partly under speculative demand stimulated by reports of damage to the new crop, both in the United States and Europe. The prospects of a closer cleanup of old crop wheat than previously expected has made the market sensitive to adverse new crop developments.

Reports from the soft winter wheat territory are described as calamitous, with indications that the abandonment will much more than wipe out the increase in the area planted in that section last fall. In the southwest conditions have improved, and there is a possibility of a big crop in that section, but regular rains will be needed to bring this prospect to realization. In Europe, winter killing is rather severe in Rumania, Germany, Sweden, Poland, and France. Unless this is offset by favorable weather henceforth, there is a possibility of a smaller European crop than last year.

RYE.

Rye prices have not recovered all of the loss suffered on the break of ten days ago. Stocks of rye are accumulating slowly, but most of the supplies at the seaboard and in winter storage on the lakes have been contracted for export.

CORN

Corn prices have recovered most of the setback of a week ago. Demand for corn diminished in some markets recently, partly as a result of higher prices. The arrival of the pasture season in the southern states also may have been a factor. Export sales fell off following the spurt of activity reported a week or two ago. Primary

receipts have dropped from the winter peak, but they remain much larger than at this time a year ago.

OATS.

Receipts of oats have been fairly liberal for this season of the year, but the visible supply is being gradually reduced. Some buyers are turning to oats because of the high prices of mill feeds. Weather conditions have favored seeding in some sections, but it has been delayed in others. Heavy winter abandonment in the soft winter wheat belt may result in more oats being seeded than previously expected.

BARLEY.

Demand for barley has been less active in the last ten days. The reports showing large reserve of old crop and prospects of a 25 per cent increase in the acreage of the new crop may have been partially responsible.

SEEDS.

Red clover fields in the middle-western states have been seriously damaged by alternate freezing and thawing and lack of snow protection during the winter. Winter killing of clover on any extensive scale would mean a corresponding reduction in the amount of seed produced in 1928. It also would bring an increased late demand this spring for clover seed and for seed of other hay and forage crops. The warm weather early in the past week improved the demand and dealers are looking forward to an active trade during the next thirty days. Prices have steadied and may work higher as stocks of seeds are whittled down.

FEEDS.

Wheat feeds developed a weaker tone last week as demand slackened.

Pastures and meadows are showing steady improvement, but the opening of the pasture season is at least a month off, except in the southern states. It is possible, however, that prices will work lower, particularly for bran, in the next two months.

Chicago—Bran, \$39; standard middlings, \$38; hominy feed, \$38; gluten feed, \$38.70; old process oil meal, \$54.50; tannage, \$65.

HAY.

Supplies of hay at some markets are barely equal to trade needs and prices have been marked higher, particularly on top grades. Good clover hay is in demand for shipment to the south. The bulk of arrivals is low grade hay which is difficult to sell. All better quality of alfalfa hay moves readily at steady to strong prices. Demand is expected to remain good until the grass season begins. As supplies of alfalfa hay diminish, timothy will be in better demand, and prices should show some improvement.

EGGS.

The egg market has been able to remain fairly steady during the past week, although receipts at the leading markets are increasing rapidly as production gets farther into the "flush" season. Buying for storage account is not as extensive as last season, due to the fact that the season is later and prices average several cents higher than a year ago, but the movement into warehouses probably will continue later than last spring. On the western coast in the south, stocks in storage are accumulating more rapidly than at middlewestern markets. Consumptive demand is active, stimulated by the reasonable prices and good quality. A premium has been paid during the past week for

fancy large white eggs for the Easter trade.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 27 @ 27½¢; extras, 34 @ 35¢; ordinary firsts, 26½¢; dirties, 25½¢; checks, 27½¢. Live poultry: Hens, 27c; broilers, 48 @ 50c; roosters, 18c; ducks, 30c; geese, 16c; turkeys, 30c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 27 @ 27½¢; dirties, 25c. Live poultry: Heavy springers, 31c; light springers, 25c; heavy hens, 27c; light hens, 25c; roosters, 18 @ 19c; ducks, 30 @ 32c.

BUTTER.

An abundant supply of high grade butter at all markets brought about a sharp reduction in prices last week, the decline on 92 score creamery at Chicago amounting to 2½ cents a pound. A large percentage of the current receipts graded better than extras. Consumptive demand is fully up to normal. Storage stocks are being depleted rapidly, and production shows no marked increase from week to week, so that the position of the market is good. Dealers are not willing to buy ahead of actual needs, however, in the fear that a sudden gain in production would break the market severely, so that daily trade is of a hand-to-mouth nature.

Prices on 92 score creamery was as follows: Chicago, 46½¢; New York, 48c; Detroit, 44 @ 47c per lb.

POTATOES.

Farmers were quick to hold back potatoes when prices began to weaken, and the market has strengthened again. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted \$2.10 to \$2.20 per 100 pounds sacked in the Chicago wholesale market. Bad roads also helped to reduce deliveries. Probably most of the potatoes held by farmers have been marketed during the recent period of high prices, so that the amount of stock still remaining in the country is not large.

WOOL

Wool prices remain firm everywhere. The volume changing hands in domestic markets is not extensive since goods trade is rather uneven, some mills have provided for their nearby needs, stocks of spot wools at eastern points are small, and many of the dealers are not inclined to dispose of wools held on contract. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania delaine wools are reported at Boston at 49 to 50 cents, grease basis, and half blood at 50 to 51 cents. Some western wools bought on contract have been resold to manufacturers at \$1.07 to \$1.15, scoured basis, for fine and fine medium grades delivered at the mill, or about the same as present quotations for spot wools. Some contracting is still being done in the west, with choice medium Idaho wools sold at 40 cents, grease basis, and Montana wools at 42 cents. Foreign markets continue strong, with the final sale in Wellington, New Zealand, establishing a new high point for the season.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples 80c @ \$5.00; bagas 75c @ \$1.00 bu; beets 75c @ \$1.25 bu; cabbage 40 @ 75c bu; curly cabbage 50 @ 75c bu; red cabbage 60c @ \$1.00 bu; carrots 50 @ 60c bu; eggs, wholesale, white, 32c doz; brown 28 @ 30c doz; retail, 35 @ 40c doz; dry onions \$1.50 @ 2.00 bu; root parsley \$1.25 @ 2.00 bu; curly 35 @ 50c doz. bchs; parsnips 50c @ \$1.50 bu; potatoes 75c @ \$1.50 bu; poultry, hens, wholesale, 30 @ 32c lb; retail 32 @ 35c lb; broilers, wholesale, leghorns, 24 @ 27c lb; rocks 26 @ 32c lb; retail 32 @ 35c lb; ducks 26 @ 30c lb; dressed poultry, retail, 35 @ 40c lb; ducks 35 @ 40c lb; H. H. radishes 90c doz bchs; horse radish \$7.00 @ 10.00 bu; Hubbard squash \$1.50 @ 1.75 bu; turnips \$1.00 @ \$2.75 bu; butter 60c lb; dressed hogs 10 @ 13c lb; live pigs \$5.00 ea; veal 22 @ 23c lb; root celery 75c @ \$1.00 bu.

COMING SALE DATES

Holsteins
April 10—Frank Staffen & Sons, Howard City, Mich.
April 18—Joseph H. Brewer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
May 22—Michigan Holstein Friesian Assn., East Lansing, Mich.
Ayrshires
April 11—Boothstock Farm, Northville, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, April 2,

CHICAGO.

Hogs

Receipts 55,000. Market slow, mostly 10 @ 15c higher than Saturday's average; big packers inactive; heavy butchers showing most price improvement; tops \$8.55; trade for choice 200-lb. average; bulk better grade 170-220-lb. \$8.30 @ \$8.50; 230-260-lb. averages \$8.10 @ \$8.35; 270-350-lb. weight \$7.80 @ \$8.15; bulk 140-160-lb. weight \$7.50 @ \$8.25; choice 160-lb. average up to \$8.50; pigs mostly steady; bulk \$6.25 @ \$7.25; bulk packing sows \$7.10 @ \$7.35.

Cattle

Receipts 15,000. Market fed steer trade very slow, steady, 25c lower; light yearlings fully steady; shipper demand narrow; better grade fat cows and heavy heifers dull; lower grade cows and cutters steady; bulls fully steady; vealers 50 @ 75c lower; early top fed steers \$14.40, some bid above \$15.00; most cutter cows \$5.75 @ 6.00; heavy sausage bulls up to \$8.50; light vealers largely \$11.00; few kosher offerings \$15.00 and better.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 19,000. Market fat wool lambs slow, 15 @ 25c lower; bulk \$16.50 @ 16.75, asking around \$17.00 on handyweights, price not established; one-double deck lambs to shippers, part decked choice native springers \$22.00; good to choice light weight clipped lambs steady \$14.75; sheep steady; good wool ewes \$9.25 @ 9.75; choice clipped ewes \$8.00; light supply feeding and shearing lambs weak.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 582. Market active and 25c higher.
Fair to good yearlings
dry-fed \$10.50 @ 13.00
Fair to good heavy steers,
dry-fed 10.75 @ 13.00
Handy weight butcher
steers 10.50 @ 12.25
Fair to good heifers 9.50 @ 11.00
Common light butchers 9.25 @ 10.25
Common butcher cows 6.50 @ 7.75
Best cows 8.50 @ 10.00
Good butcher cows 7.50 @ 8.75
Cutters 5.50 @ 6.25
Canners 4.75 @ 5.75
Light butcher bulls 3.50 @ 9.75
Bologna bulls 7.50 @ 8.25

Stock bulls 7.00 @ 8.25
Feeders 9.00 @ 10.75
Stockers 7.00 @ 10.50
Milkers and springers 75.00 @ 125.00

Calves.

Receipts 725. Market 50c lower.
Mixed \$17.00 @ 17.50
Others 8.50 @ 16.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 423. Market 25c higher.
Bulk good lambs \$16.75 @ 17.00
Best lambs 16.75 @ 17.25
Fair lambs 12.00 @ 14.50
Light lambs 10.00 @ 11.75
Yearlings 12.00 @ 13.25
Clipped lambs 14.00 @ 15.00
Fair to good sheep 7.00 @ 9.50
Buck lambs 7.50 @ 12.25
Culls and common 3.50 @ 6.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,723. Market mixed hogs steady, roughs steady to 15c higher, pigs 15c lower, others steady.
Pigs 7.35
Mixed hogs 8.75
Lights 8.20
Roughs 7.10 @ 7.25
Good Yorkers 8.75
Stags 5.50
Extreme heavies 7.50 @ 8.00

BUFFALO.

Hogs

Receipts 11,200. Hold over 1,431; market steady, closing weak; bulk 170-220-lb. \$9.00 @ 10.00, few \$8.90; 225-260-lb. \$8.75 @ 8.90; 280-300-lb. \$8.50; pigs \$7.75; 125-150-lb. \$8.00 @ 8.50; packing sows \$7.00 @ 7.50.

Cattle

Receipts 1,700. Market on weighty and better grade steers 15 @ 25c lower, others steady; few good steers \$13.00 @ \$13.50; top yearlings \$13.60; bulk medium steers and yearlings \$11.00 @ \$12.75; fat cows \$8.00 @ 9.00; low cutter and cutters \$4.50 @ 6.50; bulls \$7.00 @ \$8.50, few \$9.00.

Calves

Receipts 2,200. Market 50c @ \$1.00 lower; good mostly \$16.50; culls and common \$8.00 @ 12.00.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 5,000. Market 50 @ 75c lower; bulk good wools \$17.00; throw-outs \$15.50 @ 16.25; good to choice shorn kinds \$14.75 @ 15.25; fat ewes \$8.00 @ 10.00.

Valuable
Turkey Book
FREE



HOW TO KEEP TURKEYS FROM DYING

Evco old style German Green Drops is a stomach and intestinal antiseptic that kills the hair like worms that cause blackhead. Should be given to old and young. Send \$1.00 for enough to treat 57 quarts of drinking water or milk. Cut down turkey losses. Money back if not satisfied.

One turkey saved more than pays the cost. Order now and raise more turkeys than ever before.
Everard-Morris Co., 779 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

CROP AND MARKET REPORTS

Eaton County—Winter grains have suffered a little. Fruit appears to be O. K. The dairy business is expanding slowly. Wheat brings \$1.55; beans \$8.40; oats 63c.—D. M.

St. Joseph County—Farmers are plowing for oats. Normal acreages will be planted. The use of lime is on the increase. The same is true of commercial fertilizers. Winter crops look good. Ninety-five per cent of the farmers buy their baby chicks. Wheat brings \$1.50, rye \$1.10, potatoes 90c, clover seed \$16.00, hay \$12.00.—H. S.

St. Clair County—Farmers are busy preparing the summer's fuel supply and many are planning on repairing buildings. Beans bring around \$8.00. Dairying and poultry going strong.—J. S.

A California woman is a successful fish taxidermist.

ROSS METAL SILO
Lifetime Satisfaction

MADE of copper-content Rossmetal galvanized. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."



Easy terms—buy now, pay later.
Check below items in which you are interested and we will send illustrated folders.
Agents wanted in territory where we are not represented.
The Ross Cutter & Silo Co.,
1462 Warder St., Springfield, O.
Established 1850
Makers of
Silos □ Cutters □ Cribs □
Brooder Houses □ Hog Houses □ Mills □

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 2 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.....	\$2.34	\$7.28
11.....	.99	3.08	27.....	2.43	7.56
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 orders, or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

REAL ESTATE

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.

620 ACRE IMPROVED H'WAY FARM—57 head stock & equipment. Income averaged over \$85 weekly, 450 acres tillable, 100 acres hog-tight; pleasant 6-room house, farm bldgs & help houses. Will leave 6 horses, 3 mules, 10 Jersey cows, pure-bred Jersey bull, 20 beef cows, pure-bred Red Poll bull, 9 sheep, 6 sows, pure-bred boar, flock poultry, full line machinery, corn, hay, potatoes, seed, all household goods, complete only \$14,000, part cash. Details pg. 47 illus. spring catalog. Copy free. Strout Agency, 1105-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER—Federal Land Bank offers limited number of farms at bargain prices. Write today for new descriptions of farms in North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan. Deal direct with owner, no commissions. These farms are priced to sell—small down payments—\$200 to \$1,000—easy terms on balance. Land prices are going up. Buy now at our low prices. Write to Federal Land Bank, St. Paul, Minn., Dept. 33.

COME TO EASTERN OKLAHOMA. We have bargains in improved farms of all sizes, adapted for grain, stock, and poultry raising, dairying and fruit growing. Excellent markets, good school and church facilities in an all year climate that makes life worth living. Write today for free literature and price list. National Colonization Co., Room 122, 13 E. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla.

BRAZIL, SOUTH AMERICA—COLONY FORMING. Your opportunity to own stock ranch or farm near Atlantic seaports at trifle of value. Sure market, healthy climate, highest references. H. Frank, Box 890, Station "C," Los Angeles, California.

FOR SALE—Good cut-over farming and pasture lands close to new dairying centers in Middle and Southern Sunney Tennessee. Tennessee Products Corporation, Nashville, Tennessee.

SEVEN ACRE POULTRY FARM: good buildings, mile from thriving town on M-33. Opportunity roadside market. \$1,500—\$500 handles. E. S. Grinnell, Mayville, Mich., R. 1.

60 ACRES, some fruit, buildings, 1 1/4 miles U. S. 31, \$4,500. Would rent. Charles Fitch, Ludington, Mich.

57 ACRES, good soil. Isabella Co. Fair buildings. U. S. 10 1/2 miles. Electricity. \$3,500. Owner, Homer Loomis, Clare, Mich.

100-ACRE FARM, stock and tools, for sale, cheap, for cash. 2 1/2 miles from Memphis, Mich. J. A. Tinsman, Memphis, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—By private party good farm within 75 miles of Detroit. Must be on lake and have good buildings. Prefer rolling country. Will pay cash for the right price. Box 145, Michigan Farmer.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

CLUB TOGETHER and buy your coal in carload lots and save yourself plenty. Quality, preparation, and weights guaranteed. What are your requirements? Write us today: Sales Manager, 1205 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

CLEAN (no weeds) bright sweet barn straw wheat or oat, ten dollars ton, F. O. B. cars, Owosso, A. B. Cook.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care, and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1022 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cow Catch 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 35 cents for one cow, \$2.00 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farm, Renton, Route 2, Box 49C, Washington.

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CERTIFIED IMPROVED ROBUST SEED BEANS, choice in every respect. One to nine bushels, eight dollars bu., ten or over, seven seventy-five. Bags free and freight prepaid Michigan on orders received before May 15th. Acceptance of your check insures delivery by May 15th. No checks cashed before May. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

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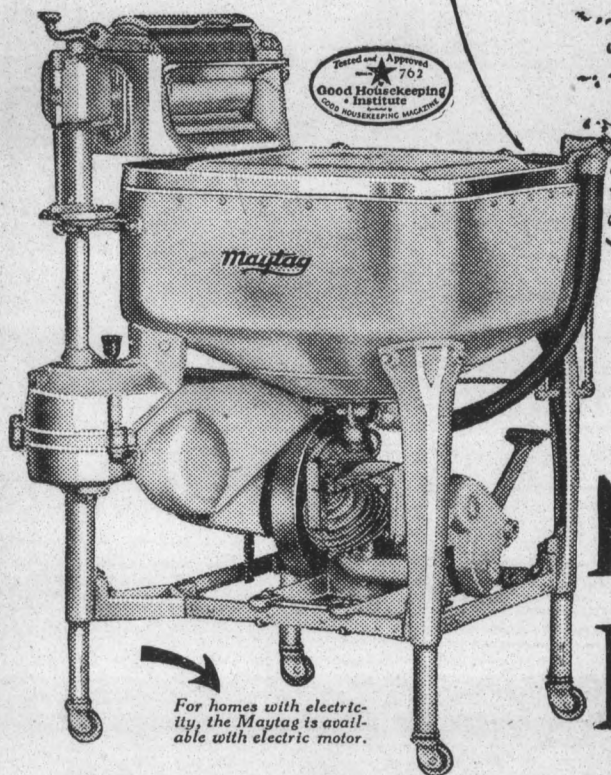
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