

MICHIGAN FARMER

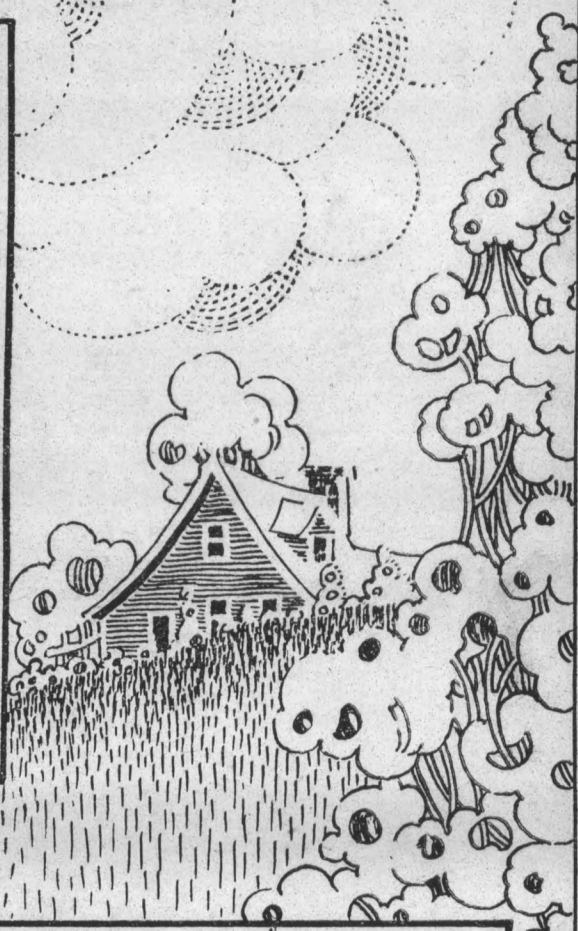
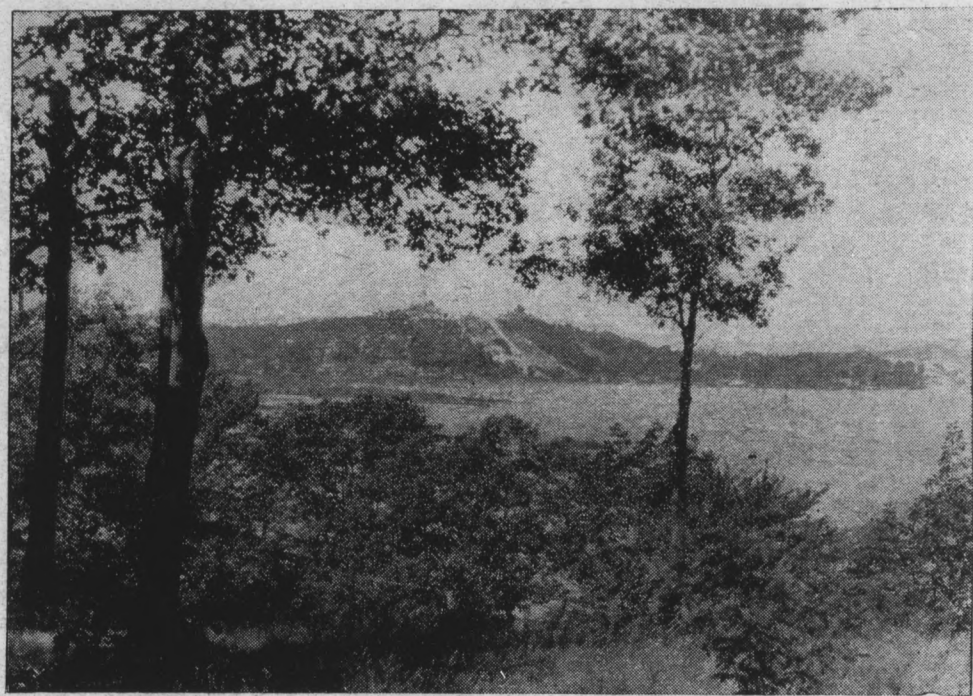
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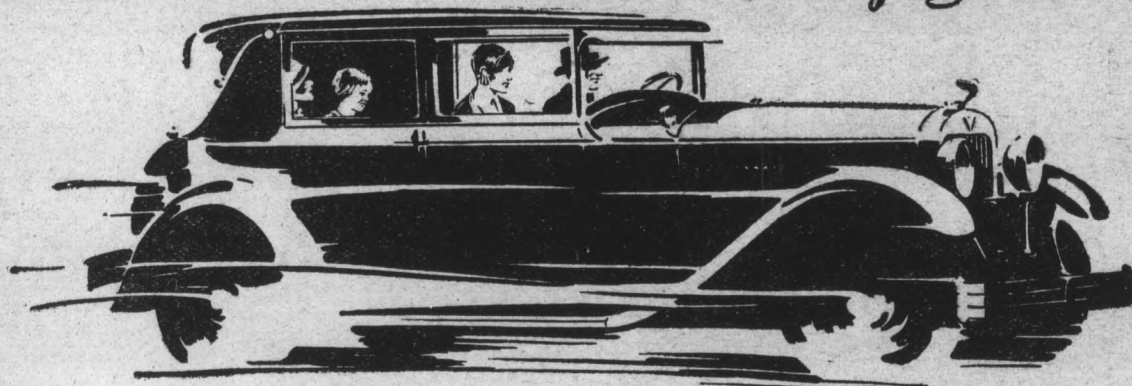


MUSKEGON, noted for its picturesque sand dune lands, recently opened a park and drive which will attract many visitors because of their beauty. The above picture gives a good view of Pigeon Hill, near Muskegon.

If one wishes to travel through a naturally beautiful section, he should take M-22 along Lake Michigan in Benzie and Leelanau Counties. Here is a fine view of both Herring Lake and Lake Michigan near Elberta in Benzie County.



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THE CUT-OVER LANDS

THE large area of soils of little prospective value for agriculture, the accumulating taxes on unproductive stump lands, increasing financial difficulties of communities located in areas of cut-over lands for lack of raw material, and rising prices for timber and pulpwood all are causing the forest owners of Michigan, Wisconsin, and other lake states to inquire more and more into the possibilities of timber growing as the best solution, according to Dr. Raphael Zon, director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station. It is significant, he says, that of the total area of forest lands in these states less than eighteen per cent contains old merchantable timber, while forty-six per cent is in second growth, and nearly thirty-six per cent is unproductive cut-over land. First aid to reforestation is fire prevention, by means of slash disposal, good logging practice, and stabilization of forest taxation.

LESS FARM FAILURES

FARM failures measured by bankruptcy proceedings were fewer in 1927 than in recent years. Figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture show that the bankruptcy rate in 1927 was .99 per 1,000 farms, compared with 1.22 in 1926, 1.23 in 1925, and 1.22 in 1924. Apparently the decline in 1927 indicated an approaching end of the abnormal wave of bankruptcies made inevitable by the losses of the postwar agricultural crisis, say the department specialists. But farm bankruptcies do not fully reflect the financial difficulties of agriculture. The number of farmers who resort to the bankruptcy courts is relatively small, even in hard times. A survey based on 69,000 owner farmers and 26,000 tenant farmers in fifteen states of the Middle West for the period from January, 1920, to January, 1923, showed that the proportion of financially distressed farmers who lose their property without foreclosure or bankruptcy is larger than the proportion who lose it through such proceedings.

News of the Week

The first motion pictures to be sent by wire were transmitted last week from Chicago to New York. It took two hours to transmit ten feet of film.

Chauncey M. Depew, famous financier, Republican, and after-dinner speaker, died April 5th of pneumonia in New York at the age of ninety-four.

Arthur Vandenburg, Grand Rapids newspaper man, who was appointed U. S. Senator by Gov. Green to fill the vacancy left by the death of Senator Ferris, took his oath of office last week.

Harold L. Whitby, a navy flier, made a record drop at Pensacola, Fla., when he dropped from a plane nearly a mile before opening his parachute.

There were 23,146 business failures in the United States last year, the second largest number on record. The liabilities involved were almost \$655,000,000, the fourth largest loss recorded.

The Michigan state administrative board has given its consent to the paving of 300 miles of road in 1928.

Alex Dow, president of the Detroit Edison Co., and other Detroiters, are planning to go extensively into the airship business. They plan to use dirigibles in a cross-the-Atlantic line.

Miss Ruth Gordon, 19, and Otto Lockhart, 20, broke the world's dancing endurance record by dancing sixty-four hours without stopping at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mrs. Lottie Schoemmel broke the world's endurance record in swimming at Miami Beach by swimming thirty-two hours. The record had stood for forty-seven years.

Fires are raging in the national forests near Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Eddie Stinson and George Haldeman broke the world's endurance record for flying by staying in the air fifty-three hours and thirty-six minutes. The flight was made at Miami Beach. The previous record was held by a German.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
—
VOLUME CLXX

MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
—
NUMBER XV

Ontario Farmers Are Wondering *If Their Corn Crop Will Stage a Come-Back*

By B. R. Proulx

WHAT Michigan farmers may well expect, if the European corn borer is not controlled, is best illustrated in the cases of Ontario farmers who have been through the mill.

The corn borer is no myth to our Canadian friends. Its destructive antics to them are not fables taken from Alice in Wonderland or the Arabian Nights. Likewise, they realize fully that the pest cannot be controlled with Aladdin's lamp or a magic wand, but only by clean-up practices which have to be done by farmers themselves.

John Johnson, a prominent Canadian farmer who lives near Chatham, Kent County, Ontario, estimates conservatively that the corn borer has decreased his income \$500 per year. Living in the great Canadian Corn Belt, he had been a prominent seed-corn grower for years.

Flint corn for seed had been his main source of income. Before the coming of the corn borer, he used to get from 500 to 1,000 bushels of commercial seed corn, depending upon the season, but only had 200 bushels to sell from his 1926 crop. Corn borer damage, and a resultant drop in his corn acreage, have been responsible for this decrease.

Johnson used to grow about thirty acres of corn each year. In 1926, he cut this amount to nineteen, and in 1927 to ten acres. This year he does not believe he will grow any corn. His yield in 1926 was cut in half and the 1927 crop was poor.

Johnson has a 150-acre farm, feeds steers, has always kept three brood sows, and a few dairy cattle. The corn borer has brought about a change in his crop system. He now grows beans, cabbage, and more wheat in the place of his decreased corn acreage.

He has high hopes that clean-up practices will bring the corn borer under control. He believes that the pest did not do so much damage in Kent County last summer, due to the clean-up last spring, as it did in former years. But he emphasizes the fact that everybody has got to clean up.

Johnson practices control measures by cutting his corn low, by breaking off the stubble with a T-rail after freezing weather sets in, and plowing it under in the spring. It is his opinion that a smaller corn acreage for a few years and a permanent policy of clean-up, engaged in by everybody, will bring the pest under control in Ontario, and will enable him to return to his once profitable production of seed corn.

That the corn borer is costing Kent

County farmers money was well illustrated by A. S. Maynard, who lives a short distance down the road from Johnson's. Maynard lets a nearby country school use a piece of his land for project purposes.

"Two years ago," Maynard said, "I paid the little girl who grew corn on this plot fifty dollars at the rate of two dollars per bushel for the seed. In 1926, I gave her \$2.50 per bushel for the seed and paid her a total amount of only \$8.25. This explains my statement very well."

Maynard estimates that the corn borer has reduced his income \$700 per year. Before the borer became established in Kent County, he always figured to get \$1,000 from the sale of seed corn. Last year he only got \$261. He used to plant thirty acres of

corn, but this number was reduced to five acres in 1927. He estimates that the yield of corn in Kent County due to corn borer damage has been decreased one-third. Tobacco and wheat have taken the place of corn with him.

Maynard states that control measures offer the only hope of restoring the corn business in Ontario to its former plane. While recognizing low-cutting as the first step, he is of the opinion that corn stubble must be disposed of, and suggests plowing as the most practical and helpful clean-up measure.

Maynard does not believe in putting the cart before the horse, and plants his crop in anticipation of the clean-up. He sows his corn in rows forty-two inches apart and figures to make four cuts when he plows. On the furrow next to the stubble, he plows two inches deeper than the other furrows, thereby making it possible to cover up the stubble and trash thoroughly with the next slice.

He first breaks off the corn stubble with a plunker. The plunker consists of five or six ten inch planks, the edge of one layer on the center of the other, in the manner of steps. This device is dragged over the stubble, breaking them off and crushing them, and making certain a good job of plowing.

The experiences of Johnson and Maynard with the corn borer are typical of the experiences of thousands of other Ontario corn growers with the corn borer. One may cross over into Ontario at either Detroit or Port Huron and interview Canadians personally about the corn borer. Thousands of farmers from Michigan, Ohio, and other states have done this during the past few years. They have witnessed the destructive work of the pest and have returned home firm advocates of control methods.



One of the Essentials in Borer Clean-up Is to Burn Rubbish and Stubble

The Future of Old Dobbin

Is the Present Advance in Horse Prices the Beginning of a Boom?

By Gilbert Gusler

TEN years ago, some students of the horse industry predicted that a turning point toward better prices was close at hand. Values had been declining since 1914. Horse prices, and particularly their purchasing power in terms of general commodities, had gone low enough by 1918 to check production. Besides the prospects of a diminishing horse population, the length of previous cycles in horse prices gave some color to the belief that values would start upward again by 1920.

These calculations underestimated the competition from horse power born in factories. Farmers ceased raising enough colts to maintain the horse population after 1918 and the mule population made no important gain after 1920. But, owing to the increase in other forms of power, notably trucks and tractors, the amount of power in all forms combined in use on farms has increased year by year and at present is greater than ever before.

The horse population on farms de-

clined from 21,555,000 head on January 1, 1918, to 14,541,000 on January 1, 1928, a reduction of virtually a third. Yet, the evidence indicates that the total amount of power, exclusive of passenger automobiles, in use on American farms today may be as much as twenty to twenty-five per cent greater than it was a decade ago.

Besides competition from mechanical power, several other factors prevented the decline in the horse population from running into a shortage as soon as many observers expected. For one thing, the decrease has been in young stock and light horses used primarily for driving, so that the reduction in the number of working animals, including mules, has been much less pronounced than in the total population. It is probable that there has been a moderate increase in average weight of work animals to offset some of the decline in numbers. Then, the shrinkage in the city de-

mand eliminated the need for some of the stock on farms formerly used in raising horses for city use.

It is a long lane which has no turning, however. Several times in the last eight years, horse prices have had slight recoveries which indicated that they might be starting on a rise to a substantially higher level. But, these advances did not get far.

In the past twelve months the horse business has improved materially. This time the change looks more like a real turning point than anything which has gone before. Receipts of horses at public stockyards, which are a barometer of demand, reached 449,310 head in 1927 compared with 391,008 in 1926. Thus far in 1928, activity has been greater than in 1927.

Market prices for horses are higher than they were last year. The average price paid to farmers for horses on February 15, 1928, was eighty-two dollars per head, or five dollars more

than a year previous, and the highest on the corresponding date in five years. Prices paid to farmers for mules averaged ninety-seven dollars against eighty-eight dollars a year ago. The average value per head of horses of all ages on farms on January 1, 1928, was \$67.07 compared with \$64.12 a year previous and the highest in five years. The average value of all mules was \$79.60 per head against \$74.49 a year previous. Since prices had been showing but little change from year to year for the last five years, this burst of strength probably is only the beginning of several years of rising prices.

The horse and mule population probably will continue to decline for several years. In the last three years, the number of horse and mule colts raised was stabilized at around forty-two per one thousand of all horses and mules on farms. It is calculated that farmers have been raising enough colts to maintain a population of only 11,000,000, whereas the actual total

(Continued on page 544)

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VOLUME CLXX

NUMBER FIFTEEN

DETROIT, APRIL 14, 1928

An Agri-
cultural
Policy

FOR more than a half century farming in America has been changing. No longer do our farmers build their own homes, weave their own cloth, spin flax, construct their own farming equipment, produce and prepare supplies of food for home consumption. Today, even in districts where much emphasis is given to diversification of crops, the effort is to produce abundantly of a few products that may be sold for money to purchase the things the farmer's family needs. In other words, the old idea of division of labor which revolutionized manufacturing is now revolutionizing agriculture.

With the farmer a buyer and a seller of goods, he has become dependent upon the rest of society and his financial position is disturbed by the high cost of distributing, high wages in industry, and by low retail prices for his products. This change has also interested the farmer in other classes of people, urged him to produce what they want, made him a more general patron of the roads, and forced him to bargain for the highest prices that can be secured for his products. This new situation has also necessitated proper banking connections and forced him to combine with his fellow farmers for protection and to secure economies in production and marketing. In fact, every phase of farm life has been changed.

The new order has brought him a better home, clothes that fit, more efficient machinery, a wider variety of foods, and many other things which formerly he did not have to enjoy. But it also has brought him new problems. Under the new system, his effort is to produce abundantly of the things he grows in order to have an adequate income. Since all farmers are seeking to do the same thing, the result has been over production in some lines. This in turn has reduced prices and thereby urged still greater production. Thus a vicious cycle has developed. The only real aid has

come through the migration of rural people to the cities.

Stated briefly the real problem of the farmer is to secure an adequate income, and the question is what sort of an agricultural policy can be adopted that will aid him in maintaining a satisfactory standard of living.

Such a policy should, first of all, consider the farmer himself. He should be well trained in modern methods of production and live stock husbandry and also in the fundamentals of good business. Since new information is constantly coming to light, we feel that a thorough-going agricultural policy should provide every educational opportunity for the farmer and his family.

That policy should also foster farmers' organizations. Educational, social, and business organizations should be included. Our agricultural progress will depend in a large measure on how well rural people can work together on their problems. The Government should offer every aid in promoting these farmers' associations along sound business lines; and these organizations in turn should attempt to adjust farm production to market requirements, to improve market conditions, and to organize the farmers' bargaining power.

Again since the farmer's success now depends on his contacts with the outside world, means of communication must always be kept open. Rural mail, the telephone and the radio are institutions of increasing importance to the modern farmer and his interests require that advantage be taken of every effort to improve these services.

For the same reason, our agricultural policy should provide for improved roads. These must carry the products of the farm to the towns and cities and bring back goods needed on the farm. Improved roads are vital to the farmer's success. However, the notion that every political subdivision should build and maintain its own roads is outgrown. Long-distance traveling has made the highway something more than a local institution. Nowadays roads are used by everybody. Although the city and town people may not travel upon the secondary roads, the farm products they consume, are hauled over these byways. An agricultural policy should, therefore, work out a plan whereby the cost of building and maintaining roads can be evenly distributed.

Another important matter for inclusion in an agricultural policy is the cost of transporting products between the farm and distant points. This should cover both what is sold from the farm and brought to it. One agricultural section should not be called upon to pay tribute in the way of high freight rates in order that some other section might get its products to market at less than cost. Freight rates should be carefully determined on a sound basis that will pay the cost of good transportation service. Furthermore, we believe that America's agricultural program calls for the prompt development of her internal waterway system. While the development of this system will aid industry generally, it is of the utmost concern to the agricultural prosperity of the central states.

Our agricultural policy should also seek to extend markets for the products of our farms. A policy could be followed similar to that adopted by the Department of Commerce in extending the sales of American manufactured goods to every country of the world.

Furthermore, a broad program should be instituted to widen the field of agricultural production by introducing new crops. This would extend the markets for the American farmer. In this relation we might mention the need of new sugar producing plants; the development of a native supply of

rubber, the use of more land for the growing of forestry products. Last year, the value of our agricultural imports exceeded our agricultural exports by nearly three-quarters of a billion of dollars. If a portion of the trade now satisfied with foreign agricultural products could be reserved for American grown products, much benefit would accrue to our farmers. In the meantime, Congress can well afford to give farm relief measures its most careful consideration.

We would also include in our agricultural policy some provision for adjusting tariffs to the benefit of the farmer. No doubt the farmer has benefited much indirectly through our protective policy, and he has given that system strong support. To what extent tariffs may be made to serve the farmer in the present emergency is difficult to say. However, all groups of business men selected to investigate the agricultural situation have included in their reports recommendations for tariff adjustment. Michigan farmers would undoubtedly be benefited with higher tariffs on sugar, dairy products, wool, beans, and perhaps potatoes.

Another matter of great importance to the farmer is the high rate of taxes he is obliged to pay; particularly for the maintenance of roads and schools. The tax question should be included in an agricultural policy. A survey of upward of a thousand farms in Michigan for a seven-year period beginning with 1918 shows that taxes consumed fifty-two per cent of the net rental value of these representative farms. This is a tremendous toll and is due largely to the fact that the owners of farm lands are shouldering far more than their just share of the cost of government. The industrial conference board confirms this position by stating that the tax burden is proportionally greater on the farmer than on the rest of society.

These include some of the more important things which should go in a national program for agriculture. A long list of other items could be named. This, however, is sufficient to show that the agricultural problem involves many matters and that it offers to our best students of social and economic life and to our most conscientious statesmen an opportunity to devote their time and talents to the permanent good of all America.

"Bum"
Farm
Advertising

SOME time ago Prof. O. E. Reed, of M. S. C. said in a talk before some dairy farmers that eight years of political pow-wow over farm relief has given farming a lot of "bum" advertising. There is more truth than poetry in what Mr. Reed said.

There is no doubt but that the industrial-agricultural relationship is out of joint. The farm dollar is not on a parity with the industrial dollar. High industrial wages as stated in the article on page five of this issue undoubtedly have effect in this regard. There are also legislative favors given industry that farming has failed to receive.

But, notwithstanding all these factors, there still remains the all-important factor, the farmer himself. Prof. Reed brought this out forcibly when he asked his audience how many books and bulletins they had read during the past year, how many farm meetings and institutes they had attended, and what in general had they done to keep abreast with the times in farming?

We are not accustomed to make predictions but we feel safe in saying that after the farm relief question is settled, things agriculturally will improve, not especially from the benefits of legislation but because the leaven of progress and knowledge is working and the trend of things assure that farming will see better days.

Furthermore the "bum" advertising will have stopped.

Frying
Pan into
Fire

TWO sociologists who made a survey in northwestern Ohio brought to light some unusual facts regarding what education does for our farm boys and girls. For one thing the survey showed that of those who started for themselves after a year or more of high school training, a half more left the farms as compared with the group who never attended high school. Of those who left the farm for other jobs, seventy-five per cent became laborers and sixty per cent unskilled laborers.

Of those who stayed on the farm, eighty-three per cent became farm operators, either as owners or tenants, but at any rate controlling their own activities. Only seventeen per cent became laborers on other men's farms.

So far as a social status is concerned, we would conclude that more than half of those who left the farm have not bettered their condition.

Spring

YOU know it ain't long after St. Patrick's Day that things get green. Now I don't know that St. Patrick's Day is got anything to do with it or not but as sure as pop everything gets green in spring and begins to grow. It's a common thing but it's wonderful.

There ain't no other time of the year that makes a fellow think more of the all-mighty power that is over everything. What is it that gets the

sun up in the morning and puts it to bed at night and lets the moon get full once a month as regular as clock work? And what makes the little posies peep out their little green



shoots in the spring and makes the daffodils bloom earlier than the tulips and still makes the chrysanthemums wait until fall to bloom?

And what makes the human race develop the way it does? Just as we learn to live in large cities, we learn about sanitation. We couldn't live in large cities if we didn't know about sanitation. And living in large cities makes it hard for all to get to work, etc., so we learn about ways to travel fast in autos, airplanes, etc.

And when the ranges get scarce and beef animals cost something to raise, we find we are changin' our habits of eating, using green vegetables, milk, and etc.

It just kinda seems that everything works in together. Of course, we get a few knocks once in a while, like pests, storms, earth quakes, etc., just to keep us from thinking we're doing pretty nice and that we kin put our feet on the desk and go to sleep.

But it seems like there's some engineer or somebody got his hand on the throttle of this universe and running it pretty regular. And it sure is running regular when we kin tell right now the minute the sun is going to rise on April 13th ten years from now.

Maybe there ain't nothing to it but it seems kinda what you call coincidental for us to celebrate Easter at this time when everything is coming to life and arising again. Especially when you think of what Easter means.

It just kinda makes a fellow sit and figure when he thinks of all these things. And this bein' written on Good Friday just kinda makes me think of these things. Seems to me they're good things to think about, too.

HY SYCKLE

The Soil Program

Progressive Thought Regarding Soil Fertility

By C. R. Oviatt

I HAVE been impressed with the programs that some of the most successful farmers of Michigan have under way to produce large yields of crops without reducing the fertility of their soils. Each has some definite, well set-up plan of operation to insure such results.

I have changed my own ideas on this matter during the past ten years, and I meet many other farmers who are coming to recognize the necessity of a more complete and comprehensive soil program. Many of us have grown up with the idea that by returning to the soil that residue from our crops which we are able to get back in the form of barnyard manure, that by this practice alone we should be able to maintain the fertility and condition of our soil. We have failed to realize that by the sale of part of the crops and by the loss incurred by feeding the remainder we are gradually but surely reducing the fertility of our farms.

An animal uses up a considerable amount of the fertility in the process of digestion, and much of the fertility is lost in both the liquid and solid part of the manure. In my observation, only about forty per cent, on an average, of the fertility removed by crops is returned in the form of manure. What can we expect when we are taking out one hundred per cent and returning but forty per cent? Try that plan on your bank account for a few years—return but forty per cent of what you withdraw and watch the effect on the total. Just so with farming—taking out large amounts and returning less will reduce our capital.

Hence, in addition to returning to the soil the largest possible amount of organic matter and plant food in the manure, we are finding it necessary to set up a program which includes the addition of more organic matter and plant food by plowing down such crops as sweet clover and alfalfa and also the addition of commercial fertilizer to maintain a proper amount and balance of plant food in the soil.

My own farm experience has been in the Saginaw River Valley near Bay City on heavy loam and clay loam soils. My father, L. W. Oviatt, was a successful farmer who took unusual care in handling the barnyard manure on the farm. However, he found, as I have also found, that it is necessary and profitable in the production of crops to plow down sweet clover and to apply considerable commercial fertilizer. That particular farm has been growing sugar beets for thirty years with an average of one-fourth of the farm in that crop yearly, yet today the soil is in a very high state of fertility.

Farmers of Michigan produce many special crops, such as sugar beets, chicory, potatoes, beans, and many crops for the canning and pickling factories. The application of commercial fertilizers for these crops is a standard practice, and not only adds to production and profit of that particular crop, but has its influence on the following crops. For example, oats and barley are commonly grown in my area following sugar beets, with very good results. A good application of fertilizer with the beets helps in the production of bumper crops of oats or barley. I grow seed barley and have an average production of fifty-five bushels per acre for that crop.

In growing sugar beets, I try to supply such plant food as is needed in addition to the available supply in the soil. My idea is that each farmer must study his own soil problem so as to determine the analysis and amount of commercial fertilizer need-

ed. It is evident that land which has had a heavy application of barnyard manure, or has had a heavy growth of sweet clover or alfalfa plowed under, will require a different fertilizer than land which has been heavily cropped with but little fertility returned. With such varying conditions it is apparent that some soils will need a complete fertilizer of high analysis, while others will need special emphasis on one or two of the fertilizing elements.

Anyone attempting profitable yields of crops will, therefore, do well to study the matter of maintaining fertility with the proper use of green crops, manure, and commercial fertilizer.

(Substance of a radio talk given over WLS, Chicago.—Eds.)

HIGH WAGES AND FARMING

THE primary cause of the past eight years of the agricultural depression is that distribution charges have remained high since retail prices fell," says Dr. G. F. Warren of the Cornell University Farm Management department. Distributing charges are made up largely of wages and wages always remain high when prices fall. "A depression always occurs with falling prices because farm prices must fall disproportionately to retail prices and because agriculture cannot quickly reduce production and force the consumers to pay the high cost of distribution," said Dr. Warren.

"The farmer receives what is left of the retail price of food after distributing charges are deducted. In 1917, the retail price of food in the United States was fifty-six per cent greater than it was during 1910 to 1914 while the cost of distributing food was only twenty-nine per cent above the prewar level. This was a favorable situation for the farmer.

In 1917, the situation was reversed, and the retail price of food was sixty-nine per cent above the 1910 to 1914 level, but distributing charges were ninety-one per cent above prewar. Thus in 1917 the farmer received fifty-nine per cent of the retail price, but in 1927 received only forty-five per cent.

The agricultural depression is not due to surplus of food. The trouble is that the farmer is receiving a smaller share of retail prices because wages are high.

Taxes are high since they are largely spent for school teachers' salaries and wages. Labor unions delayed the rise in wages when prices rose and will probably delay the fall somewhat but only to a slight extent.

In discussing the possible ways of meeting the situation, Dr. Warren said he saw no chance of reducing distributing charges because wages always remain high when prices fall. The farmer can reduce production, and this is taking place, but due to the nature of the industry production cannot be curtailed at once. An increasing population would increase the demand for food, and this is occurring at the rate of one and one-half per cent a year. The decrease in production and increase in population are gradually having their effect. The position of agriculture is also strengthened when people lose their farms, because the new owner generally gets the farm at about one-half its worth.

Dr. Warren said he expected the general price level to decline for the next ten years, but farm prices may go up during the same period. In the future he expected that city prosperity would decline and the condition of the farmer would gradually improve, but the situation would not be revised immediately.



THE FAMOUS
GOODYEAR PATHFINDER
Car owners have already bought
nearly 8,000,000 of these lower-
priced, standard quality Goodyears



Not even a postage stamp—

One of the big benefits of buying tires from your local Goodyear Dealer is his right-on-the-ground service.

He tells you the right size and type of tire for your particular car; he mounts it on the rim for you, and fills it with air.

He's ready any time to help you care for that tire in the way that will insure you the last serviceable mile built into it at the factory.

If you're ever in trouble he's on hand to help you out, and his knowledge of tires will help you avoid trouble in future.

This service of your Goodyear Dealer is available in your own neighborhood; not even a postage stamp is needed to enlist it for you.

It backs up the quality that has made Goodyear the world's most popular tire, and you will find it a prime factor in low cost mileage.

Goodyear makes a tire to suit you—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the thoroughly dependable but lower-priced Goodyear Pathfinder

The Greatest Name in Rubber

GOODYEAR

Copyright 1928, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

THE past week has been pretty much a blank insofar as the progress of farm work here at Ingleside is concerned. About all we have done is to help one man move out and another to move in and keep up the chores and such routine tasks. With the number and diversity of live stock which we have, it is about all one man can do this time of year to keep it all happy.

Our former hired man intended to move on Friday, but an unseasonable snowstorm of no small proportions prevented. Saturday morning he started with one load of goods on our truck, but the clutch played out and he telephoned for instructions. I told him to have it put in shape and asked him how soon it could be fixed. He said the garage man could get it out by two o'clock Sunday afternoon. I asked him if he would come after another load then and he said that he would if I wanted him to. He knew that Sunday work is kept at a minimum here at Ingleside. I replied that under the circumstances I thought it best, inasmuch as I had to take some live stock to market in the truck Monday morning and then had to move the household goods of our new hired man.

As is usually the case, the truck repairs proved about twice as complicated and expensive as the garage man had prophesied and it was nearly five o'clock Sunday afternoon before our ex-hired man returned with it. He stopped it in a soft place, put on a big load, and then found he was stuck. We harnessed a team, got a set of eveners and a clevis and the heaviest chain on the farm. Many weeks ago one of our neighbors had borrowed our strongest chain and had neglected to bring it back. We hooked on the team, but before the traces were hardly tight, snap went the chain! Next we tried a piece of old heavy hay rope and broke that twice in short order. Then I drove up to get our big chain. The neighbor who had borrowed it explained that the reason he hadn't brought it back sooner was that he had broken it and had neglected to get it fixed. I took the main part of it and soon our faithful team had the heavily laden truck sitting out on the hard gravel highway.

As we were wallowing around in the mud doing this stunt, our former hired man remarked that he had worked at Ingleside nearly sixteen months and that that was the first time he had ever seen one of our teams harnessed on Sunday.

The Farmer Stands the Shrink

The fact that we had to furnish the truck to move the one man out and

the other in, reminds me of a remark made by one of my friends the other day when I was trying to persuade him to deduct a shrink of ten pounds from the weight of a steer which I was buying from him. He said, "I don't like this idea of standing the shrink on everything that I buy and on everything I sell."

While one man was packing up and leaving and the other moving in and getting settled, there were five days when I had practically all the chores on my hands. Father was home over the week-end and made himself very helpful and I believe really enjoyed it. It seems that any man who has ever been a genuine farmer gets a fever into his blood which never leaves him and which can be satisfied only out in the barn or fields.

During these days when I was doing most of the chores I couldn't help envying a little those farmers who

operate "one man farms." They know just how each head of live stock is faring, and have the satisfaction of knowing that it is cared for in just the way they would like to have it. Or if it isn't, at least there is no one to whom they can shift the blame.

Side Road Meeting Held

Well, at least we had that much-talked-of side road meeting and I believe all those who attended considered it a great success. Our Grange Hall was comfortably filled with citizens who sat down together for a pot-luck supper. After the splendid meal, a little community singing and music sweetened the atmosphere and paved the way for the round-table discussion which was the big feature of the evening. Sitting there around those tables, we attacked the whole proposition of the supervision, building, and repair of our township roads in a constructive

and sympathetic and friendly spirit.

After much effort and long distance telephoning I had finally secured a speaker, but he came on the day originally set for the meeting and it was impossible for him to return for the postponed date. So it wasn't a case of gathering to listen to some outsider talk over our heads or expound newfangled theories. Rather a score or more of local men and women took part in a full and free discussion and aired their views as to how our township could get the greatest value from the dollars which we raise for local highway purposes.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that we should devote a larger proportion of our attention and road money to the patrolling of our side roads, keeping the ruts and holes filled, and giving them the proper crown and drainage.

At the conclusion of the meeting it was voted almost unanimously to discontinue our old system of dividing the township into five districts, each of which had an overseer in charge. It was thought that if the township highway commissioner were given more responsibility and could do a larger share of the actual work himself, that some man could be secured for this position who could shift his personal affairs so that he could do the work on the roads at the time when it should be done. A man who operates a farm and looks after the roads as a side-line is usually busy on the farm just when the roads should have his attention.

If the majority opinion of those attending is carried out, our township highway commissioner will spend about a month each spring doing little else but patrolling our side roads. It was thought that he could get over all of them each week. Throughout the balance of the year he could patrol after heavy rains and when road conditions demanded it and spend a large share of his time hauling gravel, filling holes and doing more permanent improvement. Several people brought out that in case gravel is to be hauled or holes filled, this should be done early enough to allow for settling before winter.

Grange Renders Community Service

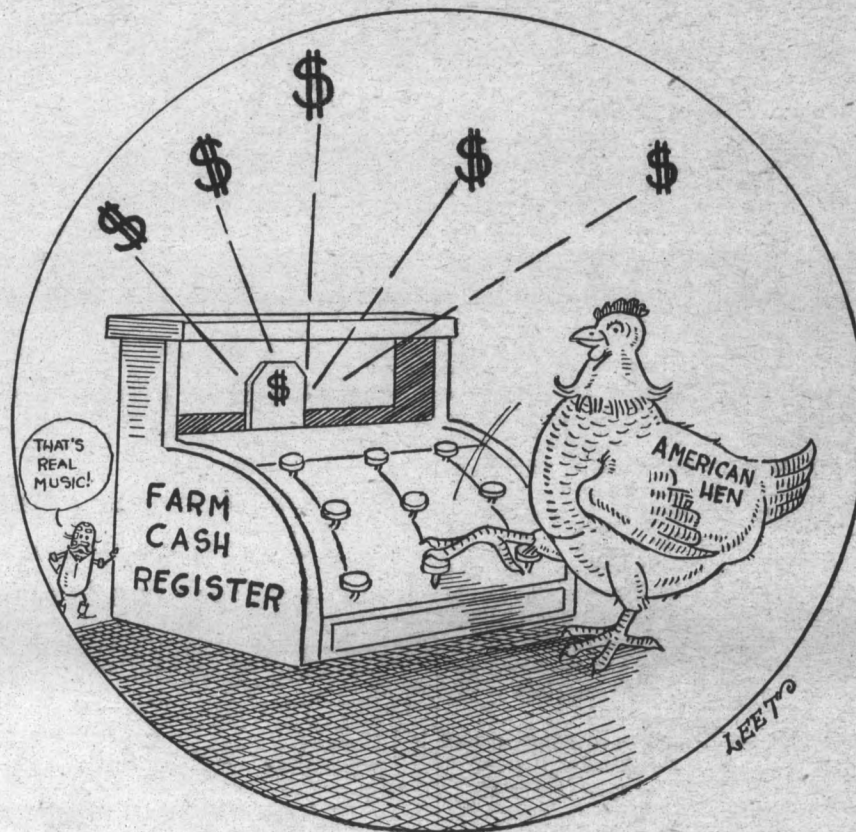
This meeting illustrates how the Grange can render a worthwhile service by focusing public attention on some important matter and throwing open its hall for the general consideration of this question. Our discussion must have had some weight as the action taken at the town meeting four days later coincided almost exactly with the conclusions which

(Continued on page 345)

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

She Keeps the Cash Register Ringing!



Shall We Save or Waste Millions?

SUPPOSE a man owed \$8,000 and at the end of the year he found he had \$500 on hand after meeting all his current expenses.

What had this man better do with the money—spend it for a few things he thinks he wants, or apply it toward paying off his debt of \$8,000? Which course would be better for him?

The question seems almost childish, it is so apparent what the man should do with the money.

Yet the taxpayers of the United States are in the position of this man. There is a dispute in Congress in regard to how much of the \$500,000,000 Treasury surplus shall be handed back to the taxpayers in a further reduction of income taxes, and how much, if any, applied to our interest-bearing public debt of \$18,173,915,467.

Whatever the amount—whether all or part of that surplus is turned back to the millions of taxpayers—it cannot total more than a few dollars at best for each one—just some change to spend. But applied to reducing the public debt it would save millions

of dollars in interest charges—not one year, but every year until the debt is wiped out.

Our war debt at its peak, August 31, 1919, was \$26,596,704,648. The payments we have made on it now reduce our interest charges \$320,000,000 every year. That is what these payments are now saving us in taxes every twelve months. We are saving virtually a billion dollars every three years in interest charges alone.

That is a real tax reduction. It is a tax reduction which doesn't stop. It keeps right on working every day and every year and it lifts a great load off our shoulders.

Can we in the present instance do better than adhere to this debt-reducing policy? I think not. Our federal income taxes are not now excessively high or burdensome. They afford us means of combining regularly to save something for paying off that huge tax-consuming debt of eighteen billion dollars, which by this policy we have already diminished since the

war more than eight billions of dollars.

And yet there are men in Congress who would hand back the \$400,000,000 of the Treasury surplus to the taxpayers by making another trifling cut in federal income taxes. The House bill would make the reduction 289 million dollars, although Secretary Mellon says the cut should not exceed 200 millions, and President Coolidge will veto any measure that will endanger a balanced budget.

The farmer organizations are for having taxes cut in the way that will count most in reducing the debt and its interest charges, as in 1927. Of the 635 million dollar surplus of June 30, 1927, 612 millions was applied to the public debt, effecting an annual interest saving of twenty-four million dollars a year every year for all time to come.

No tax reductions other than this sort are necessary, declares the American Farm Bureau Federation, if such reductions imperil the ability of the federal government to reduce its debt at least one billion dollars a year, and

this is more than we have done in any one year yet.

President Coolidge recently warned the country that the expenses of operating the Government which have steadily been reduced in the ten years following the war, must soon begin mounting again. In fact, they have already begun to climb. The army and navy budget is being increased by millions. Long needed and delayed public buildings will require millions, and flood relief will call for 325 million dollars.

The place to cut expenses is in the budget. The place to cut federal taxes is to trim them off the eighteen-billion-dollar public debt, for such a tax cut goes on forever. It is permanent, not temporary. It doesn't just hand the taxpayers a few dollars, then quit, it saves them hundreds of millions, not one year but every year.

I am for this policy strong.

Arthur Capper
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Country Boy Makes Good

Makes Success Out of His Club Venture

DOESN'T this title sound interesting and isn't it an unusual one for this fast moving century that we are now living in? Some of us had no doubt begun to believe that such a thing as a successful country boy was almost beyond reality.

Verness, a lad nearing his teens sat lonely and alone watching the flames flicker in the old home fireplace. How queer they were and how hard they had to work in their attempt to live and grow, only to die again. As Verness gazed, he dreamed of his coming fight to grow and reach that sought-for goal of life—success. Would he flicker and die like the little flames, or would he grow like the larger ones?

Let's now skip some years and see how things have worked out. Have they flickered and come to naught, or have they gained momentum in their growth? Today Verness is a Freshman enrolled at the Michigan State College. He is putting himself through a four years' course with the harvest of his fireside dreams and plans. His bank account assures him of completing the four year course in agriculture that he has chosen.

Let us look and see what has occurred between our first observation and the present one. What has elapsed since we saw him sitting alone and lonesome? In 1919 Verness joined a beef club of the county. To do this he had to procure a calf of a beef breed. He chose a dandy calf and set about the job of making this little calf grow into profit. By carefully studying the club instruction bulletin and then following the instructions in feeding and caring for his calf, Verness soon was on the road to success. The calf grew rapidly

and Verness was so successful in his methods that in 1920 he was declared Michigan's Calf Club Champion and was awarded a Michigan State College Scholarship.

Next, Verness joined sheep and bean clubs in his county and by a similar spirit of determination for success he was awarded the honor of being the County Sheep and Bean Club Champion in 1926 and 1927.

During these last years he became a member of high school and enrolled in the course of Smith-Hughes Vocational Agriculture. During his high school career he carried on certified and registered bean and corn projects which netted him a total profit of \$1,200.00 which gave him the guarantee of his college education. It is with this money and the money realized from his club work that Verness is now putting himself through college. Has he found the pot of gold or is it all an illusion? I believe that this boy has shown that success does not always lie far away but is where we look for it.

Does Verness plan to come back home when college days are over? Indeed he does, in fact, he can hardly wait until he can continue on with those growing plans which he first made while watching the flames in the old fireplace in their fight for success.

You ask me who this boy really is and where he lives. Verness is truly a farmer boy, his full name being Verness Wheaton. His home is on a farm near Charlotte, Michigan, and his high school days were spent in the Charlotte High School. Verness is not an exceptional boy at all, he has merely visioned the pot of gold as being at home instead of away and he has set about his search for it in a business-like fashion.—C. B. Parks.

Asparagus Culture

An Economical Way to Get Started

IF gardeners knew how easy it was to grow asparagus I believe everybody with the ground at their disposal would have a bed of it. And it is not so expensive to have a good big planting of it either. Two ten cent packets of seed will produce enough plants to supply the average family's needs. Of course, if the grower is impatient for immediate results, he will have to purchase the plants and that would cost a great deal more than the plan outlined in these notes. Asparagus has much to recommend its inclusion in the list of home garden crops. It is quite easy to grow; it is a permanent crop and may be cut over a long period; the new Washington varieties which were originated by government plant breeders are very resistant to disease, and, above all, it is a welcome addition to the spring diet.

In early spring, sow the seed in the garden and when the plants are up nicely, thin them to stand about three or four inches apart in the row. Grow them on in this shape during the first summer. It will be a great advantage to work in a complete fertilizer along both sides of the row two or three times during the growing period, once just after the seeds have germinated and again in about a month. The idea during this first summer's growth is to get as vigorous a root as possible so they will be able to go right ahead producing results after the permanent bed is made.

During the summer, it will be well to decide where the permanent planting is to be made so plans can be formulated and work started toward making it as rich as possible. The

gardener should remember that the asparagus bed is to last for years and, if it is to produce maximum results the preliminary preparations must be thorough. A good plan is to plow under a heavy application of manure in early summer and keep the soil worked well throughout the balance of the year. This will give a clean fertile place for the young plants next spring.

The plants should be planted in their permanent bed as early in the spring as the work can be done. Commercial planters usually place the rows six feet apart and the plants from two to four feet apart in the row, but the home gardener may use much closer planting with safety. In my own case, rows are four feet apart and the plants are eighteen inches apart in the row. With this close planting, particular attention must be given to maintain soil fertility if a satisfactory yield is to be obtained. Open out furrows ten to twelve inches deep and place the crowns in the bottom of the trench the required distance apart; cover the roots with three or four inches of soil and as the plants grow draw in more soil until the trench is filled.

Normally, cutting should not start until the third year after the roots have been transplanted, but a few light cuttings may be taken the second year if the plants have made vigorous growth. The permanency of the bed and the yield it gives depends largely upon the care it receives during its first few years. Annual applications of manure and clean cultivation makes for heavy yields over a long period.—C. W. Wood.

Protect Your Investment in Your Model T Ford

THE Ford Motor Company is making a new car, but it is still proud of the Model T. It wants every owner of one of these cars to run it as long as possible at a minimum of expense.

Because of this policy and because of the investment that millions of motorists have in Model T cars, the Ford Motor Company will continue to make parts until, as Henry Ford himself says, "the last Model T is off the road."

More than eight million Model T Fords are still in active service, and many of them can be driven for two, three and five years and even longer.

So that you may get the greatest use over the longest period of time at the lowest cost, we suggest that you take your Model T Ford to the nearest Ford dealer and have him give you an estimate on the cost of any replacement parts that may be necessary.

You will find this the economical thing to do because a small expenditure may enable you to maintain or increase the value of the car and give you thousands of miles of additional service.

No matter where you live you can get these Ford parts at the same low prices as formerly and know they are made in the same way and of the same materials as those from which your car was originally assembled.

Labor cost is reasonable and a standard rate is charged for each operation so that you may know in advance exactly how much the complete job will cost.



FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan



Now is the Time to plan a good Harvest

AGRICULTURAL profits are not confined to certain favored sections of the country nor alone to those who specialize. The farmer who is fortunately situated in New York Central Lines territory finds that his accessibility to the great industrial centers and cities, and the superior transportation service that is at his command, give him a decided market advantage.

One half of the people of the United States live in the territory served by the New York Central Lines.

The farmer who carefully plans his crop production, manages thoughtfully, grades conscientiously, packs carefully and markets advantageously, realizes satisfactory returns for his work.

Begin now for a profitable harvest this fall.



New York Central Lines

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

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio
Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Does a 50%—a 100% profit interest you?

This is not an advertisement of a get rich quick promoter—it is just to tell you that thousands of farmers have increased their crops 50%—100%—and more,—much more, by spreading Solvay Pulverized Limestone.

Solvay sweetens sour soil, releases all the fertility to hasten crops to full and profitable maturity. It is guaranteed high test, non-caustic, furnace dried, and so finely ground and readily absorbed that it brings results the first year.

Write for the Solvay Lime Book! Free!

The Solvay Sales Corporation
Detroit, Mich.

Sold by

LOCAL DEALERS



THREE HORSE POLE OR TONGUE EVENERS

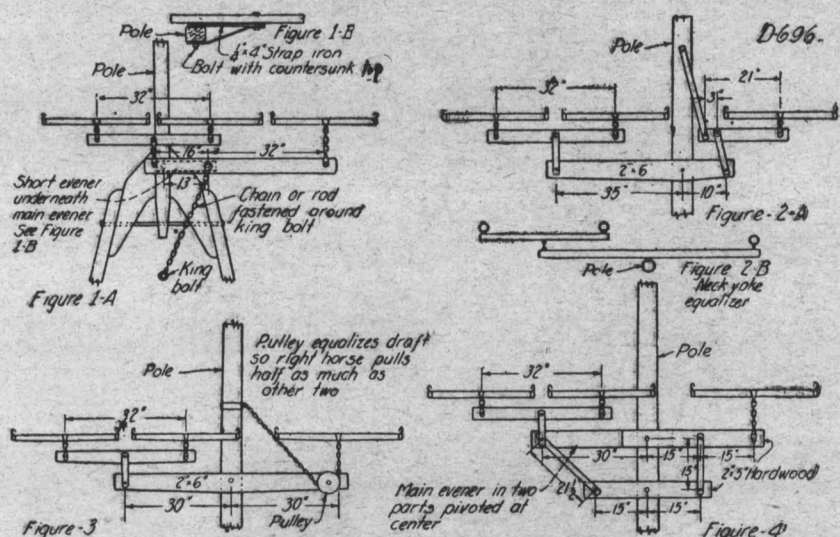
SO many inquiries have been received about satisfactory eveners for use with wagons, manure spreaders, and other implements with poles or tongues that perhaps a few suggestions on the subject may be of interest to our readers. To give satisfactory service a three-horse pole evenner should meet these requirements:

1. Should equalize the draft among the three horses, so that each pulls the same.
2. Should not crowd any horse and should allow each horse to pull straight ahead.
3. Should not throw undue tongue weight on either horse's neck.
4. Should produce the minimum amount of side draft or tendency for

shows the offset plate and the supporting iron under the pole. This has the advantage of being quickly changed back to a two-horse hitch or of being easily attached to another implement.

Fig. 2-A shows quite a different type of evenner, which is also said to give satisfactory service. In this case, the right hand horse will be a little farther from the pole than the middle one, and would need a little longer end of the neckyoke. Probably this would not make the weight too heavy on the middle horse's neck; but if so, the two left hand horses could use a regular neckyoke and carry one end of the long or main neckyoke, as indicated in Fig. 2-B.

Fig. 3 shows a pulley type of three-horse evenner which is sometimes used. Due to the pulley acting as a movable block, the right hand horse pulls just



FOUR GOOD THREE HORSE EVENERS WITH POLE

the wagon or other implement to run sideways.

The question of equalization is easily taken care of, since it is simply a matter of getting the proper lever lengths for the different horses, and all of the hitches shown are properly equalized. These also allow room for each horse to work freely, and by using the proper neck yoke arrangement each horse can pull straight ahead and no horse have undue weight on his neck.

The matter of side draft is not so easily handled. Just as with a plow, hitching a team so the center of its pull comes to one side of the center of draft of an implement is bound to give the implement a tendency to run to one side. Usually the plow can be so set that an opposing side force will be developed and the plow will run straight; but to do so increases the draft, and this increased draft is called side draft. With a wagon, however, there is no very practical way of overcoming this tendency to run sideways, and about the only way to do away with the side draft is to put the middle horse between shafts or to set the pole off to one side enough so the middle horse can walk directly in front of the center of the implement. This is sometimes done with a disk harrow or a grain drill, but usually is not practicable with a wagon or spreader. The three-horse eveners shown, however, do not have enough side draft to interfere with their use.

In the diagram, Fig. 1-A shows a three-horse pole evenner which has given very satisfactory service with many readers and is probably about the best that can be designed. It gives no trouble about lines, neckyoke, and so on. The side draft is not excessive, and will be still less where the chain or cable is not fastened to the king bolt but is carried back and fastened to the reach or to the middle of the rear axle. Fig. 1-B

half as much as the other two and the pull is equalized. Pulley should be free acting.

Fig. 4 is also a common type of three-horse evenner, being known as the compound lever type, and resembles those put out by most implement firms. When figured through carefully, it will be found that the pull is completely equalized. This has the serious disadvantage of requiring considerable room on the tongue and of not being easily changed from one machine to another. Both Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 have one horse off a little farther from the pole and may need the double neckyoke.—I. W. Dickerson.

STOPPING SPRING WASHES

WITH the advent of the spring rains comes the most serious time of all the year for the washing away of the rich top soil of our farms. Tests show that as much as twenty-one tons of top soil per acre may in one heavy rain wash from a field with the comparatively moderate slope of eight and one-half feet per one hundred feet, where the ground is bare; while the average for fields covered with alfalfa or clover in wheat stubble is less than one ton per acre on similar slopes.

It will prove cheaper to check the starting washes and gullies now before starting seeding or other spring work than to wait until they become larger.

Straw piles, or old hay stacks that are allowed to rot in the fields can be used very effectively and profitably in checking and filling small washes. Small brush is effective also if care is used in placing it in the gullies. Where the gullies are two feet or more across, it may be necessary to drive stakes or place woven wire at intervals up and down the wash to help hold the straw. A little dirt will help to keep the straw in place.

Radio Department

THE COUNTRY WOMAN'S VIEW-POINT

IN the old days, what would the country woman have given for a week in the city where she could attend a play, hear a musicale, and find something new to think about? Considerable, we venture, but the radio has brought all these things right into her home. I refer to the rural woman primarily, first, because I am one, and second, because much has been said about what the radio means to the farmer but very little about what it means to the farm woman.

Often, when it is stormy and cold, the roads are so drifted that it is impossible to get to church on Sunday. With the radio tuned in, the children need not miss Sunday School for mother can get the Cross-roads Sunday School for them over the air. A little later she herself sits down to church service.

A few years ago, I visited the very church in the city that now broadcasts services each Sunday. We greatly enjoy the sermons and when the last notes die away, I realize with a start that I am in my own home even though in spirit I was a thousand miles away.

With a twist of the dial one can in fancy be in Atlantic City while in reality one is in her own kitchen rolling out pie crust. I enjoy the menus and helpful hints for the cook. Noon brings in orchestra music which gives the whole meal a spicy savor. News of the day, the style hints, and lectures on interior decoration, interspersed with musical numbers make my mending hour one of the most enjoyable of the day. Evening always finds the whole family and sometimes a few neighbors gathered in the living room around the radio.—Mrs. O. E. H., Saginaw County.

NEWS FROM THE AIR

Practical Television is just around the corner. From there it will be but a step until we can enjoy stage productions in our easy chair by our own fireside.

Radio Has Prospected successfully for gold. By means of a generator, transmitter, receiver, amplifier, and two aeriels, Lieutenant William of Ancon, Panama, has unearthed part of the treasure hidden from the pirate, Morgan, when he ravished the Panama coast. "So far our machine has never lied," reports the lieutenant.

Money Talks Over the Radio, for, if the advertiser uses the nine stations, the main artery of the Blue Network he pays to the tune of \$2,800 per hour for the privilege. The fifteen stations of the Red Network are sold at the trifling sum of \$3,770 per hour. So when it is costing a man a sum like this to hire a hall, listeners-in are sure to hear real artists.

A Few Weeks Ago Uncle Bob of KYW enrolled the 300,000th member in his "Curb is the Limit" Club. Each member must pledge to not play in the street, count up to ten and look both ways before crossing the street, and to always befriend others.

To Present All Sides, to promote none—to awaken thought, not to drug it, is the purpose of the Voter's service, broadcast every Tuesday evening at 7:00 under the auspices of the National League of Women Voters.

Transatlantic Telephone service from all parts of the United States and Cuba has been extended to France, the fifth European country to enter the circuit.

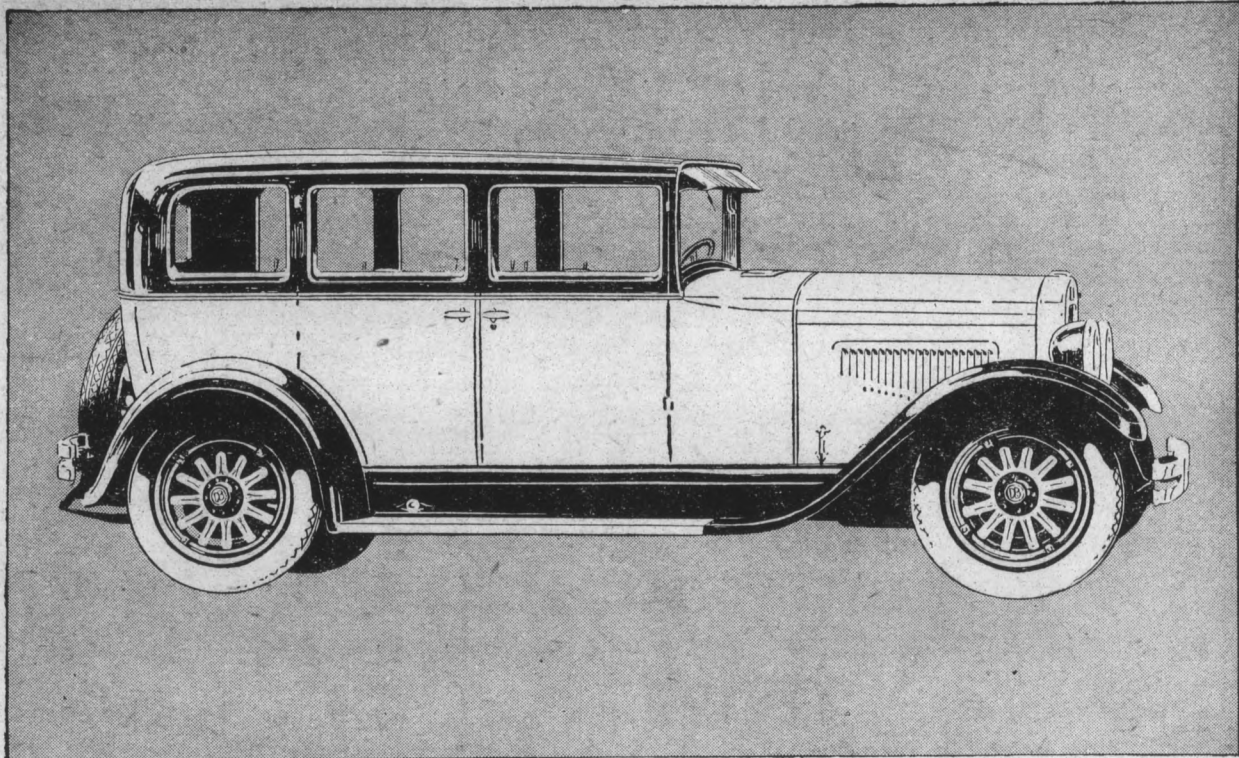
HAS BATTERY TROUBLES

We have a three tube, three circuit regenerative radio set that worked well on three dry cells at first, but

they only lasted about a week or two. Now we must use about five batteries and even though they are new they run right down. We use 199 tubes and hook batteries in series. Can you tell us our trouble? We are using two transformers.—J. A. S.

It is difficult to diagnose your radio troubles accurately without having the set before me. However, you should not need five cells in series to operate this set with U. V. 199 tubes. You are operating with altogether too high voltage with the danger of burning out your tubes. Three cells hooked in series are sufficient. I am assuming that your set employs three tubes, from your description. These tubes should not consume more than .06 of an ampere each. This would total .18 of an ampere for your three tubes.

It would appear, then, that you have a partial short circuit in your set. I would suggest that you consult a radio dealer and have an ammeter test of the A battery circuit of your set.—E. C. Sauve, M. S. C.



FASTEST AND FINEST PERFORMER UNDER A THOUSAND DOLLARS

A broad statement—but one that has been checked and rechecked by stop-watch—confirmed and reconfirmed by the public and by Dodge Brothers.

In short—a FACT.

For the Dodge Standard Six provides more horsepower per pound than any other car in the world.

The way it leaps from the traffic line and glides on up to rocket speed—utterly without effort—reminds you of the costliest cars you have driven. And gear shifting is reduced to a new degree of simplicity.

A BIG, good-looking car. Staunchly built! Typically Dodge Brothers! Materials of such ruggedness that Standard Six performance is doubly enjoyable because you know it is doubly safe!

A BUY if there ever was one!

DODGE BROTHERS STANDARD SIX

ALSO THE VICTORY SIX \$1045 TO \$1170 AND THE SENIOR SIX \$1570 TO \$1770



Why Burn Coal?

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

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

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

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

ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY
432 Acorn Building Chicago, Illinois

Get Low Prices on Berry Boxes and Baskets

Write for our Free Catalog! Shows you how you can save money by buying direct from the largest Berry Box and Basket Factory in the Country.

New Albany Box & Basket Co., Box 112 New Albany, Ind.

ALSIKE \$4.50 Per Bu.

AND TIMOTHY
45 lbs., Bags extra 25c each, 20 per cent clover.
The George W. Young Company, Owosso Mich.

SEED CORN

Clement's White Cap Yellow Dent, Picketts Yellow Dent and Michigan Yellow Dent (a very early dent), Certified Worthy Oats, and Sweet Clover Seed. Why take a chance on common seed when our scientific method of drying and preparing our corn insures germination and vigor? Write for Circular and Sample.

PAUL C. CLEMENT, BRITTON, MICH.. DEPT. B
Member of the Crop Improvement Association

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. 8 nd for samples and circular.

Theo. Burt & Sons 45 Melrose, Ohio

Who Are These Investors?

There are more than 420,000 stockholders of the Bell System, of which this Company is an integral part.

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The Vegetable Garden

Necessary Work in April

By C. W. Wood

THIS month and next are the busi-
est ones of the entire twelve in
the vegetable garden calendar. As
result of the hurly-burly, many things
of real importance get overlooked.
But much of this hustle and bustle
may be overcome by a little timely
planning before the actual rush starts.

Before work is started, it is well
to see that all cutting tools, such as
hoes, pruning shears, etc., are in
shape to do efficient work; that gar-
den lines, plant protectors and other
garden accessories are in good repair
and ready to be used; that all seeds
wanted for early planting are on hand
and that plants desired for any par-
ticular time are ordered for delivery

If we were growing for market, a
large yield would be our main con-
sideration but, where we are grow-
ing for home consumption, quality
should be given first thought.

With this thought in mind, I am
appending hereto a few vegetable
varieties of such merit that they de-
serve a trial in every home garden
where quality is sought. The Scotia
is a green pole bean of superlative
quality. Its flavor is different from
anything in the bean line that I have
ever tried; it is very productive and
worthwhile in every way. A well
ripened Table Queen or, as it is some-
times called, Des Moines squash is
the last word in that line. This is

Know Your Orchard Troubles

ANY one interested in Michigan tree fruits should have Mich-
igan State College Experiment Station's Special Bulletin No. 164
entitled "Diagnosing Orchard Ills," by V. R. Gardner, R. H. Pettit,
C. W. Bennett, and W. D. Dutton. This bulletin goes into practical
detail on the insects and diseases affecting the apple, pear, peach,
plum, and cherry. It consists of seventy pages, and has numerous
fine illustrations, including eight very fine colored pages which are
of great value in helping one to find the cause of many puzzling
orchard troubles. It is the best literature on the subject we have
seen.

The Michigan State College Experiment Station makes a small
charge of ten cents for this fine bulletin. All orchardists should
have it for reference. Send ten cents for a copy to Horticultural
Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

then; that everything possible is done
now to facilitate work when the rush
of planting is on.

Vegetables For Early Planting

As soon as the ground can be
worked, it will be safe to plant the
following vegetables: Beets, carrots,
endive, lettuce, onion seeds and sets,
parsnips, smooth peas, early potatoes,
radishes, salsify, and Swiss chard.
Select early maturing varieties for an
early harvest and later kinds for suc-
cession.

The New Strawberry Bed

The home strawberry bed is not
large as a rule, so it can well be made
the most fertile spot on the farm. An
ideal place is on ground that has
been manured for a previous hoed
crop, such as potatoes. In this way,
the ground is not only fertile but
weeds have been kept under control
and this will make it easier to keep
the strawberry bed clean. If such a
favorable site is not available, select
any well-drained place, preferably not
a sod as sod contains many white
grubs and cutworms, give it a heavy
application of manure and plow as
early in spring as possible.

The hill system of culture produces
the finest, largest berries but it re-
quires quite a lot of labor to keep the
runners pinched off and should not
be undertaken if time is not available
for such work. Under hill culture,
plants may be set a foot apart in the
row and rows eighteen inches apart.
This takes very little space for a
plantation large enough for family
use and can be recommended where
the time can be taken to properly
care for the plants. If the matted row
system is followed, plants may be
eighteen inches apart in the row and
rows two to three feet apart. In this
case, the plants are allowed to make
runners but these runners are con-
fined to the row as much as possible
to permit cultivation between the
rows.

Premier for early, Cooper and Gib-
son for mid-season, Aroma for late
and Mastodon for everbearing makes
a mighty fine selection for Michigan
conditions.

Quality and not quantity should be
the watchword in the home garden.

one vegetable that proves the truth of
the old adage that "good goods come
in small packages." Its small size
makes it particularly desirable for
small families but its wonderful qual-
ity recommends it for any family re-
gardless of size. The China will be
a revelation to any cucumber "fan."
I have grown them two feet long, not
over an inch and a half thick in any
place, and every inch of wonderful
quality. It might not be a good mar-
ket variety but should find a place in
the home garden. The Nantes carrot
gets first place in my own garden
through sheer quality. It is a half-
inch long variety, almost cylindrical
and has no woody core.

Broccoli

New developments in broccoli have
made this vegetable a worthy sub-
stitute for cauliflower. It is a fact
that we often have difficulty in get-
ting the latter to head properly in
our climate, and, where such condi-
tions prevail, broccoli will be wel-
comed by the home gardener. Unlike
cauliflower, which forms a single,
large compact head in the center of
the plant, broccoli forms small, loose
heads in the leaf axils. These heads
must be used before they are fully
mature as they quickly "run to seed"
as that period approaches.

However, it is not difficult to keep
a supply for the table if small plant-
ings are made of periods of every
two weeks from late April until the
middle of June. Seeds of both early
and late maturing kinds may be used
to prolong the season. An early crop
may be started indoors and handled
like cabbage. If the early crop is not
desired, plant three or four seeds in
each place a plant is wanted in the
garden and thin the least thrifty ones
until they stand about fifteen inches
apart in the row.

There is now an abundance of ex-
perience and information available to
guide those who may be considering
the organization of a cooperative. Ex-
perts tell us that certain conditions
make it inadvisable to form such an
institution while other conditions as-
sure success if sound business meth-
ods are used.

VALUE OF MANURE

WHAT is manure worth? It is worth fifty cents or a dollar a load—what it costs to haul it to the fields—or is it worth what it will produce in increased crop returns on the farm? In other words, is the value of manure to be expressed in terms of what it costs, or in terms of what it will produce.

On new and naturally fertile soils manure often produces such small crop increase as to be worth little more than the cost to haul and spread it on the land. On the other extreme, the truck or vegetable growers near a large city, where the manure supply is limited and rapidly declining, may be willing to pay three, four, or even five dollars a ton for it. Thus we find that manure may cost anywhere from the labor involved in its handling to as much as five dollars a ton. And the value, as measured in better crops, will also vary from less than a dollar to several dollars, per ton. Isn't it better to evaluate manure, not on its cost alone, but on the basis of its "net" return, which is the difference between its cost and what it earns?

Last season the average increase in bushels of potatoes from 600 pounds of a 3-12-4 fertilizer on fourteen five acre plots in Western Michigan, was thirty-five bushels of U. S. No. 1's. This increase amounts to 175 bushels from the five acres. These 175 bushels at a value of seventy cents per bushel amounts to \$122.50.

Applying 600 pounds per acre of a 3-12-4 commercial fertilizer costing forty dollars per ton would cost sixty dollars for the five acres. Thus the sixty dollars investment returns \$122.50 in value. What better investment can one make?

The cost of the treatment plus the cost of harvesting the crop increase must be deducted from the gross returns in order to know the "net" value of the fertilizer or manure. "Cost" is to be considered always, but the man who thinks only of the cost and forgets about the returns can not arrive at the true value of good soil treatment. As a rule, the man who has the most definite idea of the real value of soil treatment is the one who takes the best care of the manure and invests each year the most money for fertilizer and in other good fertility practices.—K. Ousterhout.

WHEAT ACREAGE ADVANCES

THE total world wheat crops for 1927 is reported by the Department of Agriculture at 3,451,793,000 bushels, nevertheless the farmers of the world have sown 121,481,000 acres in winter wheat for the 1928 harvest, compared with 116,787,000 acres the previous year, a gain of 4,694,000 acres.

CERTIFIED SEED PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION of certified seed potatoes in 1927 was about forty per cent larger than in 1926 and sixty per cent more than in 1925, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The movement from farmers' hands was a little slower than last year, and prices have averaged about seventy-five cents a bushel lower than for the 1926 crop. Approximately 180,000 bushels of Triumphs and 1,500 bushels of Cobblers were certified in Nebraska in 1927, and sold mostly at \$1.50 a bushel before January 15. Outside demand came chiefly from the southern states. Washington produced 121,350 bushels, nearly four times as much as in 1926, and Oregon 87,840 bushels. From fifteen to twenty per cent had been sold up to January 15.

The roof of a flat topped building in Washington, D. C., is being used as a parking area for automobiles.

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TIME means money to a man. To a hog, it's just how much corn he can swallow. But that means money to you if you have cheap corn to feed him—corn you raised yourself—corn that doesn't cost you much to grow.

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

New York, March 28th, 1923.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Sixty (60c) Cents a share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable May 15th, 1923, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business, May 1st, 1923.

Checks to be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

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Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folk

THE GAME LAWS

I AM an interested reader of your paper and especially of the arguments pro and con on the game bird controversy. I wouldn't be surprised if both sides are both right and wrong.

The thing that makes me antagonistic, however, is the tyrannical and unjust attitude of the state through its conservation department. I read that Judge Carr of Inham County has just ruled that the state can collect damages for game, etc., killed out of season, and that there was joy in the conservation department when this decision was rendered.

If the state is the owner of game and fish, why in the name of all reason and fairness are damages rendered in one way only? Why couldn't a farmer, suffering damages from the pheasant, obtain redress from the state? The conservation department covers the state with a bird never demanded nor wanted by the farmer. He must not touch or molest it in any way but must pay tax to help cover his land with the pest.

He must care for it at damage to himself so that some city hunter can tramp the fields in the autumn and shoot. If he kills one, he is liable to a fine and damage if his enemy, the game warden, finds it out. Yes, his enemy, the game warden. Who ever heard of a warden in sympathy with the farmer and honestly trying to help him protect himself against trespassers?

Yes, farmer friends, this department is against you from start to finish. You are only a necessary adjunct, a tool to work with. Think it over. Is there a single farmer on this board? Are any wanted? Is a farmer's opinion asked for? I rather guess not. The farmer is to do as he is told, and is not expected to have a thought of his own.

This department is against you, and can you imagine them remembering to have mercy on a farmer violator because he happened to be the man who fed this stuff all season? No, I should say not. This department is "city" is thought and feeling and is thinking about the birds and game to grace the city man's table and not the farmer's.

There is but one way out. Stick together. Don't dig the foundation from under your feet. Stand by your farm organizations. If they sink, you will drown. Your enemies are legion and they are fighting, hard; spending thousands and making the most determined and organized effort in recent years.

Don't let small and trivial personal feelings prevent your support of the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Gleaners, etc.—L. F. Heasley.

SOME MICHIAN FARM FOLKS

LIKE the little boy who must run, jump, and yell to rid himself of his excess exuberance, I'm about the bursting stage. I have just returned from a trip to Ionia County where Stanley Powell has his home. No wonder so many of us turn to the "Farm Notes from Ingleside" first of all when our good farm paper, the Michigan Farmer, comes to us each week. I believe I could almost—note I say almost—write good articles there myself. I was privileged to spend a few hours in his home with him and his lovely wife. As I sat in their perfectly appointed living room, I could feel hovering over and about us, traditions which had been handed down to Stanley from land-loving ancestors. Men who believed that the farm was a place not only to make a living, but to live a life. I could understand why this young man goes

night after night, at his own expense, to farm meetings of various types, to spread farm gospel.

I had been wondering just what excuse I could frame to get out to the barn, for it was about eleven o'clock in the evening, and see the sheep, famous not only in Michigan but surrounding states as well. Stanley solved the problem by saying, "I always go to the barn the last thing before bed time, would you like to go along?" My silent prayer answered. The barns are lighted by electricity. It was almost as good as a daytime visit. Fine sheep and fine young lambs, everything looked so clean and comfortable and bespoke intelligent care and thought.

I have known for a couple of years a woman in this same county. I met this fine woman at the M. S. C. during a Farm Women's Institute. Farmers' Week always finds her there too, and many other times during the year as well. I remained over one night with her and her fine husband. Much of the college atmosphere you will find there—efficiency along every line of endeavor. She is so keenly interested in community problems, active in furthering the college extension work in her community, so well informed on the issues of the day, and best of all, so kindly to the stranger within her gate. The visit there made a new resolution spring up in my heart—a resolution to do a bit better myself. I am speaking of Mr. and Mrs. Spurrier. I did not meet the son. He is over at the M. S. C.

When this son was young, Mr. Spurrier held a responsible position in England. He said to me when I asked him how he liked England. "It was fine, but we wanted our boy grounded in Democracy and had to come back to get that." He is a very busy man as in connection with his farm, runs a power plant which supplies the town of Muir as well as much rural territory with electricity.

I have in this same community another old friend. One with whom I have a "fair palship," and that's a real palship. Living in tents on fair grounds, common trouble, arriving at fair grounds on a wet night about 11:00 P. M. to find all pens taken and nowhere to go, developed this friendship. On this trip, I had my first visit to the home of this man and his family. By name, Mr. and Mrs. John Welsh and their fine son, Amos. Again as you enter the door there are traditions to live up too and a farm ideal to uphold. I wish I were an adept at pen pictures that I might picture this splendid home to you. A real partnership exists there. I can not fancy Amos doing anything but carrying on the work he seems so much a part of now.

I'm Scotch, and canny, and I kept this thought behind closed lips but immediately on my arrival home I went over to see the tenant on my farm and said to him, we must do a better job on our sheep and lambs or no need going to southern Michigan; John Welsh of Ionia has it all over on us.

I do not mean to imply that these are the only outstanding farm homes in Ionia County. These were the three where I spent my leisure hours. Judging from the many lovely farm homes, the finely kept barns, lawns, and fields which we passed, I would say they are typical of all. Many are built on hill tops and in no uncertain manner said to me, "We have fought and conquered."

In our rural communities is found the normal American life. The standard of our nations is set by those same folk. I feel it is in safe hands, more than ever before.—Isabel Kinch

Service Department

A RENTAL PROBLEM

Last spring I rented 85 acres of pasture from a man for \$75 for the pasture season. I later learned that several years ago the man deeded all his property to his wife, so that at present she holds the deed for the pasture land which I have rented. Since renting the pasture, the man and his wife have parted. Each is after the rent which isn't due until the end of the season. To whom do I owe the rent and to whom should I pay it, the man I rented it of, or his wife?—G. W.

In a suit for the rent the lessee is estopped to deny the title of one who put him in possession. On the other hand a lease from the husband is no defense to a suit by the wife for trespass. The renter is in some danger of double liability, but the amount is not large enough to justify a bill in chancery. Perhaps refusal to pay either without discharge from both would turn the trick.

PAYMENT FOR LABOR

Can a mason charge for time he travels from his home to work and from work to his home, when putting up a chimney for a party in another town, if he does not mention this at the time the party hires him?—Subscriber.

An agreement to pay for services without further stipulation, is understood to be the time actually spent upon the job.

REMOVAL OF BUILDING

I am renting a farm with no suitable brooder house on it. I would like to build a portable wood or erect a steel brooder house on the place but expect the farm to be foreclosed. Can I sell or move it away when I leave the place? Will I have the same right if the farm is sold on an execution sale or a foreclosure?—J. H. L.

A tenant has a right to remove fixtures erected by him during the term of the lease, provided the removal is made before he surrenders possession and leaves the property substantially in the same condition it was before the fixtures were annexed.

PLANTING BY MOON

Is there anything in planting in the signs? If so, what are the signs? I also expect to raise peas for sale. Would the signs be the same for the peas as for the peppers?—R. S.

I suppose you mean by the signs the different phases of the moon. There is no evidence to show that moonlight has any particular direct influence on plant growth. It is far more important to make the plantings at such a time so that the crop will mature its fruit when the highest prices prevail on the market.

SPROUTED PUMPKIN SEEDS

What has caused the enclosed pumpkin seeds to grow? I found them in a pumpkin that I got from the cellar this morning. The rest of the seeds were all good and solid.—R. R.

It is an unusual occurrence for pumpkin seeds to germinate within the fruits. The high concentration of the juice prevents germination, however, as pumpkins continue in storage the flesh breaks down and becomes watery. It seems likely that germination is likely to take place after the fruits have been in storage for a considerable length of time.—Joseph B. Edmond, M. S. C.

FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES

TWO flood control measures are now before Congress for action. Both bills provide that the entire cost of flood control in the Mississippi valley be borne by the Federal government. There is no provision in either one for the construction of reservoirs on rivers tributary to the Mississippi as a part of the flood control program.

Think how Delco-Light can save you Time, Work and Money

This powerful farm electric plant does the chores—cuts the cost of hired help—protects against fire—increases profits in scores of ways—makes the farm home a healthier, happier place to live.

FARMERS everywhere urge Delco-Light as the most essential of all farm improvements. Geo. W. Fath says: "My Delco-Light saved me \$200 last year on labor alone. I have figured conservatively it saves me 2½ hours of work a day and makes it possible for me to get along without an extra farm hand."

In a recent letter, Knute Stone writes: "We use Delco-Light to light

up all the buildings on the farm, to run the washing machine, the emery wheel, the fanning mill and to heat the electric iron. In 9 years of hard usage we have spent only 25c for repairs."

Think how this kind of service would save time, work and money on your farm!

Then there's Ben Elliott. He says: "We use Delco-Light to light our house and barn, separate, wash and iron, pump water, operate the Frigidaire electric refrigerator, and charge

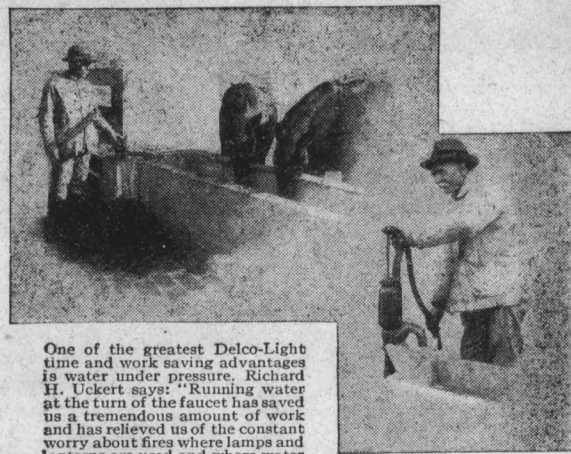
radio battery. These conveniences are worth several times their cost." Can you think of a finer money-making investment than a Delco-Light that does these things?

NOW—a new-type Delco-Light

With this new-type plant you can use up to 7 or 8 electric lamps and draw the necessary current right from the battery. Thus the

engine runs infrequently. Less fuel is used. But throw on a heavier load. Instantly and automatically the engine starts—generates current to carry the heavier load—plus a surplus supply to recharge the battery! Thus only a small battery is needed, and even this small battery lasts longer.

In addition to the new Combination Plant there are ten other styles and sizes, comprising a complete line. There are full automatic, non-battery plants, battery charging plants—in fact, a plant to exactly fill any requirement. All are low in



One of the greatest Delco-Light time and work saving advantages is water under pressure. Richard H. Uckert says: "Running water at the turn of the faucet has saved us a tremendous amount of work and has relieved us of the constant worry about fires where lamps and lanterns are used and where water under pressure is not obtainable."



Goodbye to Hand Pumping See how the farm kitchen is improved when running water takes the place of pumps and buckets.



No More Dark Corners See how clean, bright Delco-Light transforms the farm home.

price and any model may be bought on General Motors easy terms.

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If easier work, more time for leisure

and important duties, a modern farm and big, extra profits interest you, get the facts as explained in the big, new Delco-Light Book, "A Day and a Night with Delco-Light." No

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Send the big, new Delco-Light Book, free, as offered.

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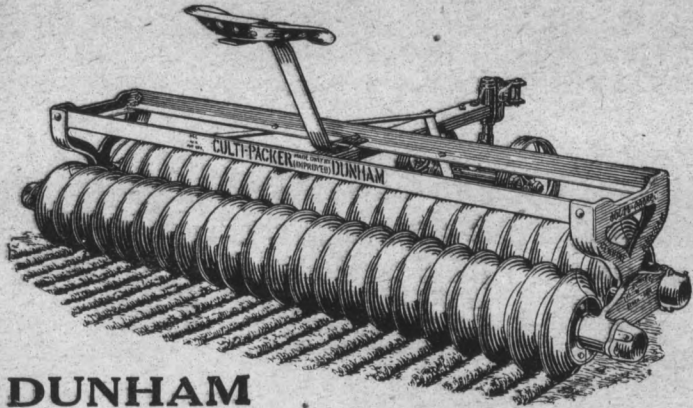
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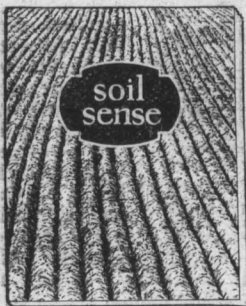
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Forty pages of helpful farming hints.
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GOOD fence pays for itself



"I notice you have been saving money the last two years, John," remarked the BANKER to his FARMER friend, John Hardesty.

"Yes, I am saving money because I have solved the problem of making a farm pay," said Hardesty with a smile. "I have learned the value of good fencing!"

KOKOMO PIONEER stock-

tight fencing will enable you to diversify and get more profit from your farm.

This famous fence is doubly protected against rust—the great foe of fence life. The highly copper-content steel insures INSIDE resistance to rust; LEAD ANNEALED AND HEAVILY COATED WITH 99 1/2% PURE ZINC COATING prevents the entrance of rust. The knot is doubly protected. No scaling. No cracking.

Extra coil in the line wires prevents sagging in any weather. "Kokomo Pioneer" fence STRETCHES AND STAYS STRETCHED. The PIONEER KNOT THAT CANNOT SLIP prevents stock from enlarging the openings and slipping through.

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Write for our FREE hand-book on diversification. It will show you the way to new profits. Much valuable information has been gathered through extensive research in modern diversification methods. It's FREE. Write NOW.

Kokomo Steel & Wire Co.

Division Continental Steel Corporation

Dept. K Kokomo, Indiana

Demon Rust Can't Enter at the KNOT



PIONEER FENCE

Protective Service

Work-at-Home Schemes

Devised to Get Your Money

WORK-AT-HOME schemes are flooding the rural sections of the state again looking for a new list of suckers. If you are not familiar with these schemes you probably will be interested in knowing something about them and how many of them try to get your money under guise of giving you an opportunity to make a large income by doing certain kinds of work at home.

Appeal to Women Folks

Many women and girls who are eager to earn a little extra money answer advertisements of these schemes believing they have at last found an opportunity to turn their spare time into cash. The advertisements usually are so worded that they lead the reader to believe the offer is made in good faith and that they can expect a large income for devoting a few hours a week to some easy task. The advertisements usually play up in large type the amount to be earned each week, and speak of the work as being easy—no experience necessary.

Plenty of Fake Testimonials

You answer the advertisement and soon you receive a quantity of literature telling how you can earn the sums mentioned in the advertisement by following the few simple instructions to be given you later. Also, you probably will find among the literature sent you a folder containing many supposed testimonials from people who have done this work and are so delighted with it they want to tell the whole world about the simple, easy way they have found to earn large sums of money during their spare time. You can be sure most of these testimonials are fakes.

They Want Your Money

You eagerly read all the literature while your hopes continue to rise at the prospects of new-found wealth within your grasp. Before you have finished reading of all the wonder of this new cash-income scheme you find a paragraph toward the end of one of the folders which explains that in order to get started on the new road to extra cash all you have to do is send a small remittance, one dollar or perhaps as much as ten dollars, for an outfit and complete plans. Of course, it is made plain that you cannot start work until you have the outfit and plans and you are urged to get them at once so you will lose no time in getting started.

With high hopes and visions of salary checks rolling in every week, you send the remittance asked. You can hardly wait for the expected supplies and complete instructions. After a few anxious days you are delighted to get your eagerly awaited reply.

All Kinds of Schemes

There are many similar work-at-home schemes in which the articles to be sold range all the way from handkerchiefs, silk hose, lingerie, window curtains, and rugs to kitchen ware, dishes, cough sirup and groceries. Just now there are advertisements appearing which ask for women to do work at home sewing dresses and aprons.

She Lost Her One Dollar

One woman I know who replied to an advertisement offering large sums for addressing envelopes in spare time sent one dollar for a complete outfit and full instructions. When the reply came she sadly learned that what she had to do was address letters to her friends telling them she

would call soon and show them the latest beautiful Paris creations in millinery. She also learned that she would have to spend quite a sum for samples of the millinery to show her friends. The samples could be purchased at five to ten dollars each. By the time she had finished reading all the instructions, for which she had paid one dollar, she decided she was not interested in the scheme. She quit, but her one dollar gone.

This Woman Lost Five Dollars

Another woman reports that she answered an advertisement offering to pay large sums for work at home doing fancywork. She sent five dollars deposit on materials. The materials arrived with instructions. She followed instructions and completed the required amount of fancywork within the week. It was neatly packed and forwarded to the company. Soon, instead of the much expected check, she received a nice letter saying the company was greatly disappointed but the work was not acceptable. They took pains to point out where she had made mistakes and hoped she would do better next time. Of course, they would try to dispose of the goods and if they could sell it they would pay her in proportion to the amount they received for it, but they doubted if it could be sold. If it could not be sold it would be a complete loss; they would be out all the material and therefore could not pay the woman for her work. However, they failed to say anything about the five dollars she had sent them. But that was their game. They were selling a few spools of floss and needles, worth less than one dollar, for five dollars and they were getting the fancywork done for nothing.

New Schemes Always Ready

About as fast as these fraudulent schemes are put out of business new ones start up. Crooks, like weeds on fertile ground, are hard to keep down. They go on plying their trade as long as people take up with their schemes. As soon as the old fraud is exposed they have a new one ready to start. Many crooks watch legitimate businesses carefully and are always ready to start up a fraud in imitation of the honest business.

Some May Be Honest

There are a few work-at-home plans that are said to be legitimate and honestly conducted, but the reliable ones are very few compared to the whole number that are being operated.

It Pays to Investigate

If there are some of these schemes that are good and many that are frauds how are you to know the good from the worthless? If you come in contact with one of these schemes you should have it investigated before you take up the work.

Never Send Them Money

Beware of the scheme that asks you to send money for supplies and plans for the chances are the scheme is a fraud. Before you undertake to do any kind of home work for firms in distant cities or towns you should have the schemes investigated. If you are really interested in doing home work, the Protective Service will be glad to investigate any of these schemes for you if you will send the name and address of the company and if possible the literature you have received from them. But I hope you will not ask us to make investigations for you just out of curiosity.

Doing the Niger Valley

In the Land Where the Black Race Flatters Whites by Servility

By Francis Flood

BOYS, meet the Niger River!" And the little cockney railroad foreman bowed us a formal introduction from the towering railroad bridge which we hoped to cross with our motorcycles the next day. "You and your bikes are chasing across four thousand miles of African jungle and desert and bush—and it's a bit of a stunt too, if you make it—but here's the Niger River that's been doing the same thing ever since these black trousered apes there lost their tails," indicating a half-dozen natives cleaning fish nearby. "Your trails cross here, boys. Meet the Niger River."

It moved silent beneath us, the third largest stream in a continent of mighty rivers, struggling down from the desert sands of Timbuctoo and swelling on through the equatorial "bush" finally to drain the black heart of Africa itself into the steaming, drenching mangrove jungles of the Atlantic seaboard.

A doughty little stern-wheeler loaded with palm oil and cocoa plowed

they'd be a good thing to steal for a souvenir when he went home on vacation, so he got them one night and took the boat for England. It was reported to the authorities there and when the boat called at a north African port the D. O. was ordered by wireless to return at once to Jebba and to replace the idols, personally, on the heights of yonder cliff. He did that, on his own short vacation time too, with all the humiliation of the hundreds of natives watching him climb the cliff. But since they've been stolen once their power seemed to have gone and the people brought 'em back down here. Nobody pays much attention to 'em now!"

That evening we went crocodile hunting in a marshy lagoon near the river. A dangerous beast is the big African crocodile, quite capable of tearing off any part of a man he may fancy and swallowing it—and willing too. But we got only one shot at the big boy who lived in the lagoon, and it apparently bounced off his armor plate without even making him angry



Not a Huge Umbrella But the Home of the Railroad Superintendent Where We Stopped While in Jedda

the primeval jungle avenue below us—the "bush" going down to the sea in boats—and on either bank were beached dozens of native water crafts of every sort and size. Here was a dirty houseboat on a clumsy, crowded raft, the "deck" a black melange of naked children, mangy dogs, and chickens panting in the sun. The shining patriarch was sleeping on a coil of grass rope while his wives were hacking away at bits of fowl fish whose aroma rose even to our point of vantage on the bridge. Tiny little one-man shells of bark and skins were parked here and there on the beach below the bridge along with giant log canoes, twenty or thirty feet long, expertly carved from a single mahogany tree.

"There's the Ju-Ju Rock," pointed out our friend, jerking his chin toward a great white cliff rising above a bush-grown isle a mile or so upstream. "Come over to the island between the two ridges and I'll show you the brass ju-ju idols themselves."

We went down the embankment, past a hundred head of dusty, struggling cattle, milling onto the railroad bridge, marching on their long, long pilgrimage from the edge of the desert to the slaughtering pens in southern Nigeria. Great, awkward beasts were they, with monstrous horns, a hump on their shoulders and a thick, flapping dewlap swinging like a pendulum as they walked.

WE elbowed through the market and past the stenching meat vendor squatting, with his huge bloody knife across his knees, ready to hack off a steak, a leg, tongue, or what have you on demand. We passed the village blacksmith shop with its sheepskin bellows buried in the ground, the village brothel, the native tailor with his inevitable American-made sewing machine, and finally came to a pitiful little mud hut in front of which stood two crudely-fashioned brass idols, tarnished, and dusty, and alone.

"These used to be the daddies of all the gods, the goddiest of 'em all," explained our busy little English friend, one of the only three white men in town, "and they've been away up there on the Ju-Ju Rock for generations." They were the gods of thunder and lightning or something else just as mysterious and anybody who touched 'em was supposed to die. "Those idols became so famous that a British District Officer thought

enough to fight. He simply settled ponderously in the mud and is probably there yet—and that was two months ago.

On our way back to town a score or so of monkeys scuttled across the trail and went chattering up the hill on the other side, stopping on trees and bushes here and there long enough to thumb their noses at us and chatter a glib volley of something that was very emphatic, whether it was oaths or beatitudes. Great, red fellows they were, with bald heads, big ogling eyes and thin, black lips that made them look half human and half spectral—a bad combination to shoot.

"I wouldn't shoot one for anything," declared one man in our party who had shot his Boers in South Africa, his Germans in the late war, and his natives in the Nigerian bush. "They're too human. When they're wounded they cry just like a person, and it's a sight and a sound you'll never forget." I didn't shoot any—perhaps I'm not a good enough fundamentalist.

THE next day we drove our motorcycles over the big railroad bridge at Jebba and we had crossed the Niger River, a stunt we had greatly feared from our advance mis-information. When Jim and I were planning our four thousand mile motorcycle trip across Africa, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, we studied rather carefully the account written by an Englishman of an automobile trip he had made between the same two points—but incidentally by a much easier route. His description indicated that the crossing of the bridge at Jebba was a difficult and hazardous feat, but we found it to be quite like crossing any other bridge—which shouldn't be crossed until one comes to it.

This Englishman, with a carefully planned expedition and with two automobiles outfitted and equipped in England, kept far south of the sands of the Sahara Desert in French Equatorial Africa, while we plugged straight through north of Lake Chad. The difficulties which we encountered on that part of the route over which he traveled also were nothing at all compared to those with which we met north of Lake Chad where no automobile has ever been—and never will be until roads are built.

(Continued on page 543)



Photo taken on farm of J. C. Seabrook, Rockville, S. C. DIPDUST treated seed yielded 26 bushels more per acre than same seed not treated.

Increase Your Potato Yield 15 to 25 Bushels per Acre with This Instantaneous Dip

Treat your seed potatoes as fast as you can scoop them up. Just dip them in DIPDUST solution and out again—all ready to plant.

DIPDUST protects the seed and insures a heavy, profitable yield. It is much more effective than the old-fashioned "two-hour soak" treatment—besides there is not the slightest danger of injuring the sprouts or even cut seed.

After one trial of DIPDUST you will never again waste two hours treating seed potatoes or spend two weeks worrying about your stand. Compare this New Treatment with the older ones:

THE NEW WAY

*Dipdust Organic
Mercury Disinfectant*

1. Requires less than 1 minute. One man can easily treat from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes, per day.
2. Can be used on cut or sprouted seed without the slightest injury.
3. After cutting, protects the cut surfaces from seed-rotting organisms in the soil. This insures a better stand of stronger plants.
4. Controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg.
5. Improves the stand and growth of the plants, and thus increases the yield 10 to 20%.

GUARANTEE

Plant a few acres of DIPDUST treated seed in alternate rows with untreated seed. If, at digging time, you are not satisfied, return the empty DIPDUST can to us and we will refund price paid.

THE OLD WAY

*Formaldehyde or
Corrosive Sublimate*

1. Require from 1½ to 2 hours. One man can treat only from 50 to 75 bushels per day.
2. Can not be used on cut or sprouted seed without injury.
3. Before cutting, give no protection to the cut surfaces. The seed frequently decays in the ground before the young plants get started.
4. Although effective against Rhizoctonia and scab, do not control black-leg.
5. Frequently decrease the stand, and therefore the yield, to a serious extent.

One pound treats 15 to 20 bushels of seed potatoes.

Treat your Corn and Vegetable Seeds too

You can now also disinfect your seed corn and vegetable seeds with DIPDUST and increase your yield by preventing many of the diseases which cause poor germination, weak, spindly plants, and poor quality crop. Simply use as a dust treatment. It is easily and quickly applied and costs but a few cents per acre. One pound of DIPDUST will treat six bushels of seed corn, or from six to eight bushels of vegetable seed.

The Bayer Company, Inc., Agricultural Dept., 117 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.



BAYER

DIPDUST

4 ounces - 50 cents 1 pound - \$1.75 5 pounds - \$8.00



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Buy Your Roofing Direct

The famous old GLOBE Brand, proved right by satisfied users for 3 generations, delivered freight prepaid to your station—direct from our mill warehouse. You get quick service, quality, reliability and

The Best Value Money Can Buy

Plain, Corrugated and V-Crimp Sheets, long-lasting, easy to apply; fireproof, lightning proof, weather proof. Also Cluster Shingles, Standing Seam Roofing, Eaves Trough, Conductor Pipes, Culverts, etc. High quality—and low cost. Buy direct from manufacturers. Write for price list and sample. (11)

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"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.

FRUIT TREES

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 600,000 Fruit Trees. Evergreens, Shade Trees, etc., in fact, our 1927 Catalog has everything for Garden, Farm and Lawn.

ALLEN'S NURSERY & SEED HOUSE
BOX 7, GENEVA, OHIO

FREE CATALOG

THE waters of Lake Placid glistened in the sun. Smaller by far than the body of water in another section from whence came its name, the lake was a thing of beauty and a joy forever to assembled farm boys and girls. Two long rows of tents gave military appearance to the gathering. In one row were quartered the girls of the three counties, Brown, Dane, and Harmon. Across at a respectful distance the boys held sway. More than three hundred strong, the 4-H Club members chaperoned by county agents, home demonstration agents, and local leaders were out for work and play.

It was early morning. Clad in bathing suits, a bit chill from the fresh breeze which ruffled the lake, the young army stood at attention. Before them stood Ross Burton, a bronzed athletic figure which compelled admiration. "The old army workout," he yelled, "let's go." In rapid succession Burton barked orders while some of the elders game enough to try the drill panted to a stop, then enviously watched their daughters or sons. The drill stopped. "Double quick!" yelled the instructor. "Into the lake, every one of you." With military precision the brigade swept down to the water's edge, there to scatter while each boy and girl made individual choice of the plunge. A graceful figure ran out on a diving board, poised, cut the water like a swallow's flight.

"Boy," said Ted Baldwin to Bob as they, too, poised for the plunge, "that guy Carson is sure some fish. If I could swim and dive like that I'd grow scales." True to his boast, Hal Carson had come to the camp to display his prowess. But there was more than that objective. Defeat for a place on the team had stung Carson into action. Never in his life before had he so desired to prove superiority. In the friendly "pickup" games among the members each day, Carson played as one inspired. The big game was to be the last day of all and Bill Tucker, Harmon agent, puffed a contemplative pipe as sitting idly by with Burton his friend, he watched the boys play.

"Old man," remarked Tucker, "we are going to beat you this year—as usual. But I can't see how you can keep that kid Carson off your team. He's the flashiest baseman I've seen. Personally, I'm glad he's not playing against us."

Burton smiled slowly. "Our regular baseman is fair," he answered. "Wait until you see him in a real game."

It was the canny Slade who had advised Bob not to display his wares. In these practice games, which were merely pastime, the Brown first baseman played outfield, an awkward figure which brought derisive comments from Harmon opponents. In his element, Carson "hogged" the limelight, a brilliant player who shone above the lesser lights. Even Bob's own mates on the Brown team began to have misgivings. But if any change was to be made Coach Burton kept his own council. To win was his desire, but

Under the 4-H Flag

By John Francis Case

the thing that Burton was putting his heart into was the work of the week. Before the camp had been two days old affairs ran with clock-like precision, each day having its allotted share of work and play.

Wise in the ways of youngsters, few speeches or lectures had been planned. Health drills, the exhilarating hours of water sport, line up for "chow," served cafeteria style as each boy, girl and adult in line passed helpers, took fair share of time. At this particular camp there was rope-making instruction for the boys, basket weaving for the girls. But for hours the club members sang stirring songs as Miss Edwards led them or shouted their yells by groups, county clans, or en masse. At night there was a fine



motion picture with its educational phase, its clean comedy, or its appeal to sentiment or idealism. Then "taps" and the deep and refreshing sleep which comes to youth.

Never in his life had Bob Barton lived in such an atmosphere of intense enjoyment. In a time almost unbelievably short the representatives of all three counties had become as members of one big family. Clad in knickers the girls of the camp were difficult to tell apart from their over-all-garbed brothers, but utterly lacking self-consciousness they entered into the games with zest. There was none of the sentimental twaddle about their conversation found in some groups of high-school age but wholesome fun and comradeship.

It was visitors' day and there were two special attractions which brought half a thousand persons flocking to the camp. One was the president of a great state agricultural college and in that relationship the head of state club work, the other Father Barton and his club orchestra. President James, a man known throughout the nation, turned to State Leader Morton who had felicitated club leaders upon the camp's success in a happy speech. "I tell you, Morton," James remarked, and there was deep feeling in his voice, "that every time I have opportunity to attend a meeting like this I come and thank God for agriculture. Nothing can go far wrong with America when we are building a future citizenship like this. Out of such as this must come an awakened class consciousness which will appeal to the finer things in rural life. Why, it is not even too much to hope that

we may create an agricultural school of music nor that some time in the future a man like your farmer friend here who plays so wonderfully may give to the world in song or melody the spirit of agriculture itself. That, indeed, would be a triumph." As Leader Morton nodded in approval it seemed as if through some telepathic communication Bradley Barton had caught the words.

"For our concluding number and before President James speaks," announced the orchestra leader, "we will play for him a new composition of my own which has been dedicated to the 4-H clubs. It is 'The Spirit of Agriculture.' In it I try to tell the story of faith and hope, of failure and depression, of final victory. We hope

that you will like it." Bow swept across strings, the story of the fields began.

Crude and untaught as they were, it seemed that some subtle thing which is unexplainable seized hold upon that little band of farm boys and girls, farm women and men. They responded as if to the call of a master while before them, as one exalted, Bradley Barton, swayed to the music which was child of his very soul. A hush fell over the assembly. As the violins wailed their sombre song of anguish when drouth came the sob of a woman broke tense stillness. Even when in its stirring climax cornets and trombones crashed out their paean of victory the crowd was for a moment silent, then, too stirred for perfunctory applause, broke out into a great cheer. Without waiting for introduction President James stepped out upon the platform and held up his hand.

"My friends," said the distinguished visitor, "it matters little what I may say here today though I trust that it may bear fruit. But except for the words of an immortal few what most of us may say at the most are but for present service and helpfulness. If I mistake not, however, something has been given to me of this little gathering which shall live long after even the tiny babe which I see before me has been gathered to its fathers. Men say that I am successful in my calling, of some service to humanity. But if I had the great gift of our friend here I should deem myself thrice blessed. Sir, I congratulate you, and with you this fine band of your community. It has been a

privilege to listen and enjoy, but this masterpiece of yours must be given to the world and, if you will permit, I shall be glad to help you in bringing it to the attention of those whose judgment, far better than mine, I feel sure will approve."

How the crowd cheered. Bob Barton, watching his father with a glow of pride, noted that Mother Barton's face was transfigured. And Bradley Barton no longer was the stooped apologetic figure which had come to Brown County a few months before but a man among men. As he bowed and murmured his appreciation of President James' words the speaker took up his theme.

It was a masterful address, a call to courage and loyalty, a challenge to pride and idealism. Through all the theme ran a dominant note of pride in the profession of farming. "Hold your heads high," rang the clarion call, "and be proud of your heritage. Were it not for you the hum of industry must be stilled, the business of a nation languish and die. Agriculture is life itself. Out of the soil comes sustenance for the tiny babe, to the bosom of Mother Earth we entrust our dead. Ours is a heritage of hope and faith. Drouth may come, winds may blow but hope springs eternal with each vernal season and as the bud of faith flowers into fruitage we forget the past and with new courage press on."

"Agriculture is safe and sure," went on the speaker, "your farms are an enduring monument to those who hewed homes from what was once a wilderness. I shall not urge man nor woman, boy or girl who does not have inherent love for the soil to stay on, for those who win success from the soil also win in other lines of endeavor. But if, like the roots of a great tree, a heritage of affection from your forebears strikes deep down into Mother Earth you never will know true happiness if you leave the farm. Bequeath this to those who come after you and, building upon the foundation which is being laid today, the agriculture of tomorrow will be a glorious thing."

"It is a trite saying," President James concluded, "that agriculture is 'the bulwark of the nation.' And yet it is true. In such gatherings as ours today is found the germ of true patriotism which, when called upon, springs into vigorous life. Ever in the history of America our sons of the soil have been in the forefront of battle when duty called, ever the mothers of men carried on at home. To these mothers," and the speaker's voice dropped in tender cadence, "I pay tribute. To their vision and unselfishness more than any other thing we owe the success of this great club movement which is sweeping this nation. What a wonderful thing it is, inculcating thrift, teaching courtesy, training for leadership, creating fellowship. These fine young men and women, who through lectures and demonstration this week have helped

(Continued on page 533)

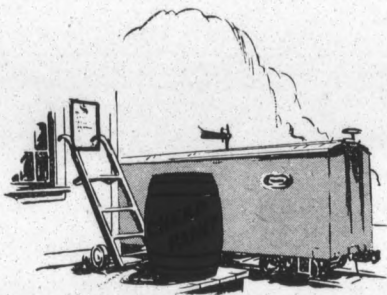
Activities of Al Acres—Now Slim's Tires Look Like a Bunch of Porous Plasters

Frank R. Leet



Don't gamble with "cheap" paint

... it will beat you every time



The barrel at the station is "cheap" paint

PAINT is one thing that can't be "cheap" and inexpensive at the same time. Any time you fall for a "low-price-per-gallon" proposition, you are inviting dissatisfaction, regrets and money loss.

To be *inexpensive* a paint must have, (1) great *covering* power, (2) a tough, long-wearing *film*, (3) colors that are *non-fading*. And that kind of paint can never be made to sell at a low price per gallon because the ingredients are too costly.

Why SWP House Paint saves you money

Fine old SWP House Paint sells at a comparatively *high price* per gallon. That is because it is made of the finest ingredients, according to a scientifically "*balanced*" formula. But any job you do with SWP will cost you less than half of what a "cheap" paint job will cost you, *and here is why*.

Fine old SWP, because of its superfine



Trade-Mark
Reg. U. S.
Pat. Off.



quality, covers 360 square feet to the gallon, two coats. The average "cheap" paint, due to *inferior* quality, covers only 250 square feet to the gallon, two coats. You pay just about as much for the "cheap" paint because more gallons are required.

But that is only the beginning. SWP, due to its tough, long-wearing film, lasts, on the average, about five years. "Cheap" paint has no backbone. It chips and chinks and cracks. Its "cheap" colors fade. In five years it will need two and often three repaintings. That is why "cheap" paint actually costs you *twice* as much as fine old SWP.

The "Master Touch"

The formula of SWP House Paint is openly printed on every can. Yet its characteristic qualities have never been duplicated. That is because there is an element in every can that can never be imitated. It is the "Master Touch" of Sherwin-Williams' paint scientists.

These men are to the paint industry



what Edison is to electricity — what Marconi is to wireless. They have made SWP the world's standard of quality for over 50 years.

Buy your paint from the local Sherwin-Williams dealer—"Paint Headquarters." He handles a well known line made by a manufacturer of established record.

Depend on your local paint dealer

He can tell you all about the high cost of "cheap" paint products. He can also, through the famous S-W Farm Painting Guide, supply the right finish for any surface. If you want any special information or a personal copy of the Farm Painting Guide write us.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
Cleveland, Ohio

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS · VARNISHES · ENAMELS
INSECTICIDES



The amazing bargain offer by mail is usually "cheap"

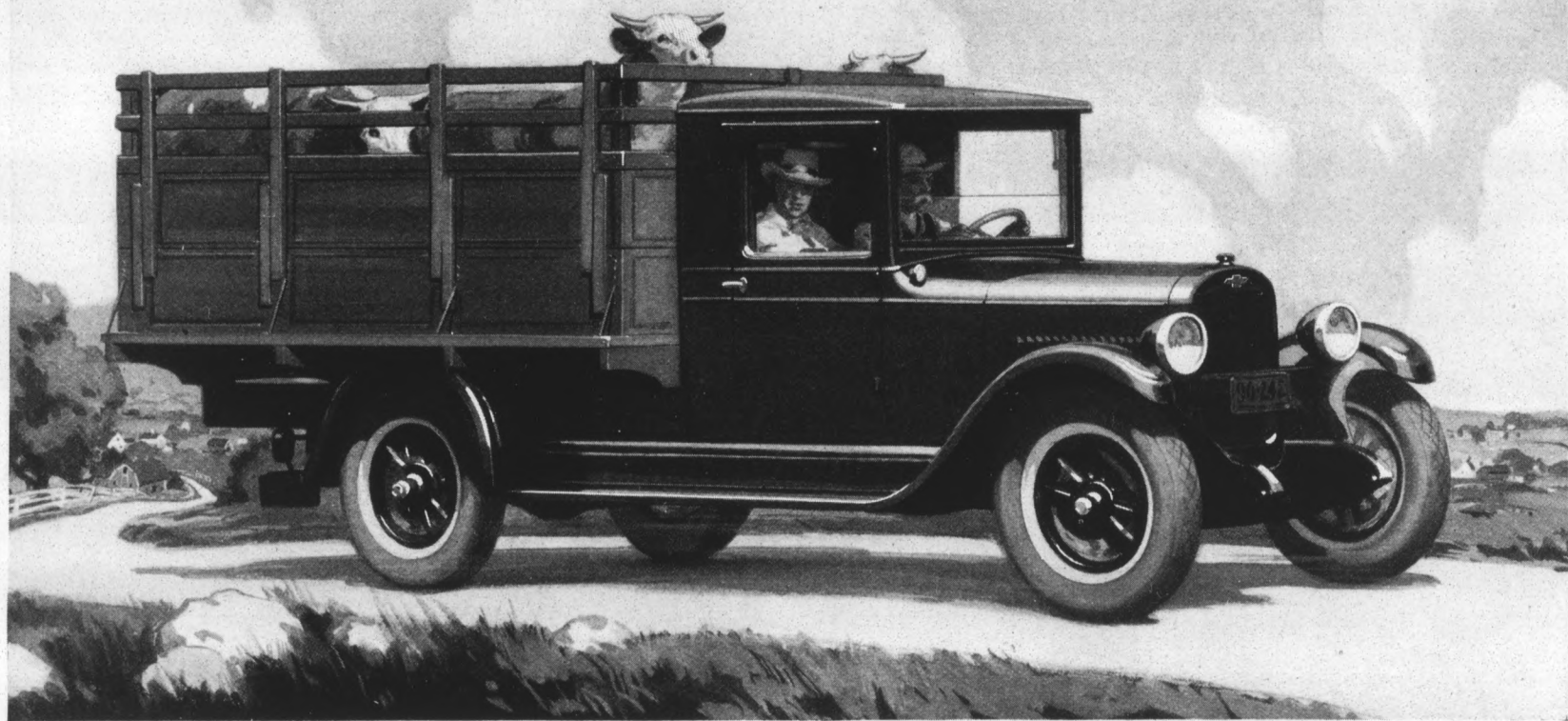


The "boosted" order is a "cheap" paint proposition



The ballyhoo of the high pressure canvaser is "cheap"

for Economical Transportation



A Sturdy, Economical Truck for every Farm Requirement

If the Chevrolet Utility Truck had been designed and built expressly for use on the farm, it could not provide in more abundant measure those qualities of sturdiness, endurance and economy that are so necessary in a farm haulage unit.

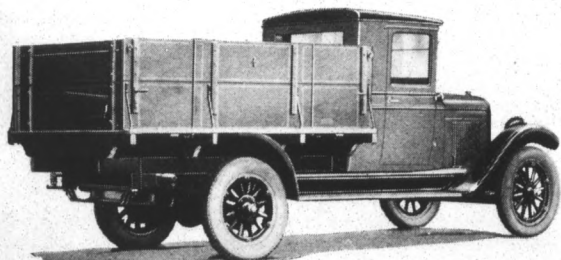
From the big, oversize banjo-type rear axle to the powerful valve-in-head motor and heavy channel steel frame—every unit of this remarkable truck is built to stand up—to give years of dependable performance under every condition of usage.

This day-after-day dependability, combined with its low first cost and small consumption of gasoline and oil, has made the Chevrolet Utility Truck a haulage unit of amazing economy—as tens of thousands of users have proved by actual comparison.

Your Chevrolet dealer can provide a body type exactly suited to your requirements. See him today—and arrange for a trial load demonstration.

Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH., Division of General Motors Corporation



With a tongue-and-groove body that is absolutely grain tight, and equipped with a Comstock end-gate, hold-down rods and spreader chains—this grain body is adaptable to a wide variety of haulage uses

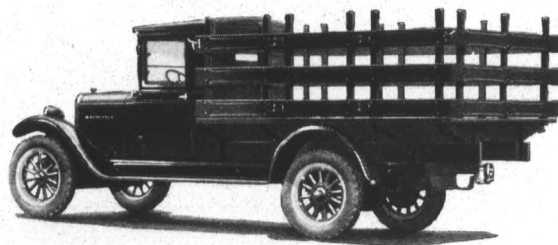
Offering the most advanced modern design throughout, and built with a margin of overstrength in every unit, the Chevrolet Utility Truck chassis is the sturdiest and strongest ever offered in the low-priced field

The
**UTILITY
TRUCK**

Chassis only

\$495

*f.o.b. Flint
Mich.*



Providing exceptional strength and extra-large capacity, Chevrolet stake bodies meet the haulage requirements of a large percentage of farmers. Equipped with side loading gates, they load from both sides and rear

Rural Health

DOCTORS ARE HUMAN BEINGS

CONSTANTLY I read nice tributes to doctors. Being a doctor myself I like to take in such paragraphs as the one lying before me in which a clever writer says: "I have a great respect for doctors. There is not a more unselfish, hard-working group of men to be found in all the many professions." Yes, I like that fine. But, being a doctor, I am not in the least surprised that his very next sentence points out a lot of weak points in the doctor's make-up.

We may as well get down to the fact that a doctor is just a human being. If you can prove for a certainty that ninety per cent of all men are angels and ten per cent devils, it will be perfectly safe to assume that the percentages apply equally to doctors; for they have just the same virtues and just the same feelings as other individuals. If ten per cent of all men are fools, ten per cent of doctors are fools. If thirty per cent of all men are grabbing for the almighty dollar, thirty per cent of doctors are doing it. I know there is a very common saying that the doctor is the one man who is always trying to work himself out of a job. It is a nice saying and I've used it myself, but unfortunately I also happen to know that there exists a certain percentage of doctors who find the chief delight of their souls in making their jobs fat and full so that many rich fees shall come rolling in to them.

What do you mean—slamming your own profession? I am not. I am simply stating the fact that being a doctor will not make an angel out of a fiend, but only gives the fiend more opportunities for working his purposes. I am reminding you of this because I get somewhat weary of the letters of my good friends who waken with a sudden start from a dream that all doctors are fine, splendid men. A lot of them are. The best men I know are doctors. But don't take too much for granted. These good doctors are good because that is what is in them. They would have been equally good had they been tax assessors. If you want to be sure to have a good doctor, find out about him before you engage him. Find out what he likes to do, whether he pays his bills, how he treats his family, what the poor people of his town think of him; investigate him just as carefully as you would a prospective son-in-law or anyone else that demanded admittance to the sacred intimacy of your home. Find these things out while you are well, and you will have no bitter complaints because you picked the wrong doctor.

FOODS FOR CONSTIPATION

Please suggest some good foods for a person troubled with constipation.—F. R. W.

You should eat whole wheat bread and in addition to that you may find bran very helpful especially if used in the way of bran biscuits. Eat plenty of fruit and fresh vegetables, especially the leafy vegetables. In eating potatoes you should have them baked and eaten with their skins. The tender meats such as mutton, poultry, and game are the best flesh foods. Drink plenty of fresh water; from six to eight glasses a day.

PLEURISY OPERATION

My boy was operated on at the hospital for getting a lot of pus out of his chest, after a spell of pleurisy. That's four weeks ago and the doctors have not yet got the drainage out of him. Please tell me what has gone wrong.—Boy's Father.

Probably nothing at all. Cases in which pus forms in the pleural cavity are seldom operated upon very early.

OVER 28 BILLION CHESTERFIELDS SMOKED IN 1927

(Only a few years back, you'll remember, it was 7 billion)



**A 300% INCREASE
SUCH POPULARITY
MUST BE DESERVED!**

THEY SATISFY and yet THEY'RE MILD

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

By the time the operation is done the whole pleural cavity is infected. Healing is therefore very slow and it is not uncommon for drainage to continue six to eight weeks. If you have a good doctor just wait on him.

STORAGE EGGS

Please say if eggs that have been in storage can be considered a healthful variety of food. Is it not likely that they have lost their good qualities?—Mrs. D.

Storage eggs are no less beneficial than any other eggs. Any egg that will break with a whole yolk is good, from the standpoint of health.

UNDER THE 4-H FLAG

(Continued from page 530)

inspire you to better things, have implanted seeds of instruction which will aid you in your work, my coming to break bread with you and to speak for a little while, all are but means to an end. And that end is a greater American citizenship, a citizenship worthy of this great land of ours.

"Under this flag, beneath these trees we dedicate ourselves anew to 'clearer thinking, to greater loyalty, to larger service, to better living.' Now with Miss Edwards to lead and this fine young cornet player here to carry the melody we will sing the 'Star-Spangled Banner' and I shall bid you good-bye."

(Continued next week)

A report says that the entire country of Tibet has only one motor vehicle—a motor cycle.

TRY a Michigan Farmer Liner to sell Your Poultry, Real Estate, Seeds and Nursery Stock and Miscellaneous Articles. See Page 547 for Rates.

HERCOMITE

*More Dynamite for
Your Money ~ ~*

HERCOMITE is Pyrotol's logical successor. It has these important advantages over Pyrotol:

Stronger ~ Easier and safer to use ~ No waste in breaking sticks ~ Hercomite 7 has about 50 more sticks in a hundred pounds ~ Resists moisture better ~ ~ ~

Hercomite 7 will shoot better stick for stick than Pyrotol. Hercomite 5 and Hercomite 6 are stronger grades, and they are more suitable for green stumps or live trees.

Hercomite should save you money on land-clearing.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

908 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware

Please send me a free copy of "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite."

Name and Address

2121



Unique Monday Shower For April Bride

Clothesline Afford Much Entertainment Even on Monday

By Nell Rand Miller

A YOUNG hostess who wished to honor a friend who was soon to be married gave this Monday shower. Invitations were written on cards cut in the shape of laundry bags bearing the following verse:

"Wash day will be sure to come
Promptly after Sunday;
To a party will you come,
Though it's on blue Monday?"
Bring gifts of linen or anything
that may be laundered.

When all the guests had assembled, they were led out to the clothesline in the back yard. Dangling from the line, were all the presents from the guests. The hostess led the bride-to-be up to the line, and after decorating her with a Normandy cap and apron of sprigged muslin, invited her to take down the wash. A new clothes basket, labeled with her name, was placed under the line.

Some interesting contests followed



Little Mildred Has Miles of Smiles for Her Daddy, J. Skinner of Gowen

the presentation of gifts. First, a strip of clothesline was stretched across the living room just high enough to come in line with the heads of the players. The ends were tied securely to screws on opposite walls. The entire supply of clothespins was divided equally and placed in two open baskets. Two players entered the contest at the same time. Each one took a basket and began operations at opposite ends of the line. The fun consisted in seeing which of the two could place the most clothes pins upright on the line in the given time of three minutes. When the first competitor had decided the question, more entered. The championship composed of the winners of the different bouts commenced as soon as all the members of the party had had their respective turns. Winners played winners until the champion was proclaimed. The hostess then announced that the successful one was the most capable of being married.

The clothespins were then placed in a bag, closed with a drawing string. Among the clothespins was a gilt one, a silver one and one stained black. Each guest was invited to insert his or her hand into the bag and draw out a clothespin. The one who drew the gilt pin would be the first to marry, the one to whom the silver

fell, would marry last or late in life, and the unlucky black one doomed its recipient to a life of single blessedness.

Finding your fortune furnished plenty of action when each person was given an empty spool and told to find a paper laundry bag with her name on it which was attached to the other end of a clothesline. Winding as she went, she would find such disappointing directions as: "Go back ten paces or count seventeen before you go on." Of course, the one who wound up his clothesline the quickest, received a prize, but all had the satisfaction of finding slips of paper with lines written on them, indicating the kind of material they would wear at their weddings.

Partners for refreshments were secured by matching squares of various colored gingham or some other wash material, the men drawing from one basket and the girls from another.

The center of the refreshment table represented a lawn on which a doll dressed as a maid of Normandy in cap and apron was arranged as if hanging out the wash. In the middle of the lawn, which was covered with paper moss, stood a clothes basket heaped with tiny garments. In the basket was a miniature laundry bag for each guest, containing his fortune. Each bag contained a slip of paper with a picture of some piece of laundry equipment which hinted at the future of the recipient. For instance, one drew an iron and his corresponding fortune was: "You have a very pleasing manner and can brighten things up wonderfully, especially when giving the clothes a good polish."

Soap—"You are very shrewd in

business and skillful in the management of others, having a desire to shine, you will do so after washing your face with soap."

Basket—"You won't put all your clothes in one basket, meaning you will be successful."

Beside each plate was a miniature basket containing starch (white mints) and a half pint bottle, labeled "bluing" (grape juice). Leaning against the bottle was the combined menu and place card which were squares of starched linen, written with blue ink to represent bluing.

The Laundry

In account with

Suds and Clothespins

Flat Work Rough Dry

Soap Starch Bluing

Translated this meant:

Cocoa with Whipped Cream and

Finger Rolls

Sliced Chicken

Lettuce with French Dressing

Sponge Cake with Maple Icing

Cornstarch Pudding in Individual

Tubs

Grape Juice

HOW ELLEN TRANSFORMED HER OWN ROOM

MY oldest daughter, Ellen, had saved a hundred dollars during the year from her sales of chickens and eggs. With a part of this sum she decided to fix up her room, and I agreed to help her.

Her room was medium-sized, with white-washed walls and dark-painted woodwork. Three windows made it bright and cheerful.

We bought a can of paint remover, and removed the paint from the woodwork and floor. Then we removed the

loose whitewash. We purchased several boxes of a product similar to whitewash. It was easy to apply and does not rub off. We painted the ceiling old ivory with a drop ceiling of about twelve inches. The walls were tinted a light tan. Ellen cut a pretty border of roses from a roll of old wallpaper, and pasted it over the uneven line where the two colors met. It gave the work a neat, professional look which pleased us. We painted the floor a tan several shades darker than the walls and gave it two coats of varnish. The woodwork was painted in old ivory.

Several coats of old ivory also transformed an old enamelled iron bedstead and a chiffonier and chair into objects of beauty as well as usefulness.

The room did not have a clothes-closet, so we decided to make one. We found two smooth boards about



The Checked or Figured Three-Quarter Coat with Harmonizing Shirt Is Smart for Spring.

six feet long and two feet wide, and made a closet in one corner of the room. It was large enough to hold all of Ellen's dresses, and high enough for her to have her shoes on the floor.

Ellen wanted a dressing table, but they were so expensive that we did not even consider buying one. Instead she bracketed the top of an old washstand to the wall at the correct height, painted it old ivory, and stencilled rosebuds in the corners. After she hung a small mirror above it, and placed her pretty, inexpensive rose-and-pearl toilet articles on it, the improvised dressing table looked very dainty.

Ellen hung pink-ruffled white curtains at the windows, and placed a pink and white rag rug on the floor. She bought enough pink and white tissue gingham at a sale to make a bedspread for the bed and a curtain for her closet. She also made a double ruffle for the dressing table. The ruffle, about two inches from the floor, gave it a quaintly old fashioned look.

We were delighted with the result of our labors. The dainty curtains and newly painted furniture seemed to be smiling at the immaculately clean walls. Best of all, the changed appearance of the room had not proved expensive—about thirty dollars.—Mrs. A. McG.

Sunday Dinner on the Farm

JUST plain foods satisfy the family on week days but when Sunday comes, the home cook likes to fuss things up a bit extra. Here's a menu that your family and guests are sure to find tempting. You'll find most of the ingredients right in your own supply cupboard too.

Cream of Tomato Soup

Apple Crowned Pork Chops

Creamed Potatoes Buttered Parsnips

Beet Salad

Brown Bread

Rhubarb Pudding Coffee

For the meat dish, broil the chops as usual. Have ready apples that have been cored and sliced one inch thick. Broil in the pan after the chops are removed and sprinkle with sugar just before placing one slice of apple on each chop. Serve immediately.

A beaten egg added to the cream sauce for the potatoes, two or three minutes before it has finished cooking, will give the sauce a delightfully rich flavor.

Buttered Parsnips

Partially cook the parsnips, toss in melted butter and sprinkle with cracker crumbs. Place in a buttered baking dish and bake uncovered for twenty minutes or until tender. For those who like parsley, mix two tablespoonsful of minced parsley with

the cracker crumbs before rolling the parsnips in them.

Beet Salad

To one cup of diced beets, add one-half cup diced celery, one-half cup canned green beans, and one-half cup broken nutmeats. Combine with mayonnaise and garnish with watercress.

Rhubarb Pudding

Butter a pudding dish and dust it with bread crumbs. Put a layer of bread crumbs in the bottom and cover with one and one-half cups of stewed rhubarb. Cream four tablespoons butter and four tablespoons sugar. Add the yolk of two eggs, grated rind of half a lemon, one-half of flour, and one-half teaspoon of salt. Beat well and spread this mixture over the rhubarb. Bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes. Beat white of eggs dry, add one tablespoonful of sugar and one-half teaspoon lemon juice. Drop by spoonfuls on top of pudding, and return to oven to brown.

This menu is particularly easy to prepare if mother plans to attend church. She can have the potatoes cooked, parsnips partly cooked, and the vegetables diced separately for the salad. It is best not to combine them until just before serving.

The pudding is best when served warm. This can be in the oven along with the parsnips.—Martha Cole.

Tricks of Maple Sugar Trade

IT is maple sugar time again out here at Maplecrest and how the little folks and big folks, too, enjoy the maple sugar cakes! There is nothing I enjoy giving my friends, especially my little friends, more than some nice cakes of sugar. But I have often been disappointed when, after taking the greatest pains to make it fine-grained, the sugar would be coarse and hard. Experience had taught me, though, how to make it fine and creamy and I would like to pass it on to others, who may have had the same trouble as myself.

First, do not try to make too large a quantity at one time. Use a deep kettle so that the syrup may boil as rapidly as possible. It is very apt to run over if boiled rapidly in a shallow dish. Most important of all, do not stir the syrup for it is sure to make it coarse-grained if you stir it during the first boiling.

Boil until you can dip a knife in the syrup, touch your finger to it and the syrup will form a hair. Remove from the stove and set in a cool place until cold. Then return to the back of the stove and warm slowly. As soon as it softens enough, take a strong handled spoon and begin to work and stir. Keep right on working and stirring and warming until you can give it a hard beating. Beat several minutes, then pour into your molds which have been previously greased and you will have sugar cakes

which are creamy and delicious.—Mrs. A. W.

MONOGRAMS ADD A PERSONAL TOUCH



Any letter of the alphabet is available in hot-iron transfers, one dozen patterns of any one letter, 25c. Address order to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



Bennie's Back Yard Games

ONE afternoon, mother left Dick and Dan and George and me at home with the command that we must play in the back yard. Of course, we all four wanted to go down to the creek to play, but she would not consent. Now, there was nothing in our back yard with which to play but a clothesline, a barrel hoop, two poles, and a round hickory stick that might possibly be used as a baseball bat. Dan happened to have a soft ball in his pocket and here's what we did that afternoon.

First, we played football. Dan and Dick took positions on one side of the clothesline and George and I on the other. First one side and then the other attempted to kick the ball over the line. Dan was the first to succeed, which made one score for his side, but George and I won because we got ten points first.

This game was real fun but we soon grew tired of it and tried "target practice." One end of the clothesline was fastened to the top of a post and the other end near the bottom of the post, the hoop having been slipped over the line. Dan started to slide the hook down the rope and we each took turns in trying to throw the ball through this moving target. Each time through, scored one for the player.

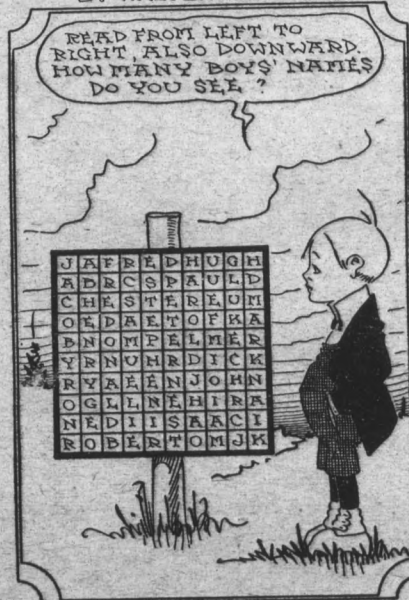
When each had taken their turn at this, we tried "basketball." George nailed one of the hoops to the clothesline post at a height of about six feet, then we marked off what we thought would be twenty feet as a base. Each took turns in trying to throw the ball through the hoop. In this game, whoever could first touch the ball after it went through the hoop, had the next throw. We kept score for this game, too, by making marks on the post with a nail.

Goal ball was heaps of fun, too. We took the clothesline down and coiled it on the ground in a central oval about two feet long with several

others just a bit larger around it. The game was to throw the ball so that it stayed in one oval without rolling beyond the outer one. If the ball stayed in the central oval, it counted five for the player and each of the outer ovals counted two. It was quite some time before we gained enough skill in "skimming" the ball along the ground so that it would bound softly inside the rope, but by the time mother came home, we had made fairly good scores and had not minded at all having to play in the back yard.—Bennie.

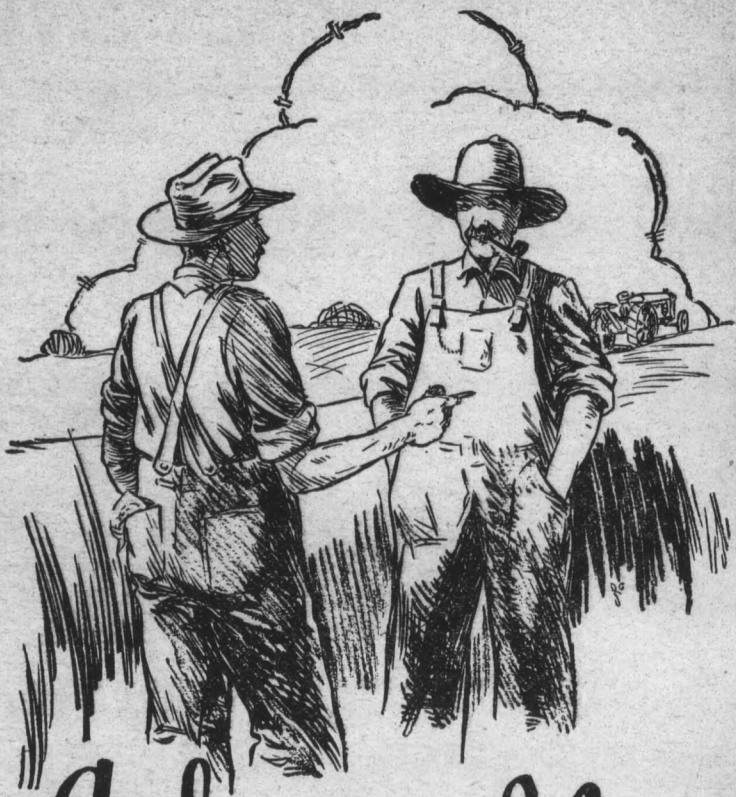
HOW MANY BOYS?

BY WALTER WELLMAN



The answer to last week's State Secret was Montana and its capitol is Helena.

Robert Brown of Wayne County was the first to answer "Whip-Poor-Will" to the "Who Am I?" guessing contest.



Ask Your Neighbor

Go to one of your most successful farm neighbors and ask him the way to save money. He will tell you that the most important thing to buy is quality and that this is particularly true in hardware. It isn't how much you pay but it is how much you get for your money, the real value you purchase that counts most. To be sure of satisfactory quality and the right goods for your particular use, come to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store.

Our local knowledge of your farming and weather conditions makes it possible for us to select the best values, the most dependable merchandise for you. Come in and "see before you buy." Compare prices and take advantage of our helpful, friendly service. You will find a "tag" store near you.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



Look for the Sign of the "tag" in the window.

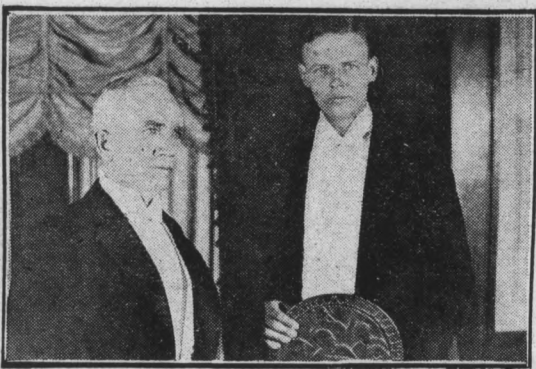
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



The beautiful village of Batoer, Dutch East Indies, with its pagoda and surrounding farms and rice fields was recently laid waste when Mt. Bali, in the background, erupted.



"They toil not."—This magnificent garden of Easter lilies in Balboa Park, San Diego, California, will provide many "Happy Easters."



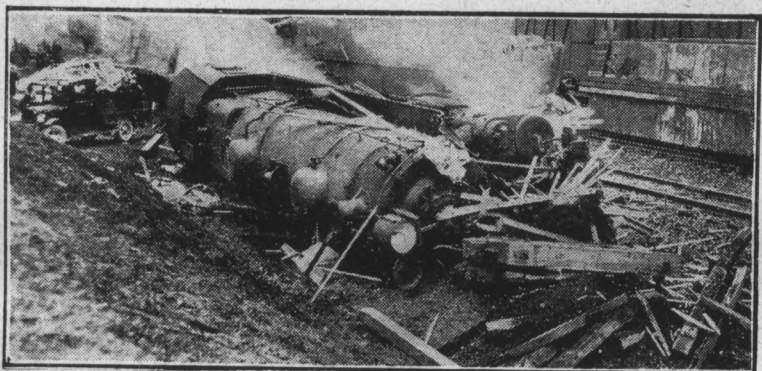
Lindy, flying peacemaker, is awarded Woodrow Wilson peace medal and \$25,000 for his goodwill flight to Latin America.



Prof. Delmas of France claims he can bring a child into world without suffering.



"Col. Lindbergh orchid" and "Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh tulip," two new creations introduced at International Flower Show.



A freight train slowed down at a curve near Harrisburg, Pa., and before signals could be set, two other freights and one express train crashed, blocking traffic on four tracks.



A striking view of the camel corps in the Egyptian army. The riders are all Britishers, for Great Britain insists upon maintaining control of the army.



Here's material for a real fish story—a one day's catch by J. E. Brown of Venice, Fla.



A three-month's experiment in Holyoke, Mass., to test efficiency of motorcycle feeders to air mail lines, was started with 15,000 pieces of mail forming initial shipment.



Nancy Miller of Seattle, Wash., becomes Hindu and weds former Maharajah of Indore.

The Broiler Business

Some Facts on This Phase of Poultry Raising

By Prof. C. G. Card, M.S.C.

A BROILER, as usually meant by the word when used in the trade, is a young chicken, of either sex, but usually male, ranging in age from eight to fifteen weeks, of good size for its age, one and one-half to two and one-half pounds and full meated.

Broiler raising, or the growing and marketing of young chickens is carried on in every section of the United States. The great majority of broilers are produced in the spring of the year, and are a by-product from hatching pullets for winter layers. These broilers are produced at a time of year when there is a big supply and when production cost is low. At this time the larger broiler is in general demand, and the price is such that people of all degrees of wealth can eat them.

The winter broiler business is an effort to raise young chicks under artificial conditions and place them on the market in late winter or early spring, which is a season when there is little of this type of product available. The production of winter broilers is only a little more costly than the production of the same product later in the spring. The difference in cost being the original cost of the chicks, which because of lower fertility, lower hatchability, and higher egg cost, must of necessity sell at a higher price. There is little if any difference in feed costs, and only a small extra fuel cost.

To offset the above mentioned increases, one must consider the prices received for the early broilers. A study of prices for winter broilers, during the past three years indicate that the high price is between the dates of March 15 and April 15. In 1925, the top price being sixty-eight cents, in 1926 seventy cents, and 1927 fifty-five cents. This high price refers to the prices paid for Barred Rock broilers, one and one-half to two pounds in weight. The Barred Rock, because of rapid development and weight, nearly always commands a premium of from two cents to five cents per pound.

Prices hold rather uniform from April 15th to June 1st, the average price being about forty cents. After June 1st the prices drop rapidly.

If one receives the high market price, he must plan accordingly. The average two pound broiler is ten to twelve weeks of age, if this chick is sold during the period of high prices, March 15 to the April 15th, he must have been hatched about January 1st. This seems early to many people and they fear because of cold weather that it is very difficult for one to properly grow the chicks. Many of us who have tried to raise winter chicks, do so with more confidence than when we attempt to raise May or June chicks.

The following figures indicate normal growth and feed consumed for S. C. W. Leghorns and R. I. Reds:

Leghorns			R. I. Reds		
Age	Avg.	Amount	Avg.	Amount	
Weeks	Weight	of Feed	Weight	of Feed	
2	.18 lb.	.25 lb.	.17 lb.	.26 lb.	
4	.37	.87	.36	.78	
6	.61	1.83	.71	1.83	
8	.90	3.24	1.22	3.37	
10	1.16	4.99	1.74	5.35	
12	1.40	6.83	2.25	7.56	

The following figures indicate prices per pound, express and commission charges and net return per chick:

Year	No. Sold	Age in Wks.	Avg. Wt.	Price per lb.	Return	Charges	Net Return	High Price per lb.
1926	728	11-14	1.75 lb.	\$0.56	\$0.98	\$0.075	\$0.905	\$0.68
1927	517	10-13	1.97 lb.	0.51½	1.015	0.088	0.927	0.58

These chicks were hatched during the first half of January and sold between the dates of March 15th and April 15th. A good labor profit was received. As the season advances

prices of broilers drop, costs remain about stationary, thus the labor profit is greatly reduced.

I would like to call attention to the price of springers during the fall months. Many people hold cockerels until fall and then, after feeding them all summer, sell at prices of twenty cents to twenty-four cents per pound. There is usually a greater profit (or a lower loss) derived if we sell the cockerel at broiler age, even though we only receive thirty-five and forty cents per pound. A two pound broiler at twelve weeks of age bringing us seventy cents while a six pound springer at twenty-four weeks of age brings us \$1.32. The difference of sixty-two cents being offset by extra feed consumed and death losses. For Rhode Island Reds at twelve weeks of age we find 7.56 pounds of feed consumed, at twenty-four weeks of age we find 25.69 pounds of feed consumed, a difference of 18.13 pounds. With feed costs at three and one-half cents per pound, we find the extra cost for feed alone is sixty-three cents plus.

In conclusion we advise a person interested in broiler production to hatch early and sell during March and April. We also suggest that surplus cockerels be sold as broilers rather than holding them for Thanksgiving market and selling them as springers. In other words use business principles in the poultry industry and sell your broiler products during the period of low sales and fair demand, rather than during the period of large sales and small or no demand. Business principles applied to poultry will return you extra profits.

SIZE OF HATCHING EGGS

THE size of the eggs selected for hatching seems to have a direct bearing on the size of the eggs laid by the pullets in the fall. If small hatching eggs are selected the pullets that result are apt to produce a large number of pigeon-sized eggs in the early fall. Often the pullets of that type take a long time before they can produce large-sized eggs.

If hatching eggs are selected which weigh two and a quarter ounces each there is a better chance of obtaining eggs from the pullets which will weigh two ounces than when two ounce eggs are selected for hatching. The use of eggs for hatching above two ounces is more apt to help in keeping the flock average up to two ounces.

We have found that selecting above two ounce eggs for the incubators helps in keeping egg customers in the fall. Most of the buyers do not like pigeon-sized pullet eggs even when they are sold at a fair price based in proportion to their weight. If we can produce pullets which lay very few small eggs and very soon produce two ounce eggs, it is a great help in serv-

Oatmeal builds BIG, strong chickens!

Here is a feed made for just one purpose: to help you develop young poultry into profit!

It is Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash—a perfected combination of just the things a young bird needs to grow a big frame, sound flesh, and vigorous organs.

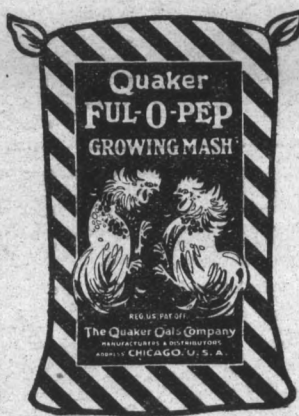
Pullets raised on this mash are eager, steady layers in future months. Meat birds go to market full, plump, and heavy. Cockerels are capable and active.

So, every young bird deserves a chance to grow on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. It's a balanced feed, with an oatmeal base. And everybody knows there's nothing like oatmeal for building "youngsters."

Molasses in dry form keeps flock healthy

The molasses in Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash helps to keep the flock free from coccidiosis and digestive troubles. Molasses is high in potash, and is rich in vitamin B. And cod liver meal assists the birds to get more good from every other ingredient.

Grow your birds the Ful-O-Pep way. Near you is a Quaker Dealer who has this mash for you. It costs less to use because it shortens the unproductive period.



Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of a complete line of live stock and poultry feeds—buy the feeds in the striped sacks

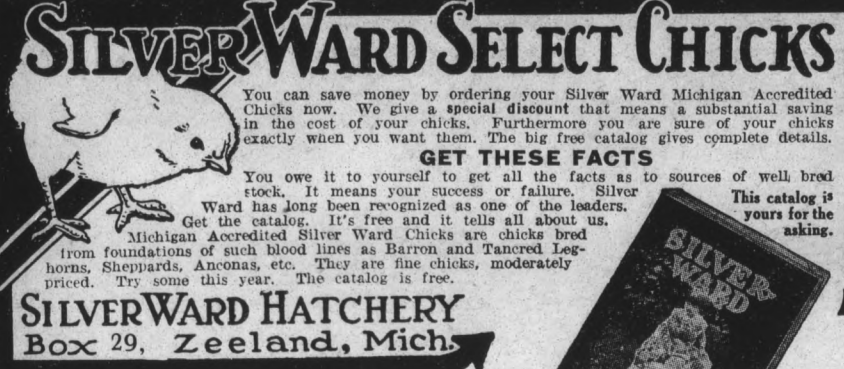
SILVER WARD SELECT CHICKS

You can save money by ordering your Silver Ward Michigan Accredited Chicks now. We give a special discount that means a substantial saving in the cost of your chicks. Furthermore you are sure of your chicks exactly when you want them. The big free catalog gives complete details.

GET THESE FACTS

You owe it to yourself to get all the facts as to sources of well bred stock. It means your success or failure. Silver Ward has long been recognized as one of the leaders. Get the catalog. It's free and it tells all about us. Michigan Accredited Silver Ward Chicks are chicks bred from foundations of such blood lines as Barron and Tancred Leghorns, Sheppards, Anconas, etc. They are fine chicks, moderately priced. Try some this year. The catalog is free.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY
Box 29, Zeeland, Mich.



WHY Pay high prices for small Leghorns. Buy just ordinary Leghorns—

When you can buy Chicks from our large English Type S. C. White Leghorns—those cold climate egg producers for these low prices.

March and April	May	June
100.....\$11	100.....\$10	100.....\$ 9
500.....\$50	500.....\$45	500.....\$40
1000.....\$95	1000.....\$85	1000.....\$75

Place your order now and be assured of delivery when you want it. Any deposit books your order. 100% live and satisfactory delivery guaranteed. Circular Free.

CITY LIMITS HATCHERY,

HOLLAND, MICH.,

P. REZELMAN, PROP.

HIGHLAND LEGHORNS



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

ROYAL EGG BRED LEGHORNS

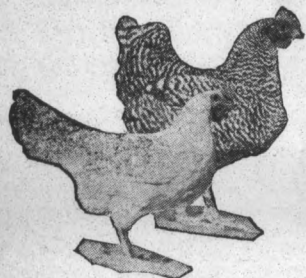
Royal Leghorns are known as the strain backed by contest winning blood lines. Winners of the Michigan Contest in 1925. Record of 303 eggs in the American Contest 1926 and already this year making excellent records at Bergen, N.J. and Quincy, Ill. You can rest assured that this strain is bred of high production individuals.

75% of Our Business is from Old Customers

The strongest endorsement we have is from our old customers who have tried our chicks and know what they will do. Royal strain can be depended upon for a high average flock production. Our new catalog is free to you and will help you.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS
R. 2 Box M

S. P. Wiersma, Prop.
Zeeland, Michigan



WORLD'S RECORD BLOOD LINES

Foreman's Official Champion Layers are again setting the pace for Michigan Breeders in many State Laying Contests. Twelve important contest winnings in 1927 by Foreman bred and selected stock. Breeder of Champion Layers and Contest Winners since 1918. The only breeder in America using blood lines of World's recognized greatest Leghorn (351 eggs) and Barred Rock (326 eggs) hens. Write for Free Educational Catalog, the last word in successful poultry farm management.

FOREMAN POULTRY FARM, Box 323-C, Lowell, Michigan
Prof. E. C. Foreman, Owner and Manager

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

Chicks C. O. D. Send Only \$1.00

AND PAY POSTMAN THE BALANCE. Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send order with \$1.00

S.C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S.C.M. Anc.	\$3.25	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I.					
Reds, S. C. B. Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Blk. Giants	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00	190
Assorted Odds & Ends Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
Assorted Heavy, Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY Box 42 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

Bd. ROCKS
LEGHORNS
R. I. REDS

Michigan Accredited Chicks that are bred from proven blood lines. Every breeder wears a sealed leg band indicating official approval by inspectors under supervision of Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Immediate Shipment.

PAY \$1.00 DOWN—BALANCE C. O. D.

Pay for your chicks when you get them. Send \$1.00 and we will ship C. O. D. Get our big new catalog. It is free. It will help you. Your choice of three profitable breeds. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

BRUMMER FREDRICKSON POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Holland, Mich.

SILER'S Pure-Bred Blood-Tested CHICKS

ORDER NOW—the results of 4 yrs. of blood-testing and ten yrs. of consistent breeding, at following low prices, for immediate or future delivery.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS "AA"	100	500	1,000
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS "A"	15.00	80.00	160.00
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS "AA"	15.00	72.00	140.00
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS "A"	15.00	70.00	140.00
		62.50	125.00

TERMS—\$1.00 per 100 down, balance 5 days before shipment. Order from this ad. or write for catalog.

SILER HATCHERY BOX A **DUNDEE, MICHIGAN**



TOM BARRON STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Michigan Accredited.

Large type birds, with large, lopped combs, the kind that lay the large, white eggs. Mated for six years to males with pedigrees of 260 to 300 eggs.

We ship only strong, vigorous chicks, that will live, grow, lay and pay. We guarantee 100% live delivery prepaid to you.

Send today for our 1928 Catalog.

JAMESTOWN HATCHERY
Box M Jamestown, Mich.

MARKETING EGGS

THE first requisite of successful marketing is to be sure about the quality of the product. The size of an egg is always in evidence, and one can easily determine its cleanliness, but what is on the inside is not as clear. Many very good people market eggs that they would not sell if they knew all about them. When eggs are gathered from the nests in the houses every day there is little or no question about quality, but hens have a way of laying where they choose and when eggs are gathered promiscuously when they are discovered, their condition is apt to be a matter of doubt.

The writer once tried to sell a case of eggs to a very good restaurant. The man came at me as follows: "I never buy eggs of a farmer. One cannot depend on the quality. Suppose a travelling man comes in a hurry and orders 'Two Eggs Up.' He wants to make sure I am hurrying and watches me. If one of the eggs is rotten and he sees it, how long will it be before he comes here again?" I realized my friend's reasoning was good but after we were better acquainted, I said to him, "I have been eating here for years when in Muskegon, and you have got to buy a case of eggs of me. You need eggs and I know I can sell you better ones than you buy at the commission house. If ever you get a bad one, you fix the penalty." Well, we have done a lot of business since and never had he complained.

We do not let our hens out until most of the eggs are laid and those laid later will be in the houses as the hens do not get the habit of laying outside. If, now and then, an egg is dropped outside it is usually in sight and can be picked up at once.

Another way of improving egg quality in warm weather, is to remove the roosters. Roosters are of no further use after the hatching season is over, and where one does not hatch chicks nor sell eggs for hatching, the roosters are as useless as any males we know of. They consume from six to eight pounds of feed a month each, and positively return nothing but trouble.

The quality of eggs produced and marketed promptly by a good poultryman is so much better than the trade can get through the regular channels, that there is little comparison. A dealer in a rather distant county said to me the other day, "We have a number of parties here, who, like yourself, produce eggs in fair quantities. They do not sell to me. They have arrangements in the city to supply dealers who have customers who pay for good quality. Those poultrymen can get three or four cents a dozen more than I, because they have better goods."

A friend who keeps hens by the thousand has dealers who stay with him by the year. They pay him well because he stays by them with perfectly fresh eggs when eggs are scarce. Of course, he can not market all his eggs that way when hens are producing well, otherwise he could not take care of his customers when the hens do not lay heavily, but he can take on some dealers for the year, and others can be served from month to month according to the extent of production.

We have a few customers in Detroit taking eggs in twelve dozen cases, by parcel post. The plan will work only in a limited way. Generally speaking, it costs too much for the average person to get his trade in that way. There are many thousands in the great city of Detroit who would buy eggs that way if one could find them. There are also many who might not pay. That matter must be settled first. We feel that where one can get the right sort of customers, it is worth doing; but for the most part, where one is producing many eggs, he will

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

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

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 518, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 518, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

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

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 518
Waterloo, Iowa.

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

Name.....

Town.....

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

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

be able to sell more successfully to some reliable dealer with a good trade.

Those who produce but few eggs have no better way in sight than to sell at the local store until some form of cooperative effort can help them. My thought is that the co-op. can take eggs in any quantity, large or small, and grade them properly, and put them on the market at an advantage, providing there is some one in the company who understands the business. I do not think, however, that the good poultryman who understands grading and who will put his product on the market in the best condition possible, has need of any agency in his locality to market his product. I say this in full appreciation of the efforts of the

average dealer and of the co-op. as well. Lastly, the one thing that counts most is to keep in mind "The Golden Rule" and let it regulate our practice. This means that we will pack every case of eggs exactly as though we were to buy and use it in our own homes. It means further that we will treat our dealer just as we would have him treat us at all times. It means that we will think quite as much about our own part of the contract as we will about what the dealer is going to do in his relation with us. —W. F. Taylor.

For practical hints on raising chicks send a two cent stamp for Michigan Farmer Service Bulletin No. 4 to Poultry Dept., Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

Common Poultry Diseases

VII—Range Paralysis and Worms

DURING the past few years the Bacteriological Department of Michigan State College has found birds showing a form of leg weakness, paralysis, and emaciation which did not seem to be a symptom of tuberculosis, fowl cholera, worms, or any other common disease having leg weakness as a symptom. Some birds, fed cod liver oil, were even affected with this condition.

An autopsy of these birds showed that there were coccidia in colonies on the mucous membrane of the duodenum, or lower intestine. These coccidia fed to clean birds produced the disease.

Symptoms—The symptoms are that the birds apparently have leg weakness, become emaciated, and partially paralyzed. They seem unable to coordinate their movements. The disease appears mostly in young birds during the latter part of the summer or the early winter months. A post-mortem examination would reveal nothing to one not experienced in poultry diseases. Most of the internal evidences are in the duodenum where the coccidia may be seen by the trained naked eye.

Diagnosis—As the symptoms of this trouble are also symptoms of other diseases, it is rather difficult to determine the trouble. Only upon examination of several birds by an expert can the disease be definitely determined.

Treatment—No specific treatment can be recommended. The use of one teaspoonful of quinine sulphate to each gallon of drinking water may be effective. However, one must guard against contaminating the water with droppings or the treatment will be useless.

The use of iodine vermicide in one ounce doses for adult birds may be of value. This is given by a catheter directly into the gizzard.

Prevention—This is the most important factor in this and other contagious diseases. Changing to new ground will help to keep the flock free from many diseases. The preferable thing to do is to annually rotate the poultry runs, allowing two years or more for each run to clear itself of contamination. Concrete floors in the coop, to make disinfection certain, and means of keeping the birds away from the droppings on the droppings boards, and droppings out of the feed and watering utensils, will be effective. Where the ground is quite contaminated the use of cement runs is advisable as then one can be assured of absolute sanitation.

Care of Infected Flocks—All healthy birds should be removed to new ground. Also the following sanitation practice should be followed: Remove and burn all litter and droppings at least every fourth day. After thoroughly cleaning the house, flood the floor with iodine suspensoid diluted twenty times with water. For one hundred square feet of floor space apply two gallons of the diluted iodine suspensoid, scrubbing the floor thoroughly with a stiff brush. The droppings boards should also be so arranged that the birds cannot get into the droppings. If the iodine suspensoid is obtained in large containers, thoroughly shake before using.

It is also advisable to give the entire flock the iodine vermicide by catheter as suggested. A repetition in four or eight days might be profitable.

Worms

Internal parasites are serious troubles to poultry. Those of the worm type are in two classes, round and tape worms. There are several kinds of each type.

The tapeworm is the hardest to control because of its habit of burying its head into the walls of the intestines. So far no practical method of ridding the fowls of tapeworms has been devised. However, there is much work being done and it is expected that soon a practical and economical method will be evolved.

The roundworms can be controlled by using two pounds of tobacco dust, containing at least one and one-half per cent of nicotine and not more than two and one-half per cent, thoroughly mixed in one hundred pounds of the dry mash. Feed this for three weeks, discontinue for three weeks and start again for another three weeks period. Individual methods of treatment are effective but more expensive.

Internal parasites of most all kinds are due to contaminated ground. Many of the parasites live in the soil for two or three years, so it is very necessary for successful poultry raising to change the flock to new ground every year or so. The old poultry runs should be cultivated and cropped, and may be used again after several years.

It is also very essential to keep the coop free of droppings, cleaning the droppings boards regularly and screening it so that the birds cannot step in the filth. The litter on the floor should also be cleaned out once a week at least. Care must also be taken to keep droppings from getting into the feed troughs and drinking fountains.

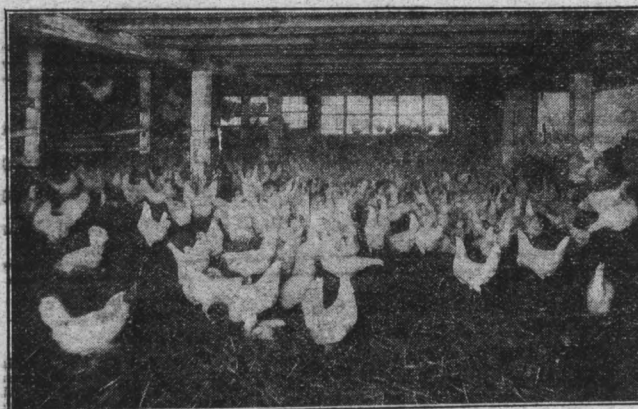
These precautions with reference to clean ground, coop cleaning, and sanitation for feeding and drinking utensils, will prevent many of the internal parasites.

Birds affected with worms are dull and listless in appearance and may become lame, blind, and light in weight. The worms lower the resistance of the birds so that they become susceptible to other diseases.

Next Week—Mites and Lice.

ONE CHICK MASH

FROM START TO FINISH



Walter Young of Hepburnville, Pa., writes: "We keep about 500 laying hens. For three years we have used your Amco Open Formula Feeds, and our books show a profit per annum of \$2.50 per bird over feed costs. Last Spring we grew 900 baby chicks on your AMCO STARTING AND GROWING MASH!"

AMCO

STARTING AND GROWING MASH

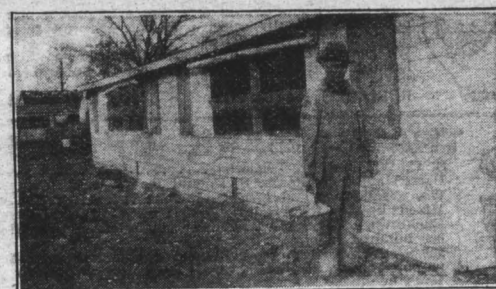
TO start their growth, young chicks need a mash that is easily digested, and contains proteins of high quality, and certain minerals. To complete their growth, rapidly and economically, they need *these same proteins and minerals*, only in larger quantities. The practical plan, therefore, is to use the same mash from start to finish. A special chick starter is a needless bother and expense.

AMCO STARTING AND GROWING MASH grows chicks rapidly, cheaply, and safely from their first feeding at 36-48 hours to the day they are ready for laying mash. The additional energy they need as they grow older and run about more is most cheaply supplied by AMCO SCRATCH GRAINS.

Your Authorized Amco Agent can supply you.



R. A. French, of Granby, Mass., had a mortality of less than 3 percent on 1000 chicks raised last year on AMCO STARTING AND GROWING MASH. At a little past five months of age, the pullets began to lay and in 3 months were giving over 50 percent production.



AMCO

FEED MIXING SERVICE

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: PEORIA, ILL.

Plants at: PEORIA, ILL.; OMAHA, NEB.; OWENSBORO, KY.
Alfalfa Plants at: POWELL, GARLAND, AND WORLAND, WYO.

Pioneer Leghorns

Have been bred for high egg production for many generations. They are particularly well adapted to Commercial egg farms. Their large size and rugged constitution enable them to stand up under extreme conditions. Every male and female inspected by authorized inspectors under supervision of Mich. State Poultry Imp. Assn. The free catalog tells all about them.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED—PURE BARRON STRAIN
Our catalog shows pedigrees and gives a full description of the pen we imported direct from Tom Barron, England. The males in this pen were out of a 298 egg hen that laid eggs weighing 30 ounces to the dozen and were sired by a 301 egg male. The females records range from 259 to 271. This is the foundation you get in Pioneer Leghorns. Many males direct from this pen now head our matings. We are Breeders and have spent many years with this one strain.

Write for Special Discount Now
PIONEER POULTRY FARM R. No. 10, Box 10 Holland, Michigan



1000 CHICKS ON HAND

Can ship at once at reduced prices
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Reds, Bl. Minorcas 13½¢. White Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 15¢. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 11½¢. Light Brahmas 18¢. Heavy Broilers, 11¢. Light mixed 9¢. Grade "AA" chicks 5¢ per chick extra. If less than 100 ordered add 50¢ extra. Send this adv. in with order and get 4 FREE chicks with every 100. WE GUARANTEE THESE CHICKS TO SATISFY! Send for

Free Catalog of Chicks from R. O. P. Male Matings

LAWRENCE HATCHERY

Tel. 72525

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SERVICE

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

QUALITY

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Send for Free Catalog and Price List

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$23.50	\$57.50	\$110.00
White, Barred and Buff Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50	130.00
Single and Rose Comb Reds						
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons						
S. S. Hamburgs, 16c.						
Assorted Breeds, 10c.						
Member A. B. C. P. A.						
Our 22nd Year						
THE LANTZ HATCHERY						
BOX D						
TIFFIN, OHIO						



DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT and will do it for you.

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 heavy)	5.25	10.00	19.50	47.50

DILIGENT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM

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

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN



HUNDERMAN 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 Saving Bank. Order from this ad.

English Type S. C. White Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Brown Leghorns (Heavy Type)	3.25	6.00	11.00	\$22.00	\$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

Chicks with a Future

We offer BETTER CHICKS because WE SPECIALIZE in Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns ONLY. All parent stock, Michigan Accredited, Blood Tested and STATE INSPECTED. 160 page Poultry Manual with each order. Write for Catalog.

RICHARDSON HATCHERY, DUNDEE, MICH.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

Buy your chicks from heavy laying flocks that are officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College and of prize winners at the Holland Poultry Show, having the best display on Barred Rocks in the production class. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Send at once for free catalogue. Full particulars and detailed prices.

HILLVIEW HATCHERY, C. BOVEN, Prop., HOLLAND, Mich., R. 8, Box M



RELIABLE CHICKS

GET OUR LOW PRICES

Before you order your chicks write us for our new prices. Reliable chicks develop into those heavy winter layers that make big profits. Every chick is hatched from pure-bred carefully selected stock. We can furnish the following breeds:

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	B. D. ROCKS	R. I. REDS	ASSORTED
----------------------	-------------	------------	----------

We guarantee 100% live delivery and know you will be satisfied. Customers have learned to depend on Reliable chicks because they have lived up to their name. Write today for prices. RELIABLE HATCHERY, 92 East Seventeenth St., Holland, Mich



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 and ends \$8.00 per hundred, and Wh. Pekin Ducks. 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.

ARROWHEAD POULTRY FARM

Hatcheries at Montrose, Birch Run and Lapeer, Michigan



Our Pure Blood —SELECTED CHICKS —BIG EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS—15 VARIETIES

This year we introduce to you our Record of performance pedigree male matings up to 310 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 9c up.

Beckman Hatchery, Box 57, Grand Rapids, Mich.



QUALITY BREEDING COUNTS IN EGG PRODUCTION

FAIRVIEW Pure Bred Chicks and Pullets are Michigan Accredited. Big Type Leghorns. Originated from the Barron Strain. Official Records 269 to 291 eggs.
S. C. White Leghorns R. I. Reds White and Barred Rocks

BIG DISCOUNT NOW!
Pay one dollar down and the balance C. O. D. on arrival. We guarantee satisfaction. FREE 1928 CATALOG tells the story and gives approved methods by which our breeding produces high quality chicks from rich egg bred blood lines. Write for Catalog and our Live and Let Live Prices.

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & FARMS, Box M, ZEELAND, MICH.

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



Two Prominent Circlers

White Amaranth and Guilford Send Golden Circle Messages

YOU have chosen a very appropriate month in which to grant the Golden Circlers the complacency of their annual reunion. A reunion in the truest sense of the word, is a reuniting of things disjoined, but there is a direct propensity toward a stronger significance when this occasion occurs in the springtime, the season of the resurrection of all nature, when new life descends upon the earth to be reunited, and spring, beautiful and mysterious, is with us. These reunions have not only proved highly delectable, but seem to concatenate



The Cole Children Are Ready for the Ole Swimmin' Hole

us in a more insoluble friendship. I have been pleased to note that the letters appearing on Our Page recently, have been especially interesting, and simultaneously that there has been a decided predilection for literary pursuits. The letters on "Contests Preferred and Why" were excellent, the writers presented their conceptions with admirable precision. There can be traced in these letters the spirit of ambition, the all-important element that is ever urging us on to success.

But success is not met without the test of Struggle, the guardian of all good. Unquestionably a glamorous enchantment bathes with amethystine splendor, the goal set up for us by our ambitions. As the farthest clouds are robed in the most ethereal colors as they float majestically on the circumambient air, so the golden period of our success lies somewhere remote in the dream-filled future. But the barrier of Struggle lies between us, battering us, denying us, feeding us the bread of poverty, yet ever watching over us to expatiate our sympathies, to quicken our brain, until we rise, triumphant, at the goal of our ambitions. Men who desire easy paths to glory have rebelled at Struggle, only to be rebuffed, and made to see that there can be no great destiny without it. Truly its noblest, most befitting crown is the Crown of Thorns.

But I fear that too many in the struggle for success have ceased to remember the absolute necessity of soul food. Play is soul food without which life turns into bitterness and death. Man grows decrepit, shrivels and dies when he ceases to play. The battering of Struggle incinerates his soul unless it is mingled with Play—this balance-wheel of the human soul. We know the need of prayer, yet prayer is scarcely more adequate to life. For truly, "he prayeth best who playeth best."

With sincerest wishes for the Merry Circle, I remain, "White Amaranth."

I had begun to wonder if it wasn't almost time for another Golden Circler Reunion. I am sending my contribution in this letter. May it do its bit to make this the most success-

ful Reunion we have ever had. It will be a pleasure to hear from such talented old-timers as June Nelson, Dorothy Shoemaker, better known as "White Amaranth," Rex Ellis, Tom Marshall, who happens, much to my surprise, to have turned out to be a member of the not-so-very-much-weaker sex, Christine Zeck, and a host of others who have proved their worth.

I am not at all certain that this contribution is of the type that is usually found in G. C. reunions, inasmuch as they usually take on the form of a discussion of some sort. However, I did not seem to be able to think of anything that had not already been hashed and rehashed, so I decided to do something slightly different. The peculiar part of this is that it is true, even to the name of the cat. Felix was a wise kitty, when he was younger. He had a lovable disposition. I never can forget the funny way he had of saying "meow." It sounded just as if he were asking a question, the way his voice turned up at the end. But he disappeared one day, as all cats eventually do, it seems, and we've never seen him since.

This letter, I almost forgot to mention, is in the form of a farewell address. But somehow I can't seem to make it sound as gloomy as it should. Maybe it's because I'm home for spring vacation, and nothing seems gloomy to me now. Could that possibly be it?

Anyway, after April sixth, it will be all over but the shouting for me, as far as being an active M. C. is concerned. I will then be an "ex." Can ex-members write once in a while, Uncle? I mean outside of Homecoming? I've often wondered.

Hoping that every Golden Circler worthy of the name responds willingly, I will now retire from active service. Tweet! Tweet! Where's my pension? Sincerely, Guilford H. Rothfuss. (Yes, M. C. G's., or Merry Circle Graduates as I call them, are privileged to write at any time and we are glad to hear from them but they cannot take part in the contests.—Uncle Frank.)

Felix Takes Time Out for Lunch

I stomped into the kitchen with a pile of grain bags on my shoulder. On the floor behind the stove, a huge



Little Myrtle Smith Is Enjoying a Contented Companionship

gray-and-white cat lay stretched out on the rug, sleeping peacefully. At my noisy entrance he deliberately opened one eye and looked at me, and apparently went on sleeping with the other. Then, quite slowly and lazily, he stretched himself and yawned, disclosing a cavernous opening, bound on the north and south by two rows of sharp, white teeth.

"Felix!" I said, in a low voice. Instantly the cat was on his feet, wide awake. His long bushy tail curled over his furry arched back like a huge banner, and he gazed at me questioningly. "Felix!" I said again, "Mice, Felix!"

stops chicks dying



Avicol

For White Diarrhea

Death loss stopped in few hours, and sick chicks full of pep.

Simply drop an Avicol tablet in the drinking water, and watch the dying chicks revive and begin to thrive. Mrs. E. E. Franks, Ramsdell, Tex., writes: "I was losing 10 to 15 chicks a day before the Avicol came. I haven't lost one since."

Used in time, it prevents the whole trouble at trifling cost. A mild, safe intestinal antiseptic that controls all bowel diseases in chicks. Entirely different from anything you ever tried. Money back if not satisfied. Send 50c for liberal package (or \$1 for large economy size) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 926 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Safeguard Your Poultry Profits

With MICHIGAN Hatchery CHICKS

All Michigan Accredited

500 S. C. White Leghorn Trap-nested on Our Own Farm



Finest Egg Strains. Largest Type Barred Rocks

Years of breeding for higher egg production has placed Michigan Poultry Farm Stock on a high standard of quality.

Among 500 White Leghorns trapped on our own farm, a large part averaged 24 to 30 eggs monthly during the past winter.

Our Sheppard's, Anconas, and Holterman's Strain Barred Rocks are also of very best quality. Order SAFELY, and CONFIDENTLY, direct from this ad. We guarantee 100% Live Delivery.

Pay Only \$1 Down. Balance C. O. D.

Trapped Pure Hanson	100	500	1,000
Strain S. C. White Leghorns	\$18.00	\$72.50	
Barren and Tancred			
Fndn S. C. W. Leghorns	12.00	57.50	\$110
Sheppard's Str. Anconas	12.00	57.50	110
Barred Ply. Rocks	14.00	67.50	130
Broilers, Mixed	8.25	40.00	70
Seconds, (No cripples)	7.00	35.00	70

Michigan Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 2, Holland, Mich.

Baby Chicks

From Egg Bred Northern Grown Laying Stock



Called 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.

Mammoth White Pekin Ducklings

A large, desirable breed for either market or show. Some customers report splendid winnings. Early maturing, quick growing. Write for our low prices.

GILT-EDGE POULTRY RANCH

Box 11 Zeeland, Michigan

Superior Baby Chicks



C. J. DeKoster

Mr. C. J. DeKoster who manages the largest poultry breeding plant in Ottawa County says that they are offering a number of baby chicks from their various matings many of which carry bloodlines of high pedigree breeding.

Mr. DeKoster states that they have 600 pullets making records under R. O. P. supervision (record of performance). Last year their high hen to qualify laid 285 eggs. Her picture is shown in a big 64 page book that tells the whole story of Superior Leghorns, in pictures and with complete descriptions. He will send this book free to those who will address their requests to Superior Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 260, Zeeland, Michigan.

Superior Farms have a special mating for farm flocks primarily that are attractively priced. All stock is Michigan Accredited.

WOLVERINE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

BLOOD SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

Winter Egg Producers

Our New 1928 Catalog, in Colors, tells all about these Larger Leghorns, egg bred since 1910, that produce the Large, Chalk White Eggs. Send for your copy today. We can deliver chicks to most points in from eight to ten hours. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

WOLVERINE FARMS & HATCHERY

Henry P. Wiersma, Owner & Breeder, Zeeland, Michigan

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER CHICKS

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100 per cent live delivery. Wb. and Br. Leghorns, 10c; Buff Leghorns, 12c; Buff and Wb. Rocks, Anconas, S. C. Reds, Buff Orps, 12c; Bl. Min., R. C. Reds, 13c; Wb. and Buff Minorcas, 15c; Mixed Sc; Heavy Mixed Br. Orders for 50 chicks cost more, 25 chicks two cents more per chick. White Pekin Ducklings 30c.

Silver Lake Egg Farm, Box M, Silver Lake, Indiana

"Me-ow!" said Felix. His face took on a most knowing look.

"That's right, you great big funny-faced kitten," I told him. "You know what's up now, don't you? Come on, jump!" I commanded him, and bent my back so that it was nearly parallel to the floor. With one effortless leap he was on my shoulder, purring contentedly, and rubbing his cold nose on my cheek. His tail curled confidently around my neck and gently caressed my left ear.

We left the house and crossed the road to the granary in the barn, where I had been cleaning out a bin of oats. Felix, once firmly established on my shoulder, seemed loathe to part company with me. He evidently believed in the old saying that "possession is nine points of the law," for he clung tightly to me in spite of my efforts to dislodge him. I finally removed him by the simple expedient of taking off my jacket; then I watched him to see what he would do.

He began prowling in and out among the bins, around the bags of sacked grain, and anywhere he thought mice might be hiding. Suddenly I saw him stiffen, as he paused with one foot half lifted, and looked intently at a pile of bags on the floor about eight feet away from him. His ears were cocked alertly forward. He stood motionless as a statue, except for the nervous twitching of his tail.

For perhaps five seconds he stood like this, then he crouched low and began to crawl silently and stealthily toward the pile. All of a sudden he sprang, and I saw a flash of gray disappearing under one corner of a bag. Felix saw it too. He made a quick movement, and a protesting squeak issued from the depths of the pile. Then all was quiet, save for a low, ominous growl on the part of the cat.

Scr-r-runch! went feline jaws on defenseless mouse-meat. R-r-r-r-r! said Felix, in his most appropriate growl. And then, as he turned toward me, I saw the tip end of something gray disappear into the yawning chasm behind his whiskers.—Guilford.

THE WINNING ARTISTS

THE results we got from this contest showed that it was wanted.

We received a nice lot of drawings and a great many good ones. After careful consideration we selected the following as prize winners:

Fountain Pens

Mabel Toben, R. 2, Bay City, Mich.
Vera Belle Shook, R. 3, Bronson.

Dictionaries

Marella Weishuhu, Montrose, Mich.
Ariel Denton, Saranac, Mich.
Wm. Houseworth, Berrien Spring.

Clutch Pencils

Dora Ramsdill, Mason, Mich.
Reuben Johnson, Hermansville.
Beulah Place, Grand Jct., Mich.
Bertha Swanberg, R. 4, Box 56, Man-
tosh, Michigan.
Emerson Wickert, Hale, Michigan.

READ AND WIN

WE have not had a Read and Win contest for some time, so it is time that we have one. Please answer the questions below as briefly as possible. You will find the answers in the reading columns of this paper. Also, be sure to give the page number on which you found your answer. And do not fail to put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of your paper, and M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circle.

All the correct papers will be mixed together and ten lucky ones picked out. The prizes will be two fine fountain pens, three handy school dictionaries, and five clutch pencils. All who have correct papers and are not now M. C.'s will get Merry Circle buttons and cards. The contest closes April 20th. Send your paper to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

The questions:

1. How much larger was the certified seed potato crop in 1927 than in 1926?
2. What sort of litter may be the cause of crop impaction in chicks?
3. What is the "association with a waiting list?"
4. Who said "let me be buried on this spot?"
5. In what year did Verness join a beef club?
6. How much greater was the retail price of food in 1917 than the 1910-1914 level?
7. How much feed does a rooster consume in a month?
8. How much did John Johnson lose on account of the corn borer?

The average loss to society from each postponable death is estimated at \$1,700.

The European cabbage butterfly was brought to the United States about the time of the Civil War.



LAKEVIEW BABY CHICKS

Buy 2 or 3 Week Old Chicks and Save Losses
Stronger Chicks - Quicker Results - Bigger Profits

You never saw more vigorous or stronger chicks. They get the right start. Taken from the incubators and placed immediately in storage brooders, right in the same building and in the same temperature; no set back; brooded under scientific methods; fed right; 24-hour-a-day attention.

Every chick comes from Michigan Accredited high production flocks. They grow rapidly into big egg and meat producers. Under our methods they are given the right start in life and when you get them they are past the great danger line.

We can furnish vigorous day old chicks or older ones of any age in the following breeds. Tell us the breed you like and the number you want and we'll give you our prices.

Barred Rocks
Rhode Island Reds
White Wyandottes

White Rocks
Buff Orpingtons
White Leghorns

Don't delay your reservations — 1¢ per chick books your order. Write TODAY for catalog and special price list.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM
M. J. KOLE, Prop.
Box 6 Holland, Michigan
Member International Baby Chick Association

A Solid Foundation for Success with Poultry

Now Booking MAY-JUNE Orders
Placing Your Order Now Insures Delivery.

Hollywood White Leghorns

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

Large size, production type, egg bred Leghorns. Known Layers and Profit Payers. Producing large, real WHITE EGGS. Prolific producers in winter as well as in other months. A Popular Breed for Commercial Egg Farms, as the eggs command premium prices on leading egg markets. Our Contest Pullets during January this year produced eggs averaging 25 ounces to the dozen. 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 PURE HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS and HOLLYWOOD MATED LEGHORNS at prices that are right.

Barred Rocks and Anconas

Two very popular breeds. Order at once for May and June delivery. Our supply of these is limited. All Michigan Accredited from choicest breeding stock.

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

Wynyarden Farms & Hatchery

Zeeland,

Box M

Michigan



Town Line POULTRY FARM

Hollywood and Tancred Strains and English Type, S. C. White Leghorns

Also Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Barred Plymouth Rocks

Now at Lowest Prices ever quoted on Town Line Chicks. There is a limit to the price at which good chicks can be produced. We have reduced our prices to that limit. Don't buy until you get our latest summer prices.

All chicks from large type Production Bred Birds. All Michigan Accredited. Every bird in our breeding flocks has been individually banded. All inspected by an authorized inspector. FREE CATALOG tells how we hatch, breed, cull, inspect, and raise our stock. Tells what to feed and how to be successful. Full instructions on the Care of Baby Chicks. A genuine Poultry Guide. Write for it.

TOWNLIN POULTRY FARM,

Route 1, Box 207,

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

CHICKS At Reduced Prices. Strong, Sturdy, Pure Bred Chicks for Immediate Delivery.

	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns & S. C. Anconas	5.50	10.00	47.50	95.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	4.00	7.00	35.00	70.00

MAY Delivery. 1¢ Per Chick Less Than Above Prices
JUNE Delivery. 2¢ Per Chick Less Than Above Prices

Shipped Postpaid to your door. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order direct from this ad. We have no Catalog or Circular.

Black River Poultry Farm,

Box M,

Zeeland, Michigan

BABY CHICKS

White and Brown Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM

FENTON,

MICHIGAN

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 350 egg Tancred males, pedigreed. All breeders have been bloodtested for RACIALLY 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.

More Chicks Will Be Chickens



COPR. 1928
BY RYDE & CO.

When Fed Ryde's "Startrite" Chick Food

NO need now to fear poultry losses due to death of baby chicks. This safe starting food contains every element necessary to rapid, uniform growth, and in easily digestible form. One pound of Ryde's Startrite Chick Food will raise every normal chick and bring it well past the danger period, proper care being given.

After six weeks, during the growing stage, feed Ryde's "Hav-To-Grow" Chick Mash with Buttermilk. This unequalled complete feed combines the

best growing feeds, correctly balanced with necessary minerals, and buttermilk in abundance. Makes broilers or layers in double quick time.

"Make Them Lay"

To make that hen "lay an egg a day" feed Ryde's "Hav-To-Lay" Egg Mash with Buttermilk. It supplies egg-making elements for greater egg production in one convenient-to-feed, complete food. Contains choicest ingredients—not a "by-product." Economical.

RYDE'S FOR RESULTS

Poultry raisers are assured that better ingredients cannot be had at any price. Every bag of Ryde's feeds is guaranteed to give satisfactory results. Remember the bag. Be sure you get the genuine.

Your dealer stocks Ryde's Feeds in 25, 50 and 100-pound bags. If not, write us. Complete feeding directions are included with every bag.



Free Children and grownups alike say the Ryde Chick Game is the best ever! This interesting and instructive game, including play board, spinner and model chicks, will be sent free (worth 75c) upon receipt of your name and address. Include 10c to pay postage and packing. Address Ryde & Co., Mfrs., 5434 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

WE SHIP C. O. D.

You need not pay for Holland Hatchery Chicks until they arrive. Just send us \$1.00 down and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Holland Hatchery Chicks prove their worth by actual test right in the hands of our customers. Fred S. Donald of Oxford, Michigan, writes: "this makes the 16th consecutive year I have ordered chicks from you and never received a bum lot." You too can have this kind of satisfaction if you will get some of Holland Hatchery Michigan Accredited Chicks. See These Low Prices

	100	500	1,000
Wh. Leghorns (Eng. type)	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Wh. Leghorns (Special Mated)	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	10.00	47.50	90.00
Barred Rocks	14.00	65.00	120.00

Of course, we guarantee 100% live delivery and will stand squarely behind every shipment. You will find the chicks pure-bred and exactly as represented. Every chick is Michigan Accredited and comes to you under the label of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Buy Holland Hatchery Michigan Accredited Chicks this year. Our free catalog tells all about them.

Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm Van Appleton Bros. Holland, Mich. R 7C

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:

	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	160.00
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, R. 1, Box 42, Zeeland, Michigan

PEAT MOSS LITTER FOR CHICKS

PEAT moss as brooder house litter is used successfully by some poultrymen. It readily absorbs moisture and is a valuable fertilizer for the garden after removal from the colony brooder houses. One poultryman found that the peat moss was readily eaten by the chicks when they were first placed around the brooder canopy. It caused impaction of the crop and the loss of many chicks. But this was due to the fact that the chicks were very hungry when placed in the brooder house and they were given no feed until several hours later.

The chicks should be fed on papers as soon as they are placed under the brooder canopy. This satisfies their hunger and prevents them from filling up on peat moss or any other kind of litter.

With modern methods of feeding from hoppers the use of litter in a colony house is not for exercise but for the absorbing of moisture and manure. For this purpose quite a few poultrymen have found the peat moss very useful. It is found that the peat moss does not burn readily making it less apt to catch fire than fine dry straw if hot coals from an ash pan are accidentally dropped under the brooder canopy.—Kirby.

CLEANING POULTRY CRATES

A SHORT-HANDLED sugar beet hoe is a handy tool to scrape the bottoms of returned poultry shipping crates to remove the caked manure. Then stand the crates outdoors in as

much sunshine as possible. This will dry out the bottom boards and help to disinfect them. It is best not to place returned poultry crates in buildings with the home flock until they have had some chance for cleaning and sunning.

Poultry crates might easily carry disease in the droppings of infected birds from a distant farm. During shipment and while returned crates are stacked up together in the express office, contamination might pass from one crate to another.

It is not possible to disinfect empty poultry crates with coal tar dips if the crates are to be used immediately for shipping birds for meat. The strong odor of the disinfectant may remain on the feathers and skin of the birds marketed.

When poultry crates are loaned in the neighborhood it pays to have them brought back as soon as possible and placed in the sun for cleansing and disinfecting before they are carried into the home poultry buildings. It is a safety measure for all poultrymen to own their crates so they will not have to borrow and increase the danger of spreading disease.

Baby chicks can be protected from the dangers of contaminated soil when they are on the brooder house floor. It is just a case of cleaning the floors about twice each week and supplying clean litter. Even though the chicks are later turned on range, the fact that they have passed through several weeks where the floor conditions are favorable to health, will be a great help in keeping down the season's mortality rate.

The Transfiguration

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE mountain where Jesus went to pray was probably Mount Hermon, the highest peak in Palestine. It stands up 9,200 feet above the sea, which is a very respectable altitude. Its snow covered summit can be seen from almost any point in Palestine. I do not wonder that Jesus went up on a mountain, for quiet and inspiration. If one has any religious sense, any poetry, any feeling of the grand, the majestic, in him, he will respond to the call of the mountains, or the sea, or the forest, or the desert.

One Sunday (I thought it was a good use to make of Sunday, and there was no church within thirty miles) I went up a mountain just about the height of Hermon. We drank in the long stretches of mountains, and the far horizon, then each wrote something in the climbers' record. I could not think of anything better than Whittier's couplet:

"Toughed by a light that hath no name,

A glory never sung,
Aloft on sky and mountain wall
Are God's great pictures hung."

Now, how do we know that Jesus did not have some such feeling? He loved nature. No man could look at the common field flowers the way he did and not be a poet at heart. The commonest birds reminded him of the fatherly care of God. Evidently solitude affected him favorably for devotion. When alone with nature he felt the more like prayer. On this particular night prayer became so gripping that his very appearance was changed. He was as someone else. Just what took place we do not know. Moses, when he came down from the mountain, had had such a vital contact with the Spiritual, that his appearance was changed, and his friends

were afraid to come near him. When Stephen was giving his testimony before the council, his face, says Acts, "shone like the face of an angel." Others, when under the immense stress of mental or spiritual exaltation, have had similar experiences. When Jean Val Jean confessed, in the court room who he was, around him there fell a sort of unearthly light. At the time of Patrick Henry's speech in St. John's church, Richmond, Virginia, the effect was so electric that one of his listeners, Colonel Edward Carrington, who was listening at a window, was so transported that he exclaimed, "Let me be buried on this spot," a wish afterward complied with.

Thus the experience of Christ was probably not different in kind, though it was greater in degree, from the experiences of others when moved by intense mental and spiritual passion. He was transformed suddenly, by the overshadowing presence of God. Prayer was as real to him as conversation with humans is to us. What transformed him suddenly takes place more slowly, with most people. We are changed gradually. He was changed in a few minutes.

Do the souls that have crossed over into another kind of existence know what is going on in this world? It looks so, from the Transfiguration account. At least two of them knew about one fact, which was uppermost in the mind of Christ. This has been the greatest encouragement to belief in immortality of any passage of Scripture, to many people. It ought also to be an urge to right living. If the beloved dead know about us, are they cheered by our joy and courage, and are they depressed by our cowardice, laziness, and carelessness? The two mighty spirits that talked with Jesus gave Him encouragement for the ordeal that lay ahead.

Christ's prayer was to a purpose. He no sooner had come down from the summit than a wretched child was brought to him, afflicted with epilepsy. The disciples were as helpless as the father. When it was all over, and a healed boy had been handed over to his father, the Great Physician was asked how He did it, and why they had been unable to do anything. His reply is highly instructive.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR
APRIL 15th

SUBJECT:—The Lesson of the Transfiguration. Mark 9:2-29.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Jno. 15:5.

READ THIS AD If you are interested in a large type Leghorn—one that has the extra size and correct body type to give you production during our severely cold Michigan winters. We specialize in but one breed—TOM BARRON Strain S. C. White Leghorns and furnish Chicks, Pullets and Stock at Live and Let Live Prices. Beautifully illustrated Catalog FREE.
HILLVIEW POULTRY FARM, Zeeland, Michigan. Box 66

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

RAISE CALVES ON DRY MILK

CALF raising experiments at Pennsylvania State College show excellent results using dry skim milk, remixed with water, from the second to fifth weeks, and fed dry with grains from then to the end of four months. The Experiment Station's fortieth annual report summarizes the work by Professor Bechdel as follows:

"It has been known and appreciated for some time that skim milk powder of good quality, reconstituted with water to a total solids content of nine per cent, has a value equivalent to fresh liquid skim milk.

"An investigation was started during the past year to determine the advisability of feeding milk powder in the dry rather than in the liquid form. Thirty-five grade Holstein calves were fed experimentally in three groups. They were weaned to a dry ration when thirty-four days old.

"The oldest group of twelve calves, on which data are now available, made an average daily gain of 1.36 pounds up to six months and were 95.7 per cent normal in size. The milk powder was discontinued when they were 115 days old. These calves consumed a total of 105 pounds of milk powder, on the average, in addition to 120 pounds of whole milk. The feeding of milk powder in the dry rather than the liquid form affords many advantages in labor saving. Less equipment is needed and the precautionary measures for sanitation are reduced to the minimum. The results of this work to date prompt the advice that the calves should be changed to the dry ration at six weeks of age after feeding the powder in the reconstituted form up to that time. The dry mixture, at first, should contain not over forty-five per cent milk powder, and preferably not over forty per cent. The percentage of powder should be reduced then as the calves grow older and consume more concentrates."

TESTING WORK DEVELOPS DAIRY INTERESTS

RALPH MOOREHEAD, one of the leading testers in Michigan, has summarized the results of the Misauke-McBain Dairy Herd Improvement Association for the year ending March 1, 1928. The 300 cows under test owned by the twenty-six members averaged 294 pounds butter-fat and 7,267 pounds milk. Good results have been accomplished by this organization and the majority of the members are again testing for another year with Mr. Moorehead leading the work.

Ben Brinks, one of the members, made forty dollars more above the feed cost on his seven grade Jerseys the next month after he joined the association than he did the month before he joined. This instance has been duplicated in other herds and has caused the dairymen in this association to realize that greater profits can be made when good feeding is practiced.

Seventeen of the barns in this association have drinking cups and the other eight have tank heaters or other devices to furnish abundant water supply in the winter. Nineteen members have 183 acres of alfalfa seeded on their farms and thirteen members have 155 acres of sweet clover.

Seven members arranged to trade or purchase sires during the association year. Four of these were Guernseys, two were Holsteins, and one a

Jersey. John Lucas is the owner of a pure-bred Guernsey which is being proved by comparing the production records of the daughters with the dams. A pure-bred Holstein, owned by Corneil and Jake Vredevoogd, is also proving himself in a daughter and dam comparison. Nine of the members in the organization are not using a pure-bred bull at present but plans are being made to have all members use pure-bred sires.

The leading herd in butter-fat production is owned by Harry Ward. This herd of eight mixed cows averaged 350 pounds fat and 8,104 pounds milk. Herman Von Steen's herd, also of mixed breeding, was high on milk.

TWO ASSOCIATIONS IN MONROE

THE annual meeting of the two Monroe County D. H. I. A.'s resulted in the election of separate boards of directors for the two organizations. Considerable progress in dairy herd improvement work in Monroe County is evidenced by these two organizations and the starting date for testing began April 1.

Expression by members regarding their findings in improved rations, feeds, and pure-bred sires added much to the meeting. A. C. Baltzer, in charge of dairy herd improvement associations in Michigan was present. Comment was made about the Holstein herd improvement registry and the proposed Guernsey herd test.

DOING THE NIGER VALLEY

(Continued from page 529)

The roads in northern Nigeria were getting bad enough as we pushed farther on into the African bush. We were traveling out of season and all the bridges and much of the road as well had been washed away and not yet repaired, and no motor vehicle had passed through there for months. There were no roads and all the officials declared the trails were impossible—but they were paved boulevards compared to what we found later in the southern edge of the desert.

THE people, too, were constantly changing as we left the southern civilization, but they were not getting "bad" like the roads. In southern Nigeria, for instance, the native truck drivers would crowd our motorcycles off the road and roar on by without even looking for the pieces. But farther north, before we left the auto roads altogether, it was quite different. The minute an approaching truck driver saw us he would drive completely off the road, bring his truck to a dead stop, and then jump out and stand at attention as we passed!

The pedestrians pattering along the route in central Nigeria would respectfully retire to the side of the road and execute a profound salaam, bowing to the ground before us, like a gymnasium class performing their daily dozen.

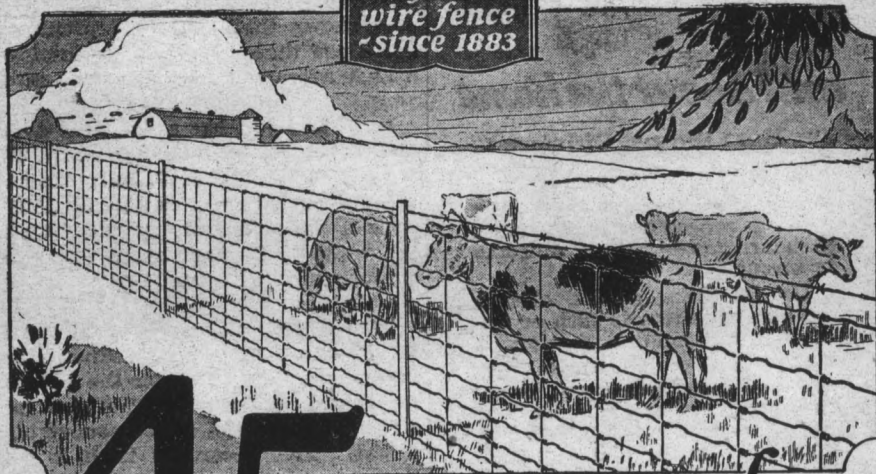
Should we be stopped in the road to repair a tire or eat our lunch or take a photograph, a black pedestrian approaching on the road would, first, kick off his sandals and then stoop to pick them up, balancing a calabash of paupaus, a load of wood, or a crate of live chickens on his head at the same time. Then when twenty or thirty feet away, he would remove his head load, patiently salaam and kiss the ground, replace the load on his head and shuffle along. When a respectful distance past, he would drop his sandals in the dust, step into them, and plod on, having done his due obeisance to our color and our race.

All this appealed to us as ridiculous at first, but after causing hundreds in a day, whole villages at times, to labor through this ritual, the process became distasteful and we were more embarrassed and annoyed than flattered by all this show of humble servility.

More of our travel farther into the interior of Africa will be described next week.

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Brd. Wh. & Bf. Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas, Wh. Wyandottes, and Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	68.00
Silver Wyandottes and Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	15.00	75.00
Mixed all heavy Broilers, No Culls	3.25	5.50	11.00	53.00

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For Sale - Registered Guernseys

Two fine yearling heifers, one bred, other open. Bull calf, dropped Dec. 12, 1927, whose sire's 13 out of 15 nearest dams have A. R. R. averaging 655 lbs. B. F. This calf's dam has an A. R. R. 311 lbs. B. F. class G. G. G. and her dam's A. R. R. 399 lbs. as two year old and her dam has 419 lbs. as two year old. This calf's dam's sire's dam A. R. R. 467 lbs. B. F. Choice of above at \$200.00.
SCOTTLAND FARMS, Charlotte, Mich.

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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 E.E. sire's dam's record 952 lbs. butter-fat in A.A. M. HOMPE, R. 5, Grand Rapids, 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.

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

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EATON ASSOCIATION HAS WAITING LIST

HANS KARDEL of the South Eaton Dairy Herd Improvement Association, known as the association with a waiting list, has finished the fifth year of testing association work.

Hans Kardel, the versatile tester known to all dairymen in Eaton County, shows that considerable progress has been made this year with this dairy organization. Kardel's report shows that the most profitable herds are those that have maintained a high average production year after year.

D. E. Marietta has a five year average of 10,414 pounds milk and 378 pounds butter-fat. E. P. Reynolds has a four year herd average of 13,110 pounds milk and 421 pounds butter-fat, while L. C. Hunt has a four year average of 12,521 pounds milk and 430 pounds butter-fat.

Ellis Gruesbeck is the proud owner of old Spot, a cow of unknown ancestry and once slated for the butcher for thirty-five dollars. This cow has a five year average of 456 pounds butter-fat. This record in itself is one that is perhaps unequalled in Michigan. Spot is out of a Jersey cow by a Durham bull.

A summary of the five years' work shows that 181 unprofitable cows were sold or disposed of as unprofitable dairy cows. A decided increase has occurred in the number of unprofitable animals sold as the result of the testing work. Kardel reports that in the first year fourteen cows were sold for dairy or breed purposes while this past year just ended, witnessed sixty-five cows sold for such dairy purposes.

Evidence is again at hand that good feeling and management pays. One of the leading herds has a feed cost average of \$127.00 and the income over feed cost was \$167.00 per cow. One of the lowest producing herds showed a feed cost of seventy-four dollars and the return over cost of feed per cow was fifty-seven dollars per cow.

The many results accomplished by this organization are sponsored chiefly through the efforts of Kardel. These services have resulted in a constant waiting list in the membership. At the close of the present year twelve dairymen are listed on this waiting list and consequently this association is now advertising itself to Michigan dairymen as the "Association with a Waiting List."—A. C. Baltzer.

RABBIT MARKETING

FIVE year's experience in raising rabbits has taught me that more profit can be made by producing them for market during the latter part of winter, spring, or early summer. This is because the price of rabbits is affected by the poultry market.

If one is raising a Flemish Giant, he should start breeding in September as the gestation period for rabbits is thirty-one days. I think you will find it more profitable to market rabbits three months old and weighing about five pounds. One should produce as many as possible from October first to May first as those sold from January first to August first bring the best prices. One can control the rabbit output as rabbits will breed at any month of the year.

During 1927 my meat rabbits sold in Detroit from sixteen to twenty-four cents a pound live weight. My average was nearly twenty-two cents because I sold most of the rabbits during the first six months of the year.

Over-production is possible in anything. For instance, if every farmer raised rabbits there would be no market for them. However, there is a greater demand now than can be supplied. Large poultry buyers of Detroit or any large city will buy all rabbits you can ship at any time of the

year. The large cities will pay more per pound live weight than the small towns or cities will give for dressed rabbits.

A comparative estimate for a Flemish Giant doe is four litters per year with an average of twenty-five pounds for each three month's litter or one hundred pounds annually. This is more than twice the value of food consumed. I believe that it would be difficult for you to find other lines of live stock which will equal it. I have found rabbit raising one of pleasure as well as profit.—Leonard Norton.

THE FUTURE OF OLD DOBBIN

(Continued from page 517)

population of horses and mules on January 1, 1928, was 20,107,000 head.

While interest in horse breeding has increased in recent months, prices are not high enough to make the raising of colts generally attractive. Coupled with the decline in the number of good young mares suitable for breeding, two or three years may elapse before farmers begin to raise enough colts to replace the horses and mules passing off the stage each year. Moreover, few colts get into harness before they are three-year-olds. The number of horses and mules of working age has been decreasing by about 650,000 to 700,000 head each year for the last five years. It will continue to diminish at approximately that rate for the next four years, at least, and may not reach its minimum until about 1935. This steady decrease will help to sustain horse prices.

While the prospects of a steady decline in the number of horses and mules of working age probably will create enough scarcity to lift prices to a substantially higher level than in the last five years, the rise is likely to be much less pronounced than in previous periods of high prices, only three of which have occurred in the last sixty years. The competition from trucks and tractors will continue keen and horse producers will not participate in the expanding demand for power on city streets as they did prior to 1914. There may be some tendency to return to the use of horses for short-haul, frequent-stop work where they are more economical than trucks.

Trucks and tractors will take the places of a substantial fraction of the horses and mules of working age that are certain to disappear from farms in the next four or five years. The number of tractors on farms has increased nearly ten-fold in the last decade while horses were decreasing a third. Mechanical improvements in the tractor, and its adaptation to general farm work have enabled it to displace horse and mule power to a much larger degree than seemed possible a few years ago. Demand for some of this specialized machinery is overtaking the present capacity of manufacturers and there is no indication of a letup. In short, the story in the tractor camp appears quite as "bullish" as in the horse industry. Motor trucks are being more and more largely used, especially in the vicinity of large towns and cities and in all sections where good roads have been constructed.

A notable development in the horse industry in recent years which is helping it to meet the competition of the tractor in the saving of labor is the big team hitch. The advocates of this method of using animal power report tremendous interest in it and it should help materially to revive interest in horse and mule breeding as well as being an influence in the direction of higher prices.

When all costs are considered, the argument for animal power is strong. The farmer using horses and mules can raise his own machines and his own fuel, whereas the tractor involves a direct cash outlay.



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PRODUCTION SALE OF

Registered Holsteins

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 Pietje 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.
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JERSEY BULL Tiddlowink's Gold Tycoon, a splendid grandson of Tiddlowink's Raleigh. Dam by Eminent'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.
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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.

LAMB PRICES IN FURTHER
ADVANCE

LAMB prices scored a fresh advance in the last week, the Chicago top reaching \$17.65 for choice Colorados, the highest in three years. California springers reached \$17.50 at Missouri River markets. Receipts have been the smallest since early last summer and about five per cent lighter than a year previous. The number of lambs remaining on feed in the western states is probably estimated at about fifty per cent greater than last year and slightly greater than two years ago. In the corn belt states, they probably are smaller than last year. The organized effort to promote lamb consumption must be given much credit for the high level of prices that has prevailed in the last two months.

POORER GRADES OF STEERS

IN the week ending March 24, only one per cent of the steers sold out of first hands at Chicago, graded choice or prime compared with seven per cent two weeks earlier. This re-

duction in arrivals of finished cattle, indicated moderate numbers on farms and unwillingness of feeders to let go at low prices. While numbers of all classes of cattle at all markets are light, they are hardly as scanty as prices might indicate. Slaughter under federal inspection, which is the most complete barometer of supplies, totalled 1,367,000 head in January and February compared with 1,487,000 last year and 1,514,000 two years ago. Slaughter in those months in 1921 and 1922, when prices were much lower, was smaller than this year.

CATTLE PRICES CHANGE

AVERAGE prices of beef cows and heifers have advanced to a new high point for the year, in line with their seasonal tendency. Prices of canners, cutters, and bulls have lagged. Veal calf prices had a wild upswing of two to three dollars, as a result of storm-brood receipts and pre-Easter demand, but have lost most of this gain.

HEAVY HOG RECEIPTS MAY
CONTINUE

HOG prices are still dragging, with the Chicago average holding slightly above eight dollars it has been for nearly four months. Receipts have fallen off moderately in the last ten days, but are still comparatively large. Domestic consumption of pork is on a considerably larger scale than a year ago and exports of hog products, particularly lard, are running ahead of last year's figures, but so much product has accumulated in packers' hands as a result of the heavy slaughter in the last three months that the supply situation remains burdensome.

The number of hogs slaughtered under federal inspection in January and February combined exceeded slaughter in the same month in 1927 by 3,350,000 head. It is probable that slaughter from January 1 to March 31 was 4,500,000 head greater than a year ago. The number of hogs on farms on January 1 was reported at 4,561,000 head more than a year previous. From these figures, it might be concluded that there are no more hogs on farms than a year ago, but the pig crop born last fall was estimated at eleven per cent greater than a year before. This pig crop will constitute the bulk of the market supply during the next four or five months, so that market receipts probably will continue to exceed last year's volume.

Prices should average higher in the next six months than in the past winter, however, since they are already \$1.50 to \$1.75 lower than those which prevailed during the spring and summer of 1927. It is probable that both domestic and foreign demand will be slightly better through this period than last year.

FEEDERS MOVE FAST

STOCKER and feeder cattle prices have been moving virtually sideways for the last five weeks. Demand for heavy fleshy feeders is spasmodic owing to the wide fluctuations in prices of finished cattle in recent weeks. Supplies of thin cattle are extremely small, and no basis for lower prices in the next two months is in sight. The average cost of feeder and stocker steers shipped from Chicago in the week ending March 24 was \$11.10, while steers sold for slaughter brought an average of \$12.55. Shipments of thin cattle from twelve leading markets into the seven principal cattle feeding states from January 1 to March 16, totalled 332,000 head, compared with 339,000 head in the corresponding period last year and 350,000 head in 1926.

NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from page 520)

the citizens reached at the preliminary pow-wow.

You remember those six October lambs that I have mentioned several times in previous articles? They have been sent to Detroit for the Easter market. They were sold through our local cooperative association and the Michigan Live Stock Exchange which acted as the commission firm at the Detroit yards. As this is written I have not received the returns, so can't figure exactly what quantity of alfalfa seed I can pay for out of the proceeds.

No matter what price they bring on the other end, these lambs certainly grew like weeds. They averaged just exactly eighty pounds when sold and were from five to six months old. During that last forty days they gained twenty-one and a half pounds each, an average of better than half a pound a day gain per lamb.

Now I must make my final trip for the day out to sheep barn to see that everything is in good shape and to hold a ewe that doesn't want to own but one lamb. And I don't want to be late out to the barn in the morning as our new hired man should have a good example in order to form the right kind of habits.

Station SMP signing off at a little past bedtime.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGE-
MENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY
THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER, published weekly at
Detroit, Michigan, for April 1, 1928.

State of Michigan,
County of Wayne. ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared I. R. Waterbury, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Manager of THE MICHIGAN FARMER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, the Lawrence Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan.
Editor, Burt Wermuth, Detroit, Michigan.
Managing Editor, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.
Business Manager, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock).
The Lawrence Publishing Co. Cleveland, O.
Arthur Capper Topeka, Kas.
Kate E. Munsell St. Louis, Mo.
F. H. Nance Lakewood, O.
Ned Laing Philadelphia, Pa.
I. R. Waterbury Detroit, Mich.
Frank F. Lahut Cleveland, O.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state).
Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

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

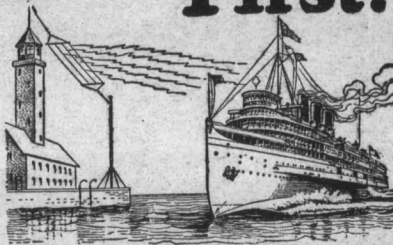
5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only).

I. R. Waterbury, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Sixth Day of April, 1928.

Marshall W. Mapley, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 10, 1931).

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Great Lakes
First!

D. & C. Steamers Guided by Radio Compass Signals

To Lovers of Sea, Sky and Drifting Clouds:

Summer is just around the corner, and it is in order to suggest a cruise on the Great Lakes as part of your vacation.

We would be pleased to help you plan an outing of two, four, six or eight days' duration on the Lower Lakes, and supply you with pictures and descriptions of pleasant places: Niagara Falls, Mackinac Island, and others.

If you contemplate an automobile tour, plan to make part of the journey by boat. Our overnight service between Buffalo and Detroit; Cleveland and Detroit, is used extensively by automobilists. If you desire a longer voyage our line between Cleveland and Chicago, via Detroit, Mackinac Island and St. Ignace, will appeal to you. Dancing, concerts, radio entertainments, deck games on shipboard—not a dull moment.

A. A. SCHANTZ, President

D&C Lake Lines



Fares: Buffalo to Detroit, \$5; Cleveland to Detroit, \$3; meals and berth extra. For the Chicago-Mackinac Island tours fares given are for the round trip, and include every expense on steamers: Buffalo to Mackinac Island, \$49; to Chicago, \$79. Cleveland to Mackinac Island, \$41.50; to Chicago, \$71.50. Detroit to Mackinac Island, \$30; to Chicago, \$60. Stopovers at Mackinac Island and other ports. For reservations, address E. H. McCracken, G. P. A., Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co., Detroit, Mich.

Fast freight service on all divisions at low rates.

Large Type Poland Chinas

Fall pigs ready to ship, sired by my two great herd boars, L's Big Wonder, by Slevier'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.

SHEEP

S H E E P

A few loads of fine wool and half blood ewes, bred for April and May lambs. LINCOLN & BRADLEY, North Lewisburg, Ohio.

HORSES

For Sale Rising Three-Year-Old

BELGIAN STALLION

Prince de Rubis. Sorrel in color, weight 1,900, sired by Rubis. Full brother to Manette de Rubis 18750. Grand Champion Mare at 1927 International. He is also a half brother to the famous Pervenche 9030. Dam of Prince de Rubis now owned by Michigan State College. JAMES LYNCH, Coral, Michigan.

FOR SALE Registered Percheron stallion, coming 5 years, color black, sound in every way. John Ebels, Holland, Mich., R.2.

FOR SALE—Black Registered Percheron Stallion, 4½ years old. An outstanding individual. Ton class sure. GEO. ARCHER, Elsie, Mich., R. 3.

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Accept no other. Experience has proven its efficiency in veterinary and human ailments as a liniment, counter-irritant or blister. Penetrating, soothing and healing. All druggists or direct.

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WOOL BLANKETS—and Colonial Coverlets. Send BATTING—us your wool and we will ROBES—make beautiful, serviceable and the service—they render. We sell direct. Write for catalog and samples. **WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS**, 108 Lynn St. WEST UNITY, OHIO.

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Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, poultry, Live & Dressed. Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7654.

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2 Post Paid
150 Dunlap, 150 Warfield
HAMPTON & SON, R. 3, Bangor, Mich.

CATTLE

Milking Shorthorns Bulls and females for sale, all ages. Some extra fine bred heifers. Best Clay breeding. **IRVIN DOAN & SONS, Crosswell, Mich.**

FOR SALE Milking Shorthorn Bulls serviceable age. **WASTA HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.**

HOGS

DUROCS

Boars and gilts registered in purchaser's name. **Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, Mich.**

FOR SALE—Duroc Gilts of type and quality, bred to High Orion No. 26527. Also a few spring boars at right prices. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. **W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.**

Duroc Jersey Pigs for sale: registered, six extra fine bred heifers. \$10.00 each. F. O. B. Millersburg. Dewey Hartley, Millersburg, 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.**

LARGE TYPE Poland China bred gilts, also fall boars and gilts. **JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Michigan.**

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

There are a number of pure-bred Holstein calves available at State Institutions at reasonable prices.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIONS

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

J. E. BURNETT, Director,
Lansing, Michigan





THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, April 9

Wheat.

Detroit—No. 2 red at \$1.76; No. 2 white \$1.75; No. 2 mixed at \$1.75.
Chicago—May \$1.44; July \$1.43; September \$1.40%.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.77 @ \$1.78.

Corn.

Detroit—No. 2 yellow \$1.20; No. 3 yellow \$1.05; No. 4 yellow \$1.03.
Chicago—May 99c; July \$1.01%; September \$1.02%.

Oats.

Detroit—No. 2 Michigan 66c; No. 3 white 64½c; heavy oats 2c premium.
Chicago—May 57½c; July, old, 51c; new 51½c; September, new, 46½c.

Rye.

Detroit—No. 2, \$1.28.
Chicago—May \$1.21½; July \$1.16½; September \$1.09%.
Toledo—\$1.28.

Beans.

New York—Pea domestic at \$9.75 @ \$10.25; 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 \$17.00; October \$16.50; cash alsike \$15.45; timothy at \$2.10; May, \$2.15.

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 \$43; spring wheat bran at \$42; standard middling at \$42; 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.

Confirmation of severe damage to the soft red winter wheat crop caused a further advance in wheat prices in the last few days to a new high point for the season. Part of the upturn was lost as a result of rains, especially over the southwest. Merchandising factors, both in this country and in foreign markets, were rather neutral in effect.

The course of the market through the next two months will be strongly influenced by weather conditions. With the amount of damage already done, drought in the southwest or an unfavorable season for planting spring wheat would certainly lead to a good sized advance. On the other hand, a favorable spring in other sections would offset some of the certain loss of soft red winter wheat. Merchandising conditions will be influenced by crops news, as owners of wheat will hold or release their stocks, depending upon the outlook for price levels in the next crop year.

RYE.

Export demand for rye has been quiet although there are said to be numerous inquiries in the market. Growing weather has not yet arrived in the heavy rye producing states, but early reports indicate a lower condition and prospective yield than at this time a year ago as well as below the five-year average.

CORN

After moving sidewise for two weeks, corn prices are showing a tendency to sag. Demand is less aggressive than during the winter and this shrinkage has offset some of the decrease in primary receipts, which are larger than usual at this season of the year. Industries are still buying corn actively and there is a fair demand at Missouri River markets from the western coast and from the cotton belt but export demand is narrow, as foreigners have reduced their consumption and are making every effort

to get along until the new Argentine crop is available. Elevators are not taking much corn at present compared with their extensive purchases in mid-winter. Instead, they have been endeavoring to move some of their holdings of kiln-dried corn before warm weather and have found the demand disappointing.

Farm stocks of corn in the eastern part of the corn belt are said to be as light already as they usually are in mid-summer. For the country as a whole, supplies are estimated unofficially at 89 per cent of last year while the demand is placed at 112 per cent of last year.

OATS.

Demand for oats has been rather active and stocks are diminishing rather rapidly when their small size is considered. The visible supply is less than 16 million bushels and has decreased 3 million bushels in the last three weeks.

SEEDS.

The seed market held firm last week as demand for clovers and grass seeds continued to improve. A good trade in forage crop seeds, particularly soy beans, was reported in the territory where clover and wheat suffered heavy winter killing. Timothy seed was offered by growers and dealers who had held awaiting an advance which so far failed to materialize, and who were anxious to unload before planting time. Planting of clovers and timothy seed in the southwest is about completed and trade in these seeds probably will decrease rapidly from now on.

FEEDS.

Offerings of bran and standard middlings for nearby shipment are still

limited, but demand has been less active and the market has declined. Some further decline during the next two months is not unlikely and few orders are being taken for future shipment. Gluten and hominy feeds were steady, reflecting the advancing corn market. Cottonseed meal advanced last week to the highest price since 1924, reflecting the light supplies of seed in crushers' hands.

Chicago—Bran, \$36; standard middlings, \$36; hominy feed, \$38; gluten feed, \$38.70; old process oil meal, \$34, \$54; tankage, 60%, \$65; cottonseed meal, 43%, \$58.50.

HAY.

Hay prices are holding fairly steady chiefly as a result of limited offerings of good quality hay. The advances of the past month have carried alfalfa hay suitable for dairy feed to the highest price since January, 1925. Farm prices of timothy and clover hay so far this season have been below the corresponding monthly prices since 1922. Quantities of hay still available for market on March 15 were larger than at that time in any year since 1924. Prospective demand for the remainder of the season is only moderate. Supplies of local forage are still available in eastern and southeastern districts and pastures will soon be supplementing the supply of hay crops. Supplies of good quality alfalfa hay in western states are rapidly diminishing, and hay from other sections may have to be imported.

EGGS.

The fresh egg market remained firm at unchanged prices last week although receipts are rapidly increasing. Despite the later start, receipts at the four leading markets since the

first of the year have actually exceeded the corresponding period a year ago by a small margin. Country prices have been high throughout the spring, and distributors have worked on a narrow margin. Prices paid to producers on March 15 averaged 23.4 cents a dozen compared with 20.8 cents on March 15, 1927. The shortage in stocks for the entire country on April 1 as compared with a year ago is variously estimated as high as a million cases, but it is more likely to approach 700,000 cases. This is construed as bullish by the trade and will be a factor in keeping prices firm.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 26¾ @ 27c; extras, 34 @ 35c; ordinary firsts, 26c; dirties, 25c; checks, 25c. Live poultry: Hens, 27½c; broilers, 46 @ 48c; roosters, 18c; ducks, 30c; geese, 16c; turkeys, 30c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 27 @ 28c. Live poultry: Heavy springers, 32c; light springers, 24c; broilers, 52c; heavy hens, 30c; light hens, 25c; roosters, 18c; geese, 21c; ducks, 30 @ 33c.

BUTTER.

Butter prices dropped back to the lowest point in more than six weeks at the leading distributing markets when current demand failed to absorb the daily receipts. Trade is limited to actual needs as dealers are unwilling to buy ahead with the usual seasonal increase in production so close at hand. So far, however, production has shown no marked increase and it is probable that the make will not be much larger until cows are out on grass. Consumption, stimulated by the lower prices, continues to exceed last year. During March, distribution into consumptive channels from the four leading markets exceeded the corresponding period a year ago by about 2½ million pounds.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 43c; New York, 44½c; Detroit, 42 @ 44c per lb.

POTATOES.

Demand for potatoes was dull last week so that although shipments were nearly 1,000 cars smaller than in the previous week, all markets were well supplied and prices were marked a little lower. The movement of new potatoes is increasing from week to week and competition to the old stock will be reflected in the market. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.90 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

BEANS.

The bean market continues to advance into new high ground with Michigan C. H. P. whites now quoted at \$10.25 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Stocks are light and the carryover of beans this season will be small, and evidence of increased demand seems to justify some increase in the acreage planted to beans this spring. The yield last year was about 15 per cent below average, however, so that average yields with no increase in acreage would increase the production by 15 per cent.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples 80c @ \$5.00 bu; 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 45 @ 60c bu; eggs, wholesale, white, 32c doz; brown 28 @ 30c doz; retail 35c doz; dry onions \$1.50 @ 2.00 bu; onion sets, white, \$3.25 bu; yellow \$2.50 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, 40 @ 45c lb; retail 45 @ 50c lb; ducks 26 @ 30c lb; dressed poultry, retail, 35 @ 40c lb; ducks 35 @ 40c lb; H. H. radishes 90c doz. bchs; black radishes 60c @ \$1.00 bu; horse radish \$7.00 @ 15.00 bu; Hubbard squash \$1.50 @ \$1.75 bu; turnips \$1.00 @ 2.75 bu; vegetable oysters 75c @ \$1.00 doz. bchs; butter 50c lb; leeks 65c @ \$1.00 doz. bchs; dressed hogs 10 @ 13c lb; live pigs \$5.00 ea; veal 22 @ 23c lb; root celery \$1.00 @ 1.25 bu.

COMING SALE DATE

May 22—Michigan Holstein Friesian Assn., East Lansing, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, April 9

CHICAGO.

Hogs

Receipts 25,000. Market mostly 25 @ 30c higher, butchers 35c higher; top \$9.15 paid for 200-210-lb. average; bulk better grade 190-230-lb. \$8.90 @ \$9.10; 240-280-lb. \$8.75 @ 8.90; good weight butchers selling down to \$8.50; better grades 150-180-lb. weight largely \$8.50 @ 9.00; medium to good 140-150-lb. weight down to \$8.00; pigs largely \$7.00 @ 7.75; choice strong weight \$8.00; bulk packing sows \$7.50 @ \$7.75.

Cattle

Receipts 12,000. Market killing quality strong to 25c higher; good weighty offerings up mostly; firm to higher trade on light yearlings; \$15.50 paid for weighty bullocks, several loads \$14.75 @ 15.25; medium weights \$15.00 @ \$15.15 largely; steer run of better grade predominating; shippers and low she stock in very light supply; most cutter cows \$6.25 @ 6.75; strong weights up to \$7.50 and better; bulls firm; practical tops and heavy bulls \$8.75; meager supply of vealers largely \$11.00 @ 12.00; light kind \$12.50 @ \$14.00 for better grade with weight.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 13,000. Market fat lambs fairly active, 15 @ 25c higher; bulk good 85-92-lb. lambs eligible \$16.25 @ \$17.00, best held higher; good 92-lb. fed Montana clipped \$12.25; 107-lb. throwouts \$13.00; good 45-lb. springer \$20.25 @ 20.50; sheep 50c higher; good wool ewes around \$10.50; part deck choice 112-lb. clipped ewes \$9.00; feeding and sheering lambs steady and strong.

DETROIT

Cattle

Receipts 923. Market strong on cows; slow on heavy steers; steady on others.
Fair to good yearlings
dry-fed \$10.50 @ 13.10
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 @ 11.25
Common light butchers .. 8.25 @ 10.25
Common butcher cows .. 6.50 @ 7.75
Best cows 8.50 @ 9.75
Good butcher cows 7.00 @ 8.75
Cutters 5.50 @ 6.25
Canners 4.75 @ 5.75
Light butcher bulls 8.50 @ 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 1,012. Market slow on common; 50c up on good.
Best \$16.00 @ 16.50
Others 7.50 @ 15.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 529. Market steady; all quotations for clipped stock hereafter.
Bulk good lambs \$16.75 @ 17.00
Best lambs 14.50 @ 14.75
Fair lambs 12.00 @ 13.00
Light lambs 9.00 @ 11.50
Yearlings 12.00 @ 13.25
Clipped lambs 14.00 @ 15.00
Fair to good sheep 7.50 @ 8.50
Bulk lambs 7.50 @ 12.25
Culls and common 3.00 @ 5.50

Hogs.

Receipts 2,324. Market mixed and yorkers 35c higher; roughs 25c higher; lights 15c higher; others steady.
Pigs \$7.00
Mixed hogs 9.10
Lights 8.25
Roughs 7.50
Good yorkers 9.10
Stags 5.50
Extreme heavies 7.50 @ 8.50

BUFFALO.

Hogs

Receipts 11,700. Hold over 1,500; market active, 15 @ 25c higher; bulk 170-240-lb. \$9.40; choice lots around 300-lbs. \$9.00; 140-150-lb. light lights \$8.50; strong weight pigs mostly \$7.50; packing sows \$7.50.

Cattle

Receipts 1,700. Market active, 25 @ 50c higher; 120-lb. steers \$14.00; 600-lb. heifers \$13.50; steers and yearlings \$12.00 @ 13.75; cows \$8.00 @ 9.00; few head \$9.50; sausage bulls \$8.00 @ \$8.50; beef bulls up to \$9.00 @ \$9.50; cows and cutter cows \$4.75 @ 6.50.

Calves

Receipts 1,625. Market steady, mostly \$16.50; culls and common \$8.50 @ \$12.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 5,800. Market steady to strong; mostly good wool lambs \$17; throwout \$16.00 @ 16.50; good shorn lambs \$15.00 @ 15.25; aged sheep scarce.

FOXES ALASKAN BLUES AND SILVERS;
six bank references; Seattle
Chamber of Commerce; many satisfied customers. Booklet
free. Breeder-agts. wanted. Shipments from Seattle Ranch.
CLEARY BROS. Fox Farms, Empire Bldg., Seattle, Wa.

COUNTY CROW REPORTS

Hillsdale County—Very little farm work done by April 2. Most farmers have sufficient feed to carry them through. Sheep shearing has commenced and forty cents is being offered for the new clip. Wheat brings \$1.36; oats 55c; potatoes \$1.25; milk \$2.10; eggs 25c; butter-fat 51c. Wheat and rye are looking good.—H. N.

Newaygo County—Fields are wet and roads bad. Farmers are planning to grow peas and lima beans for the local canning factory. More fertilizer being used than usual. Wheat and new seeding looking good. Large numbers of baby chicks are being delivered.—C. E.

Huron County—Normal acreages

will be planted. Winter grains come through in good shape. Dairying is expanding.—T. N.

Machinac County—Normal acreages will be put in this spring. Winter grains have not suffered. Fruit trees are in good condition. Feeding has been fairly profitable and the dairy business is growing. Farmers buy generously of baby chicks. Potatoes sell at \$1.50; butter 50c; eggs 35c; milk 12c per quart.—A. C.

Jackson County—More fertilizer will be used this spring than usual. Winter grains have been damaged by adverse weather. Fruit trees are in good shape. Live stock has made fairly good profits this year. Farmers are buying some baby chicks. Milk brings \$2.50, butter-fat 50c, eggs 25c, potatoes \$1.00.—J. W.

12 ASSORTED DAHLIAS 75c; assorted gladioli, 12, large 50c; 25 blooming size 25c. Tiger lilies each 15c. Postpaid. John Nelson, R. 1, Cadillac, Mich.

NOW IS THE TIME to plant gladioli. Twelve choice varieties, any quantity. Reasonable. Address "Sunset Acres," R. 3, Holly, Mich.

C. O. D. FROST PROOF Cabbage and Onion Plants. Quick shipments. All varieties, 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00. Farmers Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

SEEDS

CERTIFIED IMPROVED ROBUST SEED BEANS, choice in every respect. One to nine bushels, nine dollars bu., ten or over, eight 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.

GOLDEN GLOW SEED CORN that will please you, grown from Registered Seed. Field selected before cut, raked, artificial, and air dried, shelled, graded, germination 98%, price \$5.00 bushel, 2 or more \$4.75 bushel. Remember I sell what we grow, guaranteed as represented. Ralph G. Collin, Mount Pleasant, Mich., R. 8.

REGISTERED and certified Golden Glow seed corn, germination 97%. Inspected by Michigan Crop Improvement Association. Write for circular. P. A. Smith, Mulliken, Mich.

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED WORTHY OATS, certified Wisconsin Six Row Barley, registered and certified Pickett Yellow Dent Corn, certified Grimm Alfalfa. Best of quality, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for seed circular. Fairgrove Associated Seed Growers, W. R. Kirk, Secy., Fairgrove, Michigan. Members of Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

CLOVER—\$18 per bu. Home grown double reseeded. Guaranteed to comply state seed law. Sweet clover, scarified, \$3.99. Hardy northwestern alfalfa, \$9.90 per bu. State certified Grimm at lowest prices. New timothy, \$1.90 per bu. Sacks included. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 457, Clarinda, Iowa.

SEED CORN, 8 row large type Yankee corn, nothing better for early hogging off. Also choice selected Pride of the North Yellow Dent. These seeds give a very high germination test. We furnish them at \$3.00 per bushel, either shelled or ears, F. O. B. Mendon, Mich. A. E. Beebe & Sons.

EVERY HOG RAISER should grow artichokes. They will furnish 60 days of the highest quality of early spring feed for hogs before clover is ready. Seed only \$3.00 per bushel, in quantities at less price F. O. B. Mendon, Mich. A. E. Beebe & Sons.

REGISTERED (\$7.00 per Bu.) and Certified (\$6.00 per Bu.) Polar Yellow Dent and Jewett Yellow Flint. 50 lbs. shelled and graded. Butts of Polar Yellow Dent for ensilage \$3.50 per bu. Arthur W. Jewett, Jr., Mason, Michigan.

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE demonstrate Improved American Banner wheat, Wolverine oats. Improved Robust Beans best for Michigan. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

STATE SWEEPSTAKES SEED CORN. Wilks' Golden Dent and Polar Dent. Field selected, fire dried, tested, shelled and graded to fit your planter. Germination 95 to 98%. John C. Wilk, St. Louis, Mich.

GOLDEN GLOW SEED CORN For Sale. Northern Grown; Fire Dried; Strong Germination; Big Yielder. \$5.00 per Bushel. M. C. Guild, Bear Lake, Michigan.

YELLOW DENT SEED CORN. Germination high and guaranteed every way. Write us before buying. Geo. W. Needham, Saline, Mich.

CHOICE SEED, Speltz, and Certified Wisconsin six row barley, \$1.50 bu. 10 bu. or more \$1.30. Harry Box, Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—Marquis Early Wheat in new grain bags, \$2.00 per bu. Members Wisconsin Experiment Association. Theo. Lehmann, Watertown, Wis.

CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS. Certified M. A. C. Yellow Dent corn \$6 bushel. Bags 25 cents. Lansing. Allen Eaton, Grand Ledge, Mich.

WANTED—300 bu. Rural Russett seed potatoes, first quality only, but second size preferred. Address J. O. Beachler, R. 7, Medina, Ohio.

REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN, field selected, high germination. Sample on request. Chas. Townsend, Dowagiac, Mich.

FOR SALE—Clements White Cap and Michigan Yellow Dent Seed Corn \$4.00. Write John Mitchell, Holloway, Mich.

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED Polar Dent and Gilbert's Yellow Dent Seed Corn. Ernest Gilbert, Waldron, Mich.

90 DAY YELLOW DENT field selected, rack dried, germination high, disease free, shelled, tipped and sacked, \$4.00 per bu. Chas. Gruber, Palmyra, Mich.

REGISTERED and Certified Golden Glow Seed Corn. Germination 96%. Write for prices. Lawrence Crozier, Charlotte, Mich., R. 9.

FOR SALE—Certified White Rural Seed Potatoes. Jas. Lynch, Coral, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Sand Vetch, about 10 per cent oats, \$12 per hundred. Dan Becker, Munising, Michigan.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good Sweet Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking 5 lbs., 90c; 10, \$1.50. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.25. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A5, Paducah, Ky.

POULTRY

PURE-BRED Mammoth White Pekin Ducks from carefully selected matings. Expertly hatched in our own hatchery from all white eggs. 100% delivery guaranteed. \$30.00 per hundred delivered. 20% with order. Place now. Midwest Duckery, Springfield, Ohio, Box 477F.

BARRED ROCKS—Light line only. Trapnested, exhibition quality. Heavy egg production. Eggs, two dollars, fifteen. B. H. White, R. 10, Battle Creek, Mich.

6 VARIETIES Record of Performance Male Matings. Breeding cockerels, pullets, and chicks. Free catalog giving big early order discounts. Beckman Hatchery, Box 57, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS \$6.00 per hundred. Imperial Ringlet and Aristocrat strains. Robt. Martin, Woodland, Mich.

S. C. BROWN and WHITE LEGHORNS. 332 egg. Eggs 100 \$5.50. Chicks, stock, catalog. Harlan Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, Purdue Demonstration Farm. Production medal winners. Eggs postpaid. 45 \$3. 100 \$5.50. 500 \$25.00. Floyd Robertson, Lexington, Indiana.

EGGS, CHIX, DUCKINGS, GOSLINGS. All varieties chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, bantams, guineas. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Indiana.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, gladioli bulbs. W. F. Alexander, Owosso, Mich.

BUFF WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 per setting. J. G. Lange, R. 1, Box 3, Inkster, Mich.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 100 \$5.00, postpaid. F. W. Spencer, Shepherd, Mich.

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

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS, genuine English White Leghorns, overlapping combs and non-setters. Barred Rocks 203-233 records. See display ad. Hillside Hatchery, Holland, Michigan.

"EGG-BRED" chicks pay profits. Strength, vitality, and heavy-laying. Safe delivery guaranteed. Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, Single and Rose Comb Reds, Barred Rocks. Queen Hatchery, Zeeland, Michigan. Heavy and light mixed chicks 80 and up.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS and Hatching Eggs. Record at Michigan International Egg Laying Contest; winners heavy breeds 1927. Highest Barred Rock pen from Michigan past three years and to date in present contest. F. E. Fogle, Okemos, Michigan.

CHICKS. We have had eighteen years' experience in hatching chicks of standard varieties. We personally inspect and cull our flocks which are good producers, healthy, and pure-bred. Write for prices. Special discount on five hundred and one thousand lots. Shepard Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

BABY CHICKS Michigan Accredited Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns, shipped C. O. D. Immediate delivery of pure-bred chicks from heavy laying foundations. Big free catalog gives new prices. Brummer-Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 28, Holland, Mich.

BUY YOUR MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS from an established breeder. Twenty-five years breeding, seven years trapping, now under Michigan R. O. P. Noted as profit producers, try Strick's Chicks this year. Circular free. Write Strick's Poultry Farm, R. 4, Hudsonville, Michigan.

WHITTAKER'S REDS, BOTH COMBS. Grade A. R. O. P. Trapnested. Grade B, Michigan, Certified. Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. Chicks and eggs. Catalog free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS of all standard varieties. Flocks carefully culled for laying, several years by M. S. O. poultry men. Baby chick prices, 10c to 14c. Two weeks old chicks 16c. Clinton County Hatchery, Maxwell and Kees, Prop's., St. Johns, Mich.

EXTRA LARGE TYPE Eng. W. Leg. Chix, direct from our flock of free range hens. All April chicks sold. Now booking for May delivery. A-1 chicks at \$10 per 100; \$95 per 1,000. Send for circular. Model Poultry Farm, Zeeland, R. 4, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS from flocks rigidly culled for breed type and production. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes. Write for prices. Jones Chick Hatchery, Box 6, Coldwater, Mich.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, Tanager and English White Leghorns. Catalogue. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

LOOK! 100,000 chicks 9c up, 20 varieties. Using many 200 to 312 egg record bred ROP cockerels. Send for free catalog giving big early order discounts. Lawrence Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Quality breedings, plus guaranteed satisfaction at reasonable prices, our standard. Free catalog. Windmill Pointe Hatchery, Alter Road, Detroit.

MICHIGAN CERTIFIED S. C. REDS, R. O. P. trapnested. Chicks \$25 per hundred. Hatching eggs \$12 per hundred. From R. O. P. hens \$15 for 10 eggs. Will Loomis, Casnovia, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, and Leghorns. Each week beginning Feb. 13. All stock bloodtested and Michigan Accredited. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.

BAPY CHICKS \$6.00 per 100. Seconds, strong, vigorous chicks, no cripples. Robt. Christopher, R. 4, Holland, Michigan.

TURKEYS

DAY OLD TURKEYS—Something new but good. Raise in brooder house or by chicken hen. Easily raised as chickens. Return five times the profit. Mammoth Bronze and White Hollands, \$1.00 each. Special prices on more than fifty poulters. Eggs for hatching. Pine Creek Turkey Roost, R. F. D. No. 4, Holland, Michigan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS and White Pekin Ducks, pure-bred healthy stock. Addressed stamped envelope for reply. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

TURKEY EGGS: All breeds, strictly pure-bred. Special prices. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED

CAN you sell house paint at \$1.98 per gallon and barn paint at \$1.30? Lowest prices in America. Beat all competition, dealers and mail order houses. Money back guarantee to every customer. Experience unnecessary, no delivering or collecting. Just talk to property owners about these low prices. \$50 to \$100 weekly easily made. Check mailed you each Friday. Write at once for Free Sales Outfit, with complete information. Farm & Home Paint Co., Desk 84, Kansas City, Mo.

WE PAY \$48.00 A WEEK, furnish auto and expenses to introduce our Soap and Washing Powder. Buss-Beach Company, Dept. A163, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

WANTED—Farmer or farmer's son or man to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F 26, Winona, Minn.

STRAIGHT SALARY: \$35.00 per week and expenses. Man or woman with rig to introduce Poultry Mixture. Eureka Mfg. Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MILK ROUTE SALESMAN. Must be between 25 and 35 years of age and married. \$200 cash bond required. Steady work and good future. Give particulars in application. Freeman Dairy Company, Flint, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED FARMER wants position as farm manager, or as tenant. High school and agricultural education. Married. Herbert Austin, R. 1, Inkster, Mich.

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.....	\$2.80	\$2.80	26.....	\$2.34	\$7.28
11.....	.99	3.08	27.....	2.43	7.55
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

\$1,000 GETS MONEY-MAKING FARM—80 acres, crops, horses, 5 cows, 3 calves, poultry, machinery, tools, vehicles, harness, potatoes, corn, oats & buckwheat, hay, vegetables; raised \$1,800 potato crop, on good road handy to market; 65 acres tillable, 100 apple trees, other fruit; pleasant 6-room house, beautiful views, substantial farm bldgs. Only \$2,600 to settle affairs quickly; \$1,000 cash. Details pg. 40. One of many testimonials to Strouts service comes from Peter Samphorne who had saved \$1,100, was laid off work, bought a small Strout farm; his first year's work paid him more than his factory job, each year saw an increase, and after 5 years he cleared \$3,700 above expenses. There's opportunity for any intelligent worker on a Strout farm. Copy illus. spring catalog free. Strout Agency, 1105-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs, and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

225 ACRES AT \$21 ACRE—Equipped, on improved rd. Well developed & a money-maker, easy to market crops, advantages handy; 90 acres fertile cultivation, large pasture with creek & spring, 40 acres wood & timber; nice variety fruit; good 12-room furnace-heated house, painted basement barn, silo, etc., bldgs. insured for \$3,500 & price for all only \$4,750 with horses, harness, implements, buzz saw outfit, hay, etc., thrown in for quick settlement affairs; part cash. Elwood Madsen, Strout Agency, Corner 5th & River Sts., Ewart, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER—Federal Land Bank offers limited number of farms at bargain prices. Write today, for now 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.

OWNER, BUYING LARGER FARM. will sell 190 acres, 130 cultivated, balance pasture and wood. Certified potatoes grown, 40 acres alfalfa and sweet clover. Large basement barn and other buildings. Excellent stock farm. Creek watered. \$7,000 Federal Land Loan. Will price to sell. Samuel Bird, Lakeview, Montclair Co., Mich.

BRAZIL, SOUTH AMERICA—COLONY FORMING. Your opportunity to own stock ranch or farm near Atlantic seaports at trifling of value. Sure market, healthy climate, highest references. H. Frank, Box 890, Station "C," Los Angeles, California.

SEVEN ACRE POULTRY FARM: good buildings, mile from thriving town on M-38. Opportunity roadside market. \$1,500—\$500 handles. E. S. Grinnell, Mayville, Mich., R. 1.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE, 160 acres, good buildings. Jay Thomas, Akron, Mich., R. 2.

FOR SALE—Farm bred white collie pups, priced right. J. E. Hegner, Reed City, 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.

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, \$2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farm, Renton, Route 2, Box 49C, Washington.

CLEAN (no weeds) bright sweet barn straw wheat or oat, ten dollars ton, F. O. B. cars, Owosso, A. B. Cook.

NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than broom. Over half profit. Harpers, 173 Third St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WANTED

WE PAY UP TO \$10 POUND for medicinal roots. Dandelion, etc. Information and price list, 10c. Luft Herb Company, Hermansville, Mich.

GRAFTING WAX

CAN FURNISH EITHER A HAND OR BRUSH wax. Made after Michigan State College formula. Immediate delivery. Prices as follows: One pound, 45c; five pounds, \$2.10; ten pounds, \$4.00. Postage extra. Special prices in larger quantities. M. H. Hunt & Son, Lansing, Mich., Box 525.

PET AND LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—50 coon, opossum, skunk, rabbit, and fox hounds at 1/4 price on 60 days trial. Laube Beadles, S413 Mayfield, Ky.

RABBITS—Make Big Profits with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 892 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineaas, Canaries, Eggs, Stock. Free Circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Ia.

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 692 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES made any size, low factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill.

PLANTS AND BULBS

SCHROER'S RELIABLE PLANTS—Listen! Don't take chances! Pay a little more and get the best. We do not substitute and guarantee to satisfy you. Cabbage, immediate shipment. Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market and Golden Acre. Tomato Plants: Bonnie Best, Greater Baltimore, Livingston Globe, John Bear and Earliana. Bermuda and Prize Taken Onion Plants. Ruby King and Bull Nose Pepper Plants. Postpaid, 25c. \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Express Collect \$1.50 per 1,000. Care used in packing. We guarantee to arrive in good condition. Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

MY FROST PROOF Cabbage Plants will make headed cabbage three weeks before your home grown plants. I make prompt shipments all leading varieties. Postpaid 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.75. Express \$2.00, 1,000. Special prices on large quantities. Tomato and pepper plants same prices. First class plants, roots wrapped in moss. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

COPENHAGEN, Wakefield, Flat Dutch, frostproof cabbage plants, \$1.00 1,000; Bermuda onion \$1.00; tomato \$1.00; collard \$1.00; Ruby King pepper \$2.00; Porto Rico potato \$1.75. Good plants, carefully packed. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

STRAWBERRIES, 1,000 Dunlaps, \$3.00; Gibsons \$4.00; Cooper, Premier \$5.00; 100 Mastodons \$2.00; Champions \$1.00. Raspberries, blackberries, grapes, vines, wholesale, 35 varieties. Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and Onion Plants. Bermuda and Prize Taker. \$1.00 thousand. Prompt shipment of very fine plants. Guarantee Plant Co., Ty Ty, Ga.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, \$1. 1,000, Tomato Plants, \$1. 1,000, Onions, \$1.25. Pepper and Potato Plants, \$2. 1,000. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

SEND NO MONEY. C. O. D. Frost Proof Cabbage and Onion Plants. All varieties. Prompt shipment. 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

GRAPE PLANTS, guaranteed to grow. Root & Son, Paw Paw, Mich.



To Keep Your Tractor In Good Condition Use **Polarine** THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

Your tractor is a sturdy machine which, if you keep it properly lubricated with Polarine, works away without getting tired or sick.

Lubrication is a matter of first importance with a tractor because of the conditions under which it works.

Nothing very dainty or clean about a tractor's work! It gets right down to the ground—plows up the earth! Dust flies around it in clouds. Dirt and dust enter the crankcase.

That's why good oil is needed—an oil that will keep its tough film between the moving parts of the engine—protecting them from the grinding of dirt and grit. That's why the oil needs frequent changing. You can't

expect an oil to give good lubrication when it is full of dust and dirt!

If you'll stop to think how grimy a man looks after riding the tractor all day, you'll realize what happens inside the engine—and why it needs clean oil often!

Polarine was especially made for tractors—to give good lubrication under working conditions *on the farm*. It has been proved by years of satisfactory service.

There's a grade made for your tractor—to meet the particular lubrication requirements of your engine. Use it—change to fresh oil frequently—and you'll keep your tractor in good condition. It's the one way to make your tractor work faithfully and last long!

For Fordson's — use Polarine Special Heavy!

Standard Oil Company, 910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
(Indiana)