

MICHIGAN FARMER

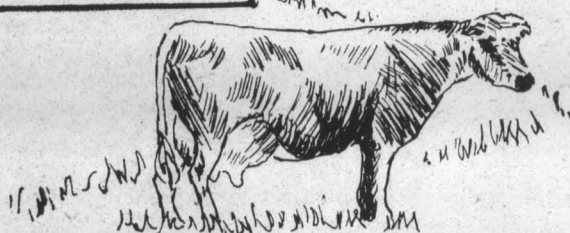
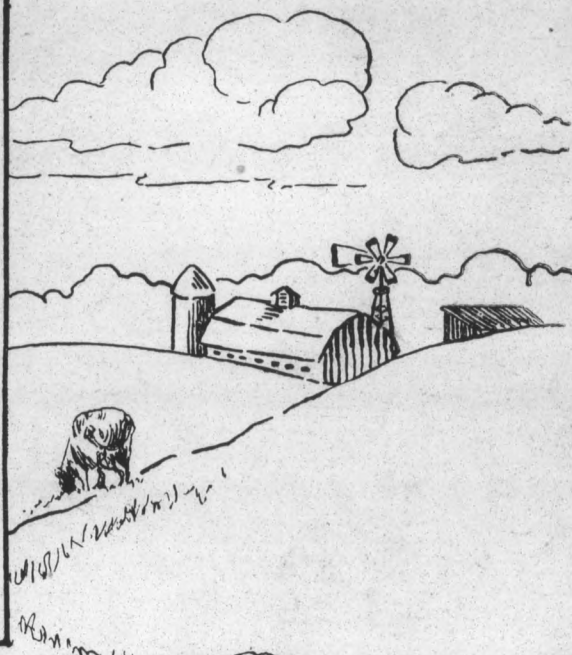
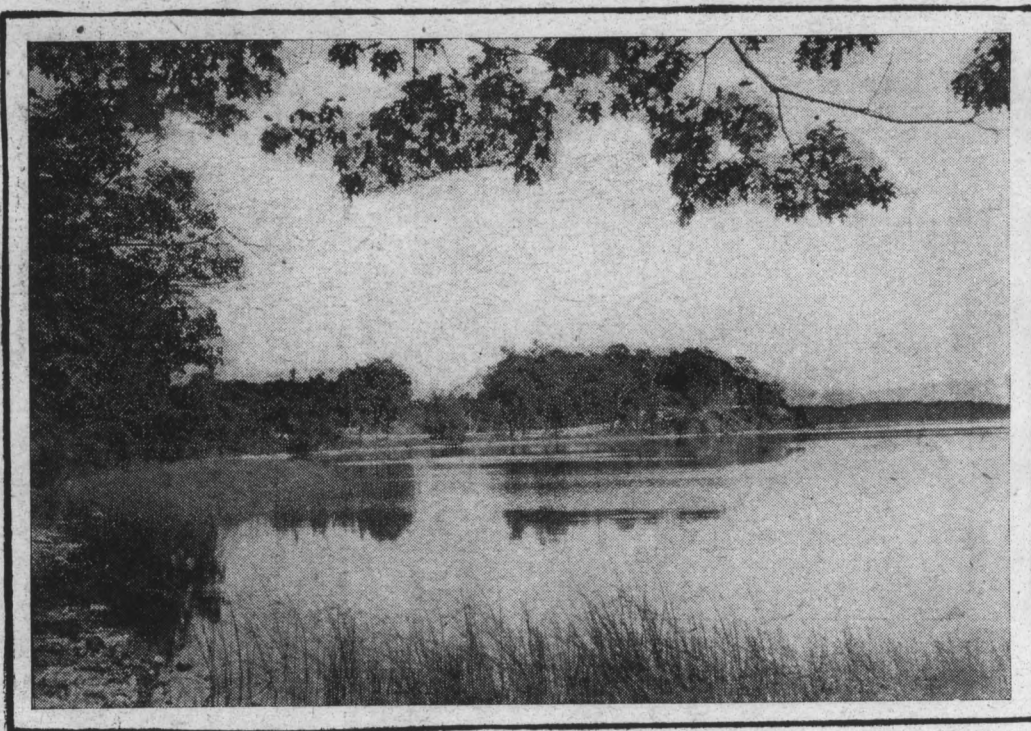
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AMONG the most popular recreational places in this state are the lakes of Oakland County which are within easy driving distance of Detroit. The most prominent of these is Orchard Lake which is five miles from Pontiac and very close to Pine and Sylvan lakes. If one wants to be where the summer crowds are over a week-end, go to these lakes.

Way up in the northwestern part of the state and nearly at the northern tip of the Leelanau Peninsula is Northport, located on Grand Traverse Bay. Northport is a fine town in a picturesque country where one can get full benefits from cool lake breezes on a hot day. A trip around the Leelanau Peninsula on M-22 is worthwhile. If you take it you may see the sea gulls on the Northport pier, as shown here.



COMPULSORY BORER CLEAN-UP NEWS

DUE to the lack of sufficient funds to enforce the corn borer clean-up regulations throughout the entire quarantined area, the state Department of Agriculture announces that the area has been divided into two sections. In the one, regulatory measures will be strictly enforced; in the other, farmers will be relied upon to do clean-up work voluntarily. Quarantine No. 210 relative to the movement of corn and corn particles out of the infested territory has not been

changed and remains in full force in both sections.

Clean-up measures will be enforced in the entire counties of Macomb, Monroe, St. Clair, and Wayne. Lapeer County with the exception of Richfield, Deerfield, Mayfield, Lapeer, Elba, Oregon, and Marathon townships; Lenawee County with the exception of Hudson, Medina, Rollin, and Woodstock townships; Oakland County with the exception of Groveland, Holly, Rose, and Springfield townships; and Sanilac County with the exception of Greenleaf, Evergreen, and Lamotte townships, are also included in the 1928 compulsory clean-up section.

In these eight counties, the department feels that the borer infestation is such as to make it necessary for the preservation of the corn crop to have a thorough clean-up. Supervisors and inspectors have been appointed to aid farmers in their clean-up operations and to see that regulatory measures are complied with. The work will be under the general supervision of L. H. Worthley, federal administrator of corn borer control work, Toledo, Ohio.

In the other twenty-nine counties included in the quarantined area of the state, farmers will be urged to clean up their premises, although the work will not be compulsory. A corn

borer supervisor will be appointed for each of these counties to assist farmers with their problems.

While the State Department of Agriculture regrets that it has not the funds to carry on enforced clean-up in the whole area and that Congress has not appropriated the money to reimburse farms for their extra labor performed, it believes that a repetition of the splendid cooperation given by farmers to control work throughout the area last spring will result in holding the pest in check in the state.

News of the Week

Edward G. Knapp, an Ypsilanti aviator, and two passengers were found dead by cow boys in their plane wreckage on a ranch near Kent, Texas.

A census by the Christian Herald shows that the churches of this country gained 573,000 in membership.

The Illinois primary election showed a defeat for the Small-Thompson political forces which have gained considerable notoriety due to crime conditions in Chicago.

Henry Ford and wife are enjoying a sight seeing trip in England. He made a twenty-nine word speech at a recent banquet in London, a long one for him.

Plans are being made for an airline between America and Europe, with eight seadromes on islands intervening.

Arthur Vandenberg, recently appointed as successor to the late Senator Ferris has been placed on the senate commerce committee. Such an important appointment for a new member is unusual.

Otto Kemerich, of Hamburg, Germany, swam forty-six continuous hours, breaking the American girl's recent record by fourteen hours. He even tired out his pet California sea lion.

Commander Byrd's airmen have selected a Ford tri-motor plane for use on the Byrd South Pole air expedition.

Col. Lindbergh took up thirty-six California girls in his new plane at Santa Barbara, California, and he seemed to enjoy it.

The Prince of Wales recently took his twenty-eighth fall from a horse in a hunt race in Derbyshire, England.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, was given an ovation at this farewell appearance before a year's leave of absence.

Richard Dix, the famous movie star, has been operated on for appendicitis.

General Coxy, famous for his Coxy's army of 1894, suggested to Congress that it issue \$10,000,000,000 25-year non-interest bearing bonds to raise money for public improvements and thus help relieve the non-employment situation.

Four million are facing starvation in China on account of a three years' drouth. The roads in Shantung province are littered with dead and tree bark is being used for food.

The Dominion of Canada is willing to go ahead with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, according to reports from Washington.

Announcement has been made of an airplane sight seeing caravan this summer in which 200 tourists will make a forty-two-days' tour, stopping at thirty-two cities.

A record attendance prevailed at the seven large theaters in Detroit where Good Friday services were held. Numerous churches also had large crowds.

Mercedes Gleitz, a London typist swam the straits of Gibraltar in her fourth attempt. It took her twelve hours and fifty minutes.

The Fascistic movement in Italy has put a taboo on handshaking because it is unhygienic and excessive for Fascists.

Hungarian engineers are planning a suspension bridge across the mouth of the Bosphorus, thus linking European and Asiatic Turkey.

Seventy airplanes are on exhibit at the All-American aircraft show held in Detroit this week.

The U. S. Senate passed the 1928 model of the McNary-Haugen bill on April 12th.

Terrorists placed a bomb on one of the main streets of Milan which was set to go off when the King of Italy passed. He escaped but fifteen others were killed.

Experiments in the University of Michigan Biology Department indicate that copper is a cure for anemia.

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MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XVI

From Primal Forest to Prime Fruit

A. J. Rogers Jr. is Not Stumped by Stumps

By Frank A. Wilken

ABOUT 1910 a strange face appeared at the Michigan State Horticultural meetings. It was the face of one who might be "somebody." It was learned that the individual was A. J. Rogers, Jr., a graduate of the Wisconsin University and an instructor in horticulture there. He had bought a lot of wild land near Beulah and was going to make a cherry orchard out of it.

It seemed odd that a Wisconsin college man should come over here to try to grow cherries on some of our wild land. Undoubtedly, many thought the venture was as wild as the land he had. But Mr. Rogers had his feet on the ground, a fact for which there is plenty of proof. Fourteen years later this stranger became President of the State Horticultural Society and in 1926 he wrote a bulletin for the Michigan State College on orchard management, with special reference to cherry production, that is one of the country's outstanding pieces of literature on the subject. It is needless to say that he has made his venture pay but it is well to note that his achievement has come during America's greatest agricultural depression.

His bulletin gives a detailed history of his orchard management. It shows clearly that Mr. Rogers was well grounded in those essentials that are needed to make any proposition a success. He kept a set of records which are rarely equalled in farm enterprises. So he knows the absolute cost of his operations and just what has paid him a profit and what has not. He has even determined just how far apart it is advisable to set cherry trees to make the best profit.

The Rogers' farm consists of 230 acres on the north side of Crystal Lake. It gets full advantage of protection against frosts from both

Crystal Lake and Lake Michigan. The farm is so rolling that some of it is waste. About 135 acres are in cultivation of which 115 are in orchard. There are also fifteen acres in permanent pasture and eighty acres in woodlot and waste land.

The farm is primarily devoted to fruit, no other farm operations being carried on except directly incident to the development of the orchard. The orchard operations have been gradually enlarged, starting with five acres in 1909 and with a total of 115 in 1925. The orchard consist of about fifty-five acres of apples, twenty acres of peaches, a small acreage of pears and about forty-five acres of cherries. The increase in orchard acreage has been gradual, a few acres being added each year.

It is interesting to note Mr. Rogers'

figures on the cost of bringing an orchard to bearing or nine years of age. He figures the cost of the land at one hundred dollars per acre; interest on land and trees, \$171.81; interest and maintenance \$96.93;



A Fruit Growers' Meeting at the Rogers' Home

labor and supplies \$344.16; supervision, \$177.77; taxes and insurance, \$16.74; making a total of \$907.41 per acre for the nine year orchard. From this is deducted income from inter-crops or fruit produced during the nine years of \$203.18; making the net cost per acre \$704.23.

Mr. Rogers says, "My cherries during the past five years have been very profitable. The profits from these and other fruits have been absorbed by young plantings, mostly of cherries. In other words, the orchard value today exceeds the value five years ago by a very great margin."

Mr. Rogers is a firm believer in

thorough spraying. In years when disease is prevalent he uses extra sprays and thus has saved his trees from the ravages of leaf spot and other troubles. He also is a consistent user of fertilizer, sulphate of ammonia, or nitrate of soda, even on this comparatively virgin soil. When trees are making abundant growth he does not fertilize. Young trees get one-third pound of nitrogenous fertilizer annually, while large, mature trees get about twelve pounds each.

The chief object on this farm is to keep the trees healthy and free from insects and diseases so that they will bear abundant crops of good fruit. Since fruit is the chief source of income from this enterprise, all efforts are made toward getting large crops. With favorable frost protection the orchards bear consistently as they are in good condition.

It is needless to say any more about the production of the crops on this farm. If one wishes to go into detail, Mr. Rogers' bulletin entitled "Studies in Orchard Management, with Special Reference to Cherry Production" will give it to him. It is called Special Bulletin No. 166 and may be obtained by writing to the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan. This bulletin will be especially interesting to those who are seeking information on the costs of the various orchard operations such as spraying, fertilizing, and others. It is a real study of the business phase of farming.

Two men are hired for the whole year, and during this growing season three to five more by the month. These take care of all the work until harvest time. Then, when cherries are ripe, the Rogers' farm is a bee (Continued on page 560)

Will Feast on Michigan Beans

Mexican Bean Beetle Has Taken Up His Abode in Michigan

By Jay S. Boyer

THE Mexican bean beetle is now perched on the fence anticipating many appetizing meals from Michigan's prize bean patches, which have been one of the main sources of those delicious golden brown naked beans, of which we are all so very fond. It has been a long journey up from the southland, but these unwelcome emigrants have come swiftly and in large numbers and have taken up their abode, extending their domain northward and eastward at the rate of one hundred and fifty miles a year.

The beetle now inhabits an area which included: southeastern Michigan, southwestern New York, a part of Ontario, about one-half of Pennsylvania, parts of Maryland, North and South Carolina, Virginia, northern Georgia, eastern Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, and Ohio, according to information obtained in an interview with Neale F. Howard, United States Entomologist in charge of Mexican bean beetle investigation. Mr. Howard is director of the field laboratory located at 151 West Eleventh Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. The laboratory was

formerly located at Birmingham, Alabama, but was moved northward as the area of infestation increased.

"The beetle has made its appearance in three counties of southeastern Michigan," states Mr. Howard, "but it is not expected to do any real damage for the next two years, and it is hoped that the climatic conditions of Michigan are such as to make the spread of the pest rather slow."

At present the insect is not well known in northern Ohio or even as far south as Columbus, but the southern two-fifths of the state are well infested. Perhaps the area of greatest infestation being in the neighborhood of Athens and along the Ohio River.

The Mexican bean beetle is the most serious enemy of beans in those parts of the United States which it infests. The United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1407 describes the adult as a copper colored beetle about one-fourth inch long, bearing eight black spots on each

wing cover, and nearly hemispherical in shape. The full grown larvae is about one-third inch long, orange colored, and has been described as fuzzy because of its covering of long branched spines.

The insect has long been present in western United States but was first found in the east near Birmingham, Alabama, in 1920, from which point it has continued to spread throughout the above mentioned area. It has been more or less periodic in its outbreaks, generally doing considerable damage about the second year after it has made its appearance.

The beetle feeds on plants of all kinds of table beans, cowpeas, soy beans, and beggar weed. The principle injury is done to the foliage, but in cases of heavy infestation the green pods are also destroyed. It spends its entire life cycle on the bean plant and does damage by devouring its foliage in the larvae or immature stage. It works on the under side of

the leaves which necessitates that control measures be directed to the under surface of the plant.

In attempting to destroy the pest with insecticides, it was found that the bean plant was injured by some arsenicals. Lead arsenate was found to injure the plant, but magnesium arsenate does not and so is therefore recommended by the Bureau of Entomology. Calcium arsenate alone was found to be injurious, but when used with lime was found to be quite effective. A great amount of work has been done by entomologists on the fluosilicates which are compounds of fluorine. Sodium fluosilicate is often injurious to the foliage and is not recommended although it is still being worked on. Extract of Pyrethrum and extract of Derris both of which are plant poisons, non-toxic to human beings, have been used with a limited degree of success. Many other methods of control have also been advocated by various institutions and companies, and a great deal of work has been done by Mr. Howard (Continued on page 555)

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DETROIT, APRIL 21, 1928

An
Added
Protection

THIS is not the season of the year to talk about hunters. But to accomplish some things in season it often is necessary to keep them on the mind constantly. We have just learned of an unique method of identifying hunters. In Pennsylvania when a person secures a hunter's license he is given a number which the law requires to be sewed on the back of his hunting jacket so that it will be displayed at all times when hunting.

This plan, which has evidently been copied from the automobile license, would supply a ready means of identifying a hunter and procuring his address. If he obeys the laws and respects property when hunting, he would have no objection to the requirement. On the other hand, if he failed to act the part of a sportsman, then society could justly demand means of ready identification.

Would such a plan as this prove a worthwhile addition to the hunting laws of Michigan? We would be pleased to have the reaction of readers on such a suggestion.

For
the Boys
and Girls

AFTER all, the boys and girls on our farms are the best crop we grow. If we have the right angle on life, our best thoughts should be of the needs and proper environment for this crop. It is not strange, therefore, that after thinking of trains for promoting the culture of alfalfa, improving the dairy herd, urging the use of pure-bred sires, encouraging the use of better seed in the growing of our potato crop, and for stimulating beet growers to raise a higher tonnage of beets per acre—it is not strange, we say, that finally the idea works itself into our minds of running a train in the interests of the boys and girls.

So for the past three weeks a boys' and girls' train has been operating in Michigan. Credit for this goes to the

progressive leaders of the Upper Peninsula. Because of the special interest taken by Cloverland people in the coming generation, it is not surprising that a large percentage of the winners in state-wide contests goes to the lads and lasses from north of the Straits. All of which suggests the idea that it pays to give thoughtful attention to the boys and girls. Their lives grow stronger and richer under the combined care of the parents and the community.

We wish to congratulate the folks of Cloverland on this new method of attracting the attention of both parents and communities to their most valuable crop.

Michigan's
Records
Decrease

RURAL districts in the states which have cooperated under the maternity and infancy act during the entire period of its operation, and which have been in the birth registration area since 1917, record materially lower average infant and maternal death rates, according to the agency administering the act.

We are proud, too, that Michigan is one of the eight states whose average maternal mortality rate in rural districts was ten per cent lower during the period 1922-1926 as compared with the period 1917-1921, exclusive of 1918 when rates were high on account of influenza.

The appropriations for this work expire next June. When the maternal and infancy act was being discussed some six years ago, it met with considerable criticism in Congress. All believed that something should be done to save the mothers and children in our country, but a number of Congressmen did not approve of the methods of handling the appropriations. Public health movements do not progress rapidly, but this average decrease of ten per cent in the maternal mortality rate would indicate that appropriations in at least eight of the states accomplished their purpose, and that the states are justified in their plea for further appropriations to carry forward this worthy cause.

Corn
Borer
Legislation

THE farmers' interest in the corn borer situation was shown when the Agricultural committee of the House of Representatives had a \$10,000,000 appropriation under consideration. More actual farmers showed up in Washington than for any other legislative proposal considered this year. These farmers were from the states now affected, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. Their reason for attending was to impress upon the committee that there should be considerable change of the management of control work.

The thought was to railroad this \$10,000,000 appropriation through for this spring's use, but the farmers impressed the committee that it would come too late for effective use as many acres were already planted with other crops.

Other things impressed upon the committee were that the inspection work should be done by mature men, not boys, and that the farmer should get more of the appropriation which would be possible if the work was carried on in a sane and economical way.

The Purnell bill, as reported out by the committee, carries a \$7,000,000 appropriation which will be available July first, in time for effective work. This bill provides that ninety per cent of this money go to the farmer for his extra work in clean-up, nine per cent for overhead and one percent for new machinery. The appropriation for machinery in the old bill was too large.

There is still some money left from last year and a \$1,250,000 appropria-

tion for borer control on the regular agricultural appropriation bill, besides the appropriations available from the states, so that the work will continue and preparations will be made for a real effective campaign next fall and spring.

Regardless of all the faults in the campaign last season, the methods used helped in checking the borer. With last year's experience as a basis, the future control work ought to be more effective, more economical and more just in the distribution of the appropriations.

Limitations
of
Crime

CRIME is self-limiting, although those who scan the headlines of the news papers may think otherwise. But crime, like any other destructive human activity, has its limitations because the common decency in humanity arises and brings a halt to those things which degrade human beings.

As long as humanity retains its imperfections, there will be crime, but lately, as an aftermath of the war, we have had more than a normal amount of it. But already it is reaching its limitations because it has attracted undue public attention.

Special drives on crime in the large cities are becoming effective. Political reverses for those who are for the "open town" are in evidence, and the government is getting itself adjusted to do effective work in stopping violations of federal drug and liquor laws. These violations have increased because in such great readjustments as we have recently gone through, many resort to evil practices. These times truly have been a test for the multitudes.

The crime situation in the rural sections is of recent development, due to the greater convenience of getting into the country. Also, the big criminals have "things" organized in the city, so the petty criminal must seek new fields. The days when one can leave their doors unlocked and things stand around are gone even in the country. But the rural crime situation is receiving wide-spread attention. Rural organization, farm papers, newspapers, local, country, and state officers are giving it attention, so that criminals will have a more difficult time of it to work their "trade."

We venture to say that a reaction has set in and that crime will be on the decrease during the next several years.

Keep
Forestry
Week

FORESTRY week begins next Monday. This should be a week of growing importance to America, particularly to rural America. The people on the farms use forest products to a greater extent than do other classes. They also can produce these products to advantage, and do this largely without restricting their other farm operations. For these reasons, next week should be of peculiar significance to all farm folks.

The object of the week is to direct attention to the growing of trees. Tree planting should be, therefore, the main feature to be observed. However, at farmers' gatherings efforts should be made to press home and emphasize the advantage and need of extending forest farming.

But if the forestry movement is to become large, forestry must be mastered by individuals. It will be through individual enterprise that the farm woodlot can again be restored to a position of respect among farm activities. So it is our opinion that the greatest good might come by each family getting together and considering what can be done next week to improve the farm woodlot.

When
We Co-
operate

AN announcement has just been received stating that James C. Penny, founder of the nationwide chain of department stores bearing his name, has accepted the presidency of the new co-operative association of the citrus interests of Florida. Almost coincident with this announcement, the railroads serving Florida informed the citrus people that a request for the shipment of mixed cars of fruits would be carried to destination without penalty at the same rate that straight carloads have been carried heretofore. This is one of the finest services the railroads have yet granted the growers of that state.

While it often is difficult to secure the cooperation of railroads or business concerns with farmers' institutions which lack a sound business basis, or are in the hands of inexperienced men, the opposite is true, when these farmer associations are well organized and manned by men with business experience. Confidence and responsibility are two factors of great importance when we do business cooperatively, in whatever state we may be operating.

Work

WELL, spring is sprung and work is begun. And I'll be hung if I kin see it's any fun.

Spring is when the birds is singing and the buds are peepin' and the frogs are croakin' 'cause the winter's sleep is broken. But the farmer is workin' 'except those what are shirkin'.

Spring kinda makes me feel poetic like that above but it don't make me turn to thoughts of work I love.

How's that fer poetry? You didn't know I could do it? I didn't either.

You kin tell it's good poetry 'cause some parts you can't understand. All good poetry is that way. And so is life.

Spring would be a great time of the year if it wasn't fer work. One's thoughts could turn to love, fishin', babblin' brooks, pussy willows, and daffodils if it wasn't fer work, but instead he's gotta think of such nice things as haulin' manure, plowin', fixin' fences, and cultivatin' everything but good taste. So what's spring to the farmer but another chance to see if in about ten months he kin get enough together to pay some more taxes, so he kin have the privilege to hear the robins sing again next spring. I think we pay a good price to hear them robins sing.

But—what're we goin' to do. The city fellow works all day, every day, if he's got work, and he ain't got nothin' when he's through and he don't hear the robins sing besides. So, I'd rather work fer nothing in the country and hear the robins and sleep by the fire-side in the winter than to work fer the same nothing in the city.

Somebody says work is a blessin' in disguise. Well, it must be pretty well disguised. I ain't recognized it as such, yet. I love to be lazy but I guess I'd get tired of that too if that was all I'd do. So, I guess I've got ta work so I kin enjoy my laziness. This is a funny world but I ain't goin' ta take chances on findin' a better one. So I guess I'll have ta see how much fun I kin get out o' my work. But I kin tell you I'd never pick out work fer fun.

HY SYCKLE.

Again and again nations have gone down into the dust, weary and old and nerveless, seemingly, because the great life-currents from the fields had ceased to flow.—Miller.



Farmer Succeeds Without Hands

Only Two Jobs That He Cannot Do

By C. LaDow

AMONG any group of farmers it would probably not be difficult for one to learn of many ways in which any certain piece of work might be done, but probably very few men would believe it possible for a farmer with no arms to carry on his farm work, till the soil, manage his business affairs, dig potatoes, or drive an automobile without the use of his arms or any artificial device.

Nearly twenty-four years ago, Archie Chickering, then a lad of nineteen, in the employ of the Citizen's Telephone Company, fell across a high tension wire. Before the power could be shut off and a rescue effected he was so badly burned that it was necessary to amputate both arms, the right one at the shoulder and the left just below the elbow. It was two weeks before he regained consciousness, and came back to the world of facts which were to him the very depths of despair. What could he do with his life? What did life hold for him, what was the use of living? These questions milled through his mind hour after hour. Returning strength brought with it that strength of character, the determination to succeed which has characterized his career since he became a farmer.

Little by little, he has worked out ways and means of accomplishing the various tasks of the farm. He plows, drags, runs the mower and reaper, digs potatoes with a fork, loads, and unloads hay, cultivates his crops, and mows his own lawn. Nowhere will you find a more immaculate lawn; his buildings are in excellent repair, his garden, with its white fence and the flowers along the wall, all bear evidence of his meticulous care.

One of the first things that Mr. Chickering learned to do after the accident was to sign a check. He accomplished this by holding the pen in his teeth. Later by practice and perseverance he became able to do all of his own correspondence, and his penmanship might well make more fortunate people sit up and take notice.

Two years ago he decided that his house needed painting. Very well, it should be painted and he would do

work of every farm, he cannot do. His father must do the milking and harness Archie's team. Aside from these two there is nothing to be done on a farm that he cannot do as well as any other man. He says the hardest work he does is digging potatoes with a fork, since the effort must be made with the left forearm and throwing the entire strain on his back. You farmers who think you work too hard, try digging potatoes without using your hands and only the upper part of your left arm.

Archie can drive any three shift automobile. It used to be a common sight in Belding to see an armless man driving his car through the streets. A few years ago he, with his father and mother went on a pleasure trip to Sault Ste. Marie. Since the elder Mr. Chickering does not drive, it was all up to Archie and he did it, enjoying every mile of the trip. At Traverse City he had occasion to visit a garage, and it happened that it was also the salesroom of the particular car that the young farmer happened

to be driving at the time. The garage man suggested that perhaps he had better drive the car into the building, but was soon convinced that the owner of the machine was perfectly capable of driving it both in and out of the doorway without damage to either building or car. Convinced, the dealer asked permission to photograph car and driver that he might prove what he had seen. Since traffic has become so heavy, Mr. Chickering has given up driving, not so much in fear of what he might do as of what some other driver might do to him.

His favorite sport is fishing, and often in summer he may be seen at some of the nearby lakes where he usually gets his share of the fish. His success has been a matter of determination. Just as at the time of the accident he lived where most men would have died, so in later years where most men would have been a burden on their relatives or travelled about appealing to public sympathy, he has overcome the terrible handicap to such an extent that he is considered one of the best farmers in his locality.



The Chickering Home Denotes the Progressiveness of its Owner

The Niagara Falls

Is Just a Drop of Water

By Harv Hess

EARLY one morning, a good many years ago, a small caravan stood just outside the entrance to a vast estate in the land of Canaan, impatiently awaiting the signal to highball. The means of locomotion was furnished by ten camels, and these were busily chewing their feed of grass which had been cut and placed in small piles in front of each animal, while their attendants walked up and down, fuming and sputtering because of the delay.

The reason for the detention was that the leader of the outfit, whom, for convenience sake, we'll call Jeff, was closeted with the master of the estate receiving final instructions before starting on his long trek across the desert. Jeff was a man of unusual competency and trustworthiness; a man with a head on him as long as the Pere Marquette and possessed with all the characteristics which endear a servant to his employer. Hence, he was to be entrusted with a most delicate and extraordinary mission.

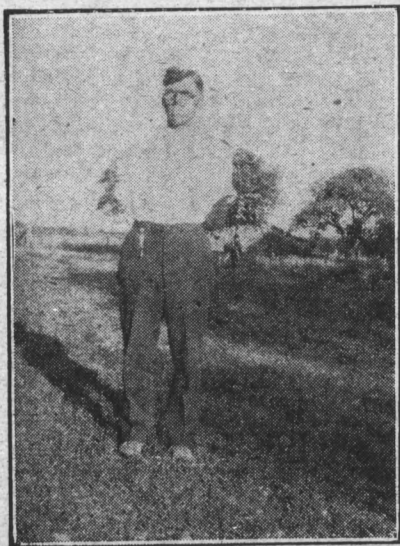
Jeff's master had a handsome son, unattached, named Isaac who had attained the age when his parents considered it advisable for him to take on a family, and it was up to them, mind you, to select the maid who was to put the moan in matrimony. Isaac may have been too bashful—I really don't know; anyway, the trusted old servant was delegated to slide over

into Mesopotamia and pick out a nice, sweet mama for him. A queer way of doing, I'd say.

Finally, having absorbed all the details, Jeff mounted his camel at the head of the train and began the long, tiresome, 450 mile hike over the sands. Now you and I would probably negotiate a little jaunt of 450 miles in not over a day and a half, but I never rode a camel so I can't even surmise how long it took. I guess, though, a camel can get a hump on itself if it wants to. We will say, for convenience, that along about 4:30 P. M. on the tenth day they pulled up at the outskirts of Nahor, the terminus of their trip.

It had been a hot, dusty old ride and they were all in need of water both internally and otherwise. In those days they didn't have well-drilling machines or water wheels. Plumbing was an unknown graft. Usually, right outside the city was the town pump—only it wasn't a pump, just a huge well. And to this fountain, each evening, came the feminine population of the city laden with pitchers in which to carry the thirst cure back to their respective homes. Quite a job for the girls, wasn't it?

Old Jeff knew his groceries when he picked that point of vantage and as the maidens giggled and gossiped he scanned each face and figure in an endeavor to select the right little baby for Isaac. Finally, a regular



Archie Chickering, Himself

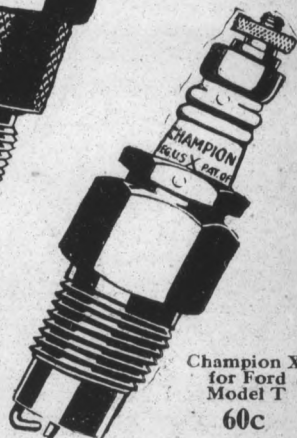
the work himself. His mother assisted by tying the paint brush to his left arm, and he carried the pail of paint up the ladder by grasping the pail in his teeth. In a few days the job was finished, thoroughly, and efficiently.

His farm consists of sixty acres all under cultivation, and last season he had twenty acres of beans on rented land. It is a fact well known among his neighbors that this man has his crops planted earlier than other farmers in his locality, and that nowhere will you find cleaner, better kept fields. Two things which go with the

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Use

CHAMPION Spark Plugs

TOLEDO, OHIO

young queen came floating down to the pump with her pitcher and as soon as Jeff saw her he ran a temperature. "There's the water-lily I've been looking for," says he to himself as he edged over where she was struggling to raise the filled jug to her fair shoulder. He opened negotiations by asking for a drink. Now one would naturally think Jeff would offer to help her carry the filled container or, at least, get his own drink. But not in those balmy days. Rebecca didn't turn haughtily and hiss: "How do you get that way!" She smiled her sweetest smile, poured Jeff his libation and proceeded to draw water for his entire retinue including the ten camels, while Jeff and his servants looked on.

That was over 3,700 years ago; yet, today, there are lots and lots of farms where the women still handle that end of the game. Personally, I believe pumps were made for women to wear and not to work, and I'll bet a good drink right now that if the fair sex have a Hall of Fame, one of the names up close to the top is Mr. Hydraulic, the guy who invented the ram.

Up to a few years ago the only time we ever had running water in the house was when it rained. Our water problem was located a quarter of a mile from the kitchen door—straight down. Thirty-two strokes it took before you could even look at it and, honestly, I've worked on the light

end of that pump handle till the water came out hot. Talk about the water works! I was it. I threatened a thousand times to take up a homestead in Lake Michigan and live on a raft. Really, I've been willing more than once to change places with some good, prosperous fish.

There are water power concerns that will tell you the average consumption of water per person each day is twenty-five gallons. Not when you pump it, it isn't. We used to get along on almost a dribble, you might say except, of course, on Saturday night. Then, when I annexed a few cattle and had to give them a gargle once a day—sweet essence of gravy! how I dreaded chore time. I actually became bow-legged carrying water to them. Sometimes I think they were crossed with water buffalo or mink the way they loved the aqua pura, and I remember one time, after becoming water-logged from so many trips to the pump, I decided to trade them for a flock of camels, something who don't need a drink more than a couple times a month.

So, I finally decided there were easier ways of breaking your back than over a pump. The question was, how? Water may look serene and placid enough but it is pretty hard, sometimes, to make it behave. My farm was practically waterproof. One thing about it, you couldn't drown on it. There was, however, a spring on

one corner of it which I had always considered as being useless, unless I happened to build my kitchen over it. Besides, it was fifty feet lower than the house and water won't run up hill. Won't it? You bet it will, as I found out to my joy.

Of course, there has to be something behind pushing it and I've got one of the neatest little pushers you ever saw. You've heard the one about the school teacher who asked the kid to name the different kinds of sheep and he replied with: "There's white sheep, black sheep, Mary's little lamb, and a hydraulic ram." Well, it's the last-named breed I'm going to tell you about—the kind that produces mineral wool.

One nice thing about a hydraulic ram, they don't require a mechanical genius to set up or run one. If it did, I'd probably still be on speaking terms with my old oaken bucket. A man doesn't need to have any more head than a cane to operate that kind of a pump. All you need is a spring, stream or pond which will flow at least a half gallon per minute and that can be piped to a level at least two feet lower than the supply. I'm not going into detail as the quantity of water required, distances and heights of lifting—that takes an educated steam fitter. I'm just going to tell you about our own little proposition.

The ram I have is a little fellow, a

mere lamb you might say, but he's a whole dam when it comes to water power. Works day and night, year in and year out without stopping, no oil or grease, just an occasional gasket. This little runt elevates the water a height of fifty feet and a distance of eleven hundred feet. Some feat! The spring is in the side of a hill and is six feet higher than the ram. Twenty feet of inch and a quarter pipe connects the two. The pipe from the ram to the house is three-quarters inch. Ordinarily one-half inch would do, but the ram manufacturers said to use the larger pipe for a long haul like mine in order to avoid friction. I don't know anything about it but it's a cinch there wasn't any friction between the ram people and our local plumbing fraternity. Looked like they were partners.

The eleven hundred foot ditch, where I have my pipe hidden, looked as long as U. S. 31 when I started digging and I used up a whole bottle of liniment before it was finished. The only time I like to use a shovel is when I'm digging for worms. Seemed like it required a month or two to do it but at any rate I finally got water up to the house. On the second floor, in a small, back room I installed a hundred gallon galvanized tank and into this, every twenty-four hours, Mr. Ram pushes 500 gallons of pure, cold water. As this is about 450 more than

(Continued on page 560)

Probably Another Farm Veto

THE Senate will promptly pass the new McNary-Haugen farm-relief bill. The House will quickly follow. But I expect another veto from the President.

Although several of the administration's suggestions have been incorporated in the present bill, it still contains the equalization-fee provision to which the President is opposed.

It may take another Congress and another President to enact this law. But, of course, there is always the proverbial chance that the unexpected may happen. If the President should sign the bill, the Supreme Court will doubtless be called on for a test of the constitutionality of the law. This happens with all important legislation.

* * *

There never has been anything the matter with the Coolidge backbone. Whatever he does to the farm bill the President will be sincere about it. In this case his viewpoint, it seems to me, is more likely to be typically Eastern—and the farm problem is largely a Western problem, because the actual breadbasket of the nation is in the Middle-West, Northwest, and Southwest.

The industrial East now frankly admits there is a farm problem, but is afraid. It is afraid the farm-relief bill will work—not that it won't work. It is not yet ready to admit the American farmer to equal participation and benefit with general industry under the American protective system.

The East is afraid with something of the same sort of fear which moved Wall Street to make a furious attack on the soldier bonus and Secretary Mellon of the Treasury to predict the country would be ruined if that legislation were passed. The President vetoed the bonus bill. Congress passed it over his veto, and no one seems to have been hard hit as a consequence. Instead, the nation, agriculture excepted, has seldom, if ever, been so prosperous as it has in the last five years.

* * *

The farm organizations have clung to the fee provision in the bill for the reason there seems no other effective way to deal with a large crop surplus. For instance, the tariff on a bushel of wheat is forty-two cents. Our home

consumption of wheat is about 600 million bushels, including seed for the next crop. A wheat crop of 800 million bushels therefore would give us a 200-million-bushel surplus for export. This must be gotten rid of if the U. S. wheat-grower is to get a fair price for his crop in the home market and is actually to be protected.

Under the McNary-Haugen bill, if the foreign price of wheat is less—say one dollar a bushel—the surplus is disposed of at that price abroad.

With this surplus out of the way, no foreign wheat may enter the United States without paying the forty-two cents-a-bushel duty. Thereby the home market will be preserved for the home-grower of wheat. For this benefit he takes a loss of forty-two cents a bushel on his export crop. That would amount to a fee of about ten

cents a bushel on his 600-million bushel domestic crop.

And this is the much-discussed equalization fee which the producer and not the Government pays, and which the co-operatives believe they can collect.

In this way the grower would be benefited and recompensed by the better price he would obtain in the home market through this control of the surplus, and the country as a whole would profit by a prospering and progressive agricultural industry doing business in a modern way, instead of suffering from a struggling and declining industry.

Any other equally effective plan would virtually call for a subsidy which neither the farmer nor the country wants.

In the new bill the fee provision is

made applicable to all staple crops instead of a few, but is to be invoked only in emergency, after the cooperative marketing plan for handling the surplus with loans from the Government, has failed. Then the equalization fee may be resorted to to make the other plan work.

The first plan of relief includes loans at low interest for financing the controlled marketing of crops. The second provides for marketing agreements enforcing the fee plan. Both are intended to promote orderly marketing and make farm tariff schedules effective.

If the courts should restrain or invalidate the fee provision, the Federal Farm Board created by the bill would still be free to operate under the loan provision.

The bill also provides for collecting a fee on importations of an agricultural food product during its marketing period, or on the importation of any food commodity manufactured from it.

The cooperative marketing plan is the administration's contribution to the bill. It was incorporated as a compromise to meet as far as possible the President's objections to the bill he vetoed last year. But it still contains the equalization fee to which he objected then, a provision the farm co-operatives assert is necessary if the new farm-relief bill is to be made effective.

* * *

Until those who oppose the McNary-Haugen bill and who profess to be friendly toward putting agriculture on a parity with general industry are able to unite on some effective constructive measure for dealing with the surplus, the farm organizations will stick to their plan and will be justified in doing so.

In any branch of legislation a perfect measure is not to be expected the first time. It is history that all constructive laws have to be strengthened and improved as experience indicates is necessary. This will, of course, be the history of farm-relief legislation and we might well be getting that experience now.

Arthur Capper
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Sign You'll be Proud to Put on Your Farm



WILL FEAST ON MICHIGAN BEANS

(Continued from page 551)

and his assistants in trying out many of these recommendations, some of which have been found to be satisfactory.

This insect is quite free from parasites and natural enemies in the United States, but in Mexico a small Tachinid fly parasite, about the size of an ordinary house fly, destroys the larvae of the beetle. Attempts to introduce this parasite into the United States were not successful. Mr. Howard hopes that the parasite may be studied in its native environment in Mexico so that future attempts to introduce it into the infested area may meet with more success.

Research on the control of the beetle presents rather a difficult problem for it must include methods suitable for the home garden and truck farm as well as for the larger acreage producing dry beans for the baked bean and canning industry.

The menace of the bean beetle comes close home to a large part of the population because of the fact that beans are served in such a variety of ways as to constitute rather a large part of the average American diet. The probable value of the threatened crop is estimated, by Mr. Howard, at around seventy million dollars when all garden plots not included in the census are taken into



Mexican Bean Beetle At Work

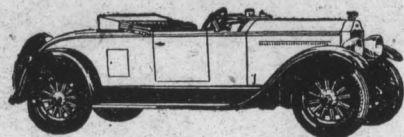
consideration. The economic importance of this pest is therefore great.

The beetle attacks green beans, soup beans, lima beans, but doesn't seriously affect soy beans or cow peas although they may be injured if grown in the vicinity of other beans heavily infested. It has a host which is a native plant over North America in beggar weed (Meibomia) sometimes called beggar lice and beggar tick in different localities. In the north this plant grows in waste places and woodlands. The destruction of this weed by burning in addition to the plowing under of the bean plants as soon as the crop is harvested will aid materially in combatting this crop enemy.

The spread of the bean beetle since it has reached eastern United States has reminded some of our elders of the spread of the potato beetle fifty or sixty years ago. The situation now however is different for practical insect control has reached an advanced stage, whereas in comparison then entomology was unknown and only the crudest methods were employed in combatting the potato beetle. It is the opinion of Mr. Howard and other prominent entomologists that the science of insect control is only in its infancy, even though present methods are rather efficient in comparison with methods used a few years ago. Materials and equipment for application are well distributed and effective means of distributing information can place knowledge before the grower in short time.

"The beetle is certain to materially affect the cost of production of the bean crop," says Mr. Howard, "provided it continues to be the pest that it has been in the past few years."

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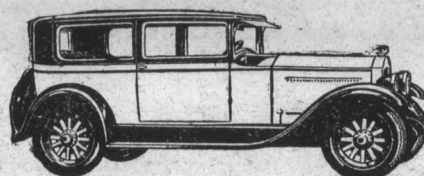
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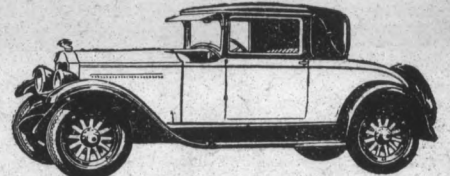
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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

The extermination of this insect is out of the question for it has already gained too firm a foothold over too large a territory.

The insect is rather sluggish, doesn't fly when disturbed as a rule, and sometimes plays possum. It is a strong flyer and most of its spread has been by natural means, by flight and by being carried by the wind. In tests made six years ago at the beginning of the investigation several marked beetles were recovered five miles from the point where they were liberated, and others at a distance of three and one-half miles after a lapse of three days time. Stronger evidence than this of its ability to spread is seen in its distribution record which shows it traveled one hundred and fifty miles per year or a total of six hundred miles during the four years 1921-1924. The spread has been a little less to the east than to the north, still less to the west and a southerly direction seems to be least favorable for its migration.

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New York, March 28th, 1928. 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, 1928, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business, May 1st, 1928. Checks to be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

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My present occupation is.....

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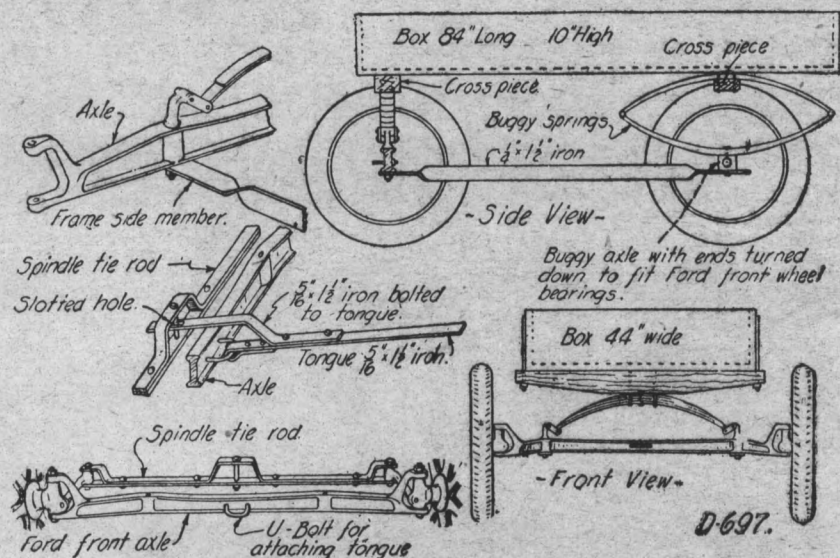
ANOTHER FOUR-WHEEL TRAILER

I AM sending description and diagram of a four-wheel trailer I made some time ago and have found very satisfactory. I had the first four-wheeled one around here and had nothing to go by when I made it, yet so far I have not seen any that has it beat.

For the hind axle I used the axle from an old platform buggy. Had the blacksmith turn down the axle stubs so the regular automobile cones fit, and Ford front wheels are used on these stubs. The front axle is the regular Ford front axle and spindles and wheels. The pole is made from iron about five-sixteenths by one and a half inches. It is fastened to the

sowing the desired amount of grain. Errors may be caused by the kind and purity of the grain and frequently by worn parts in old drills. Short pieces of stem also cause inaccurate sowing. Consequently, seed grain should always be recleaned to remove the short pieces of straw and weed stems as well as the weed seeds and small grains.

Calibrating the grain drill is a simple matter and requires but a few minutes. In doing this calibrating, it is first necessary to determine the number of times the wheel revolves while one acre is being sown. This can be determined by dividing the area—43,560 square feet—by the area which is sowed by the drill during one revolution of the wheel. For example,



ANOTHER FOUR WHEEL TRAILER-

front axle by a U-bolt or clevis. To this I bolted on another iron which extends over the axle back to the cross piece or rod which holds the spindle arms rigid. In the end of this, I made an opening one-half by one inch, so it could slide up and down on a pin in the cross rod. It is important to have iron fastened to the tongue with at least two seven-sixteenths-inch bolts with double nuts and to make connections at this joint snug fitting, as they are subject to considerable stress and wear.

The box I made forty-four by eighty-four inches and ten inches high. I made the first bottom of hard pine flooring; and when that wore and rattled out, I replaced it with six-inch oak boards planed smooth. The crate or rack I made of two by three-inch material at the corner and four one by four-inch strips for sides and ends. Rear end was made removable.

With this trailer I can haul on good roads anything from a can of cream to thirty bushels of wheat, a small pig or 1,200 pounds of hogs. A cow or a bull not over 1,500 pounds can easily be loaded and transported one mile or 200 miles with this more easily and cheaply than any other way I know of. The two-wheeler trailer may have its place and use; but for all around use, give me the four-wheeler every time.—R. Sonstegard.

CHECKING GRAIN DRILL AS TO AMOUNT SOWN

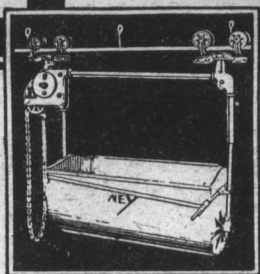
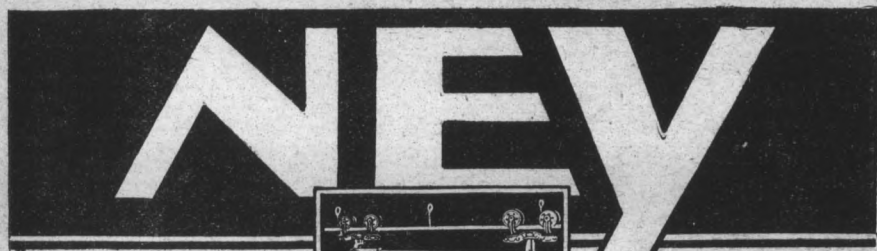
I am not certain as to the amount of grain my drill sows and would like directions for checking the accuracy of the quantity indicator. The diameter of my drill wheel is 11 feet 6 inches.—H. A. N.

Scales or gauges used on grain drills cannot always be depended upon, for tests have shown that in some cases they are off as much as twenty-five per cent. It, therefore, is a good practice to test the grain drill frequently to make sure that it is

a drill with twelve seed tubes that are seven inches apart will sow a strip seven feet wide. Then if the circumference of the wheel is twelve and a half feet, the area which is sown by the drill during each revolution of the wheel can be determined by multiplying seven feet by twelve and a half feet. This gives eighty-seven and a half square feet. Dividing the area of one acre—43,560 square feet—by eighty-seven and a half square feet shows that it takes 497.8 revolutions of the wheel to sow an acre. With this figure determined, one or both wheels of the drill should be raised so that they can be turned by hand. With the box full of grain, the drill should be set at a certain rate and the wheel given a sufficient number of revolutions to sow one-quarter or one-half an acre. The grain that is sown should be caught and weighed and checked against the setting of the drill. This will show the error, if there is one, and adjustments can be made accordingly.

The subscriber evidently means that the circumference or distance around his wheel is 11 feet six inches; but as he does not give the width sown, we cannot work out his problem. However, with the information given above, he should have no trouble.

In case the quantity register is off as to the amount of any grain sown per acre, a convenient way of making a correct register is to slip a sheet of tin or aluminum under the register and tack it fast, then mark the different amounts by pricking holes with an awl or sharpened nail in line with the tip of the pointer. Another way would be to fasten on a sheet of heavy paper by means of thin glue, smoothing it down carefully. Then make the tests and mark the settings and kind of grain plainly with a pencil. When entirely through, give the paper a complete coating of shellac to protect it from water and dirt.—I. D.



WHEN you could be doing other things, it is costly to have to remove litter from the barn with a wheelbarrow. A Ney Litter Carrier not only saves the physical labor, but cuts the time in half.

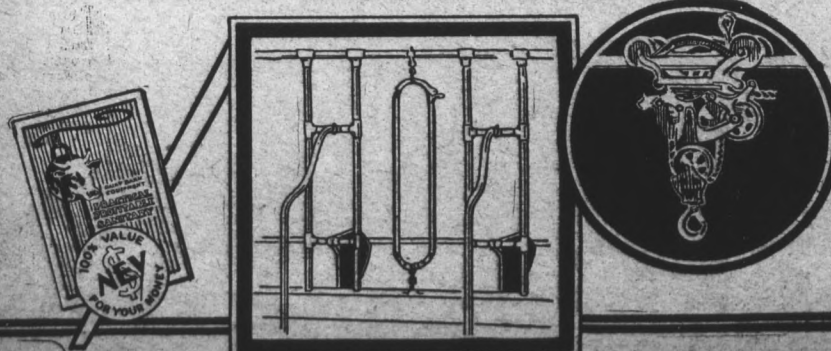
Easy lift, worm gear operates in oil—no ratchets. Simple and positive to operate. Built for rough usage.

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a firm that has spent 50 years making labor saving farm equipment. You always get a dollar's worth from Ney Dairy Barn Equipment. And Ney Haying Tools are known the country over. A Ney dealer is a good fellow to do business with. He can show you the complete line of Ney Dairy Barn Equipment and Hay Tools. Or, if you wish, write for illustrated Ney catalog, No. 160

THE NEY MANUFACTURING CO., Canton, Ohio
Established 1879 • Minneapolis, Minn. • Council Bluffs, Iowa



The complete Ney Line includes stalls, stanchions, water bowls, pens, litter carriers, haying tools, including hay carriers, hay forks, hay knives, pulleys and hardware specialties.

Radio Department

PREFERS RADIO TO OTHER COMFORTS

WHEN we first began to hear about radios, I could not make up my mind what kind or type of radio to buy. I felt sure there would be many improvements made on them even in a year or two. In this respect I was right. The radio we now own is far better than the one we thought of buying several years ago.

There is perhaps no better way for a beginner to acquire a working knowledge of radios than through practical experience. It cannot be said positively that one type of battery is easier on radio tubes than another, but it has been my experience that the small dry-cell tubes give as good results as the storage battery type if given the care all tubes should have.

Most radio owners get more or less static some of the time. I have always thought that the type of receivers was largely responsible for this. We get very little static on our set.

It is my opinion that the world is a better place to live in because of the radio. Most every one loves good music and few had an opportunity to hear it before this new invention. Somehow, it seems to chase dull cares away and make our burdens seem lighter.

I feel lost if, for ever a short while, our radio is not in working order. I would rather give up any other, convenience or comfort that I have in my home than be without a radio.—Mrs. O. E. H., Saginaw County.

NEWS FROM THE AIR

When excited voices in a New York studio broadcast a "Great Moment in History," the battle between the Merimac and the Monitor, which was a revolutionary point in the construction of naval vessels, an old man with hands cupped to his ears sat in Washington, straining to hear every word coming from the loud speaker. This man of more than four score years was Dr. Tindall, an eye witness of the epoch-making event.

Milton Cross, credited by critics with being the best announcer of classical music, admits he is happiest when presiding over the destinies of the Children's Hour on Sunday.

More than 7,000,000 radio receiving sets are owned in the United States, according to the latest estimate.

It was while confined to his bed with a long illness that Harry Breuer, of Roxy's Gang, learned to play the xylophone.

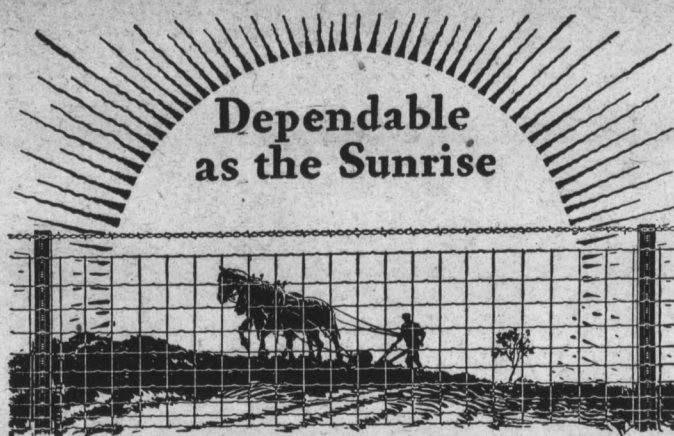
An automatic broadcast receiver, it is reported, has been invented by Harry Marvin, of New York. It has been approved for both battleships and fighting planes.

In commenting upon the influence of community music, Mme. Schumann-Heink said, "Let us all come together and sing—not jazz, but the great musical compositions and we will see a proportionate decrease in anarchy, lawlessness, hip flasks, and degrading tendencies now noticeable."

LOUD SPEAKER ON TWO TUBE SET

Could I operate a loud speaker on my two tube radio? Could I get a station about sixty miles away very good? I use dry cells for A batteries.—H. B.

Ordinarily a two tube set will not give sufficient volume to operate a loud speaker. However, if you live within sixty miles of a powerful broadcast station, it is probable that your set will receive the signal sufficiently strong to operate a loud speaker. A two tube reflex set using crystal detector will operate a loud



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Think of paying just what you pay for ordinary fence while you get the best fence that money and experience can make, produced by one of America's great steel companies and backed by its absolute guarantee of satisfaction. Fence of such quality is made possible at the price because we control every step in the manufacture from mining the ore to the finished product—only one manufacturing profit.

Keen farmers everywhere have quickly responded to this offer. They get fence made from new special formula steel having unusual strength and remarkable affinity for zinc galvanizing. They get wires that are protected against rust with

a long-life Super-Zinc coating, bonded so closely to the steel that it will not crack or peel.

And the quality is made double-sure by a factory inspection 10 times more rigid than the usual strict requirements of engineers and testing laboratories.

Don't delay getting complete details of this amazing new value. Send us the coupon today and receive our new catalog and the name of the nearest dealer. You will find Pittsburgh fences designed for every farm need. Pittsburgh Columbia Fence is of hinge-joint construction. Pittsburgh Perfect Fence is the electrically welded, stiff-stay type. Both adhere to highest quality standards—both carry our guarantee.

You are also sure of the same high quality when you buy "Pittsburgh" barbed wire, gates, steel posts, and wire nails. Insist on the "Pittsburgh" brand.

Pittsburgh Fences

STIFF-STAY OR HINGE-JOINT

speaker satisfactorily over long ranges.—E. C. Sauve.

RADIO HOWLS

I have some trouble with my radio. When I turn on the volume too far it howls terribly. What can I do to remedy this? It seems to be in the volume. I have a five tube set with two forty-five volt batteries.—R. R. J.

In answering your question I assume that the howl which you refer to has just recently developed. If this is the case, I would suggest that you examine your tubes by changing them from one socket to the other and, if necessary, to replace some with new tubes. Note if this change makes a difference.

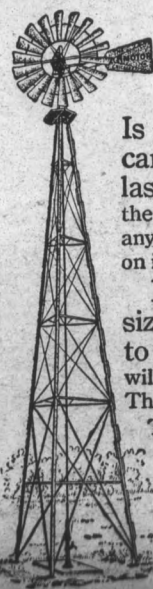
Also examine your "B" battery, and your "C" battery if your set uses one. A voltmeter test is sufficient. Perhaps the loudspeaker may be too close to the set. It is difficult to diagnose your receiving set troubles without having more information concerning the set. It is probable, however, that a checking up of your tubes and batteries will correct your difficulty.—E. C. Sauve.

The admitted hobbies of Mathilde Harding, concert pianist of NBC staff, are "raising chickens and mashing potatoes."

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STEEL POSTS, GATES, BARBED WIRE, PAINT, ROOFING
PRICES SLASHED on Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barb. Wire, Paints, Roofing. Factory to You. 12-to-24-hour service. We Pay Freight. Kitse-
man Fences now SUPER-Galvanized with 99.4-100 per cent pure zinc, same quality as on Telephone Wire. Write for FREE Catalog! KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 278 Muncie, Ind.

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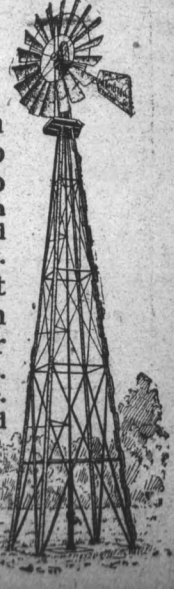
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Is all you will need to buy if you select with care. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor is made to last a lifetime. It oils itself, adjusts itself to the strong winds, and works quietly and efficiently in any wind. Day after day, year after year, you will depend on it to pump the water which you are constantly using.

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You buy roofing to keep you dry for years. MULE-HIDE Roofing and Shingles will surpass your expectations. There's a MULE-HIDE lumber dealer in your town. Write us if you cannot locate him.

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Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folk

PHEASANT DEFENSE

I WOULD like to say a word in defense of the pheasant. I have heard so much about their destructive habits, and as for myself I cannot see it. Our farm is a long eighty, the back part is in the swamp, and we have had our troubles with hunters, for our farm is an ideal hunting ground. One day I went out to the garden, for some tomatoes for dinner, while I was picking them there was a whirring sound, I looked up and counted sixteen pheasants flying out of my garden, and search as I might, I could not find where they had been, and I had sweet corn in the garden, ready for use. I think if they pull down the corn, they must be after the corn borer. I always had chickens roaming over the fields, and never found one molested by pheasants. I used to throw food where they came in the garden. They are such beauties and have such a cheery call, I feel like doing all I can to save them. If we had more birds, we would have fewer insect pests.—E. P. C.

THE GAS REFUND

I HAVE read Mr. Powell's interesting letter, in a current issue, and I am anxious to continue his paragraph, relative to the red tape attached to a gasoline refund. The dealer furnishes us a voucher for the gas we declare we want for purposes other than to propel motor vehicles on the roads or streets, but that is not enough. We are compelled to take the dealer's voucher to a notary public, and again swear our honesty. When a notary public renders

a service, he is entitled to a fee, but the State of Michigan does not pay it. Furthermore, we are required to receipts for the refund, on the back of the application for it, or a long time before we get it, and in fact before we have any reasonable assurance that we will ever get it, and with that receipt, goes all the evidence that we ever had.

I cannot understand why a dealer's word is not just as good as that of a notary public? Certainly one has no better chance to know whether or not the gas is actually used in a tractor or engine, than the other, and it is just as reasonable to suppose that if a purchaser would be dishonest in the one case, he would be so in the other.

I have entered claim for the gas refund a few times, and got it within about thirty days, but I did not call it a refund in the true sense of the word, because first I was compelled to go to a notary, and swear my honesty, which took my time, and for which I was not compensated, next I receipted for the refund, before I had actually made application for it. To my thinking, it is a plain case of involuntary servitude.—O. A. Ritter.

CLOVERLAND SNOW AND ROADS

I SEE by your news of the week that we have a lot of snow here—six to ten feet only on state roads. Now to make it right you should know the facts about it. We have been timbering for the last ten years and we have had many worse years. It was the state road commissioners' fault for they plowed the roads to the ground and it kept drifting full all the time and they kept piling it up. That's why only township and country roads were the only good roads we had this winter.

When the state road was opened it was so narrow that it wasn't safe to travel on. Farmers couldn't turn in at their own gates without shoveling snow and climbing a bank of from three to ten feet. We had about three feet on the fields. We had about a foot or more of snow five years ago and could use the roads but this year the plowing raised hob with them. Now when the break-up comes, the water goes down the state road as the ditches are filled full of snow. If you go with a load of hay or grain to town and the wind blows before you get home, the road is blocked up and if the sun shines for a few days the road is bare and the gravel shows up and in the spring you will have to haul one-half loads on wagons.

Why not put a heavy roller on a tractor and pack the snow? It costs less and gives roads that couldn't drift full and a man could tell when he was at his own gate without climbing the banks of snow they have now.—George E. Kemp.

REPLY TO "TAXPAYER"

IN your March 31st issue, I read with some amusement but much interest the article by a "Taxpayer" in relation to taxes. May I take up a little space in reply to my brother taxpayer? He starts out on the rural mail carriers. Would like to have him tell us all how much he pays toward their salary. This is a fair question and thousands of farmers all over our fair land will be interested in his answer. Perhaps he does not know that all federal employees' salaries are paid out of the internal revenue such as the tax on tobacco, narcotics, and tax on amusements, etc. However, if he does know it and wishes to indulge in the same, I am sure no rural carrier will try to stop him even

if he uses or goes enough to pay one's salary a whole year. As too the carrier getting his work done in two hours; I do not believe there is a carrier in Michigan who does that. True, there may be a few who can go out and make their trip in two hours, but that is not all he has to do. He must report at the Post Office at a given time, route his mail in orderly fashion, and, after he returns, must take care of the money orders he picks up, registered letters, insured packages, and very likely have to "lick" on a lot of stamps for some careless taxpayers. In addition to that he must keep his vehicle in good repair and ready to go in all seasons. If our brother taxpayer lives in Michigan he surely knows what a snap it has been this past winter for the "mail man."

Let me further add to cheer him up that the Post Office department is consolidating rural routes just as fast as vacancies occur and wherever conditions will permit. Thirty years ago we all did things that would be absurd now and while we all agree to a certain point that taxes are high and we all see, or think we do, where they could be saved or lowered, how many of us want to go back thirty years? I would like to inform the "Taxpayer" that thirty million people or nearly one-third of our entire population gets their mail on rural routes and if he wants to know how many are sick of it and want the route taken up, let him go out with a petition and see how many names of rural patrons he can get on it in a week.

My advice to any taxpayer, who feels as badly as your letter seems to indicate is to "get in step." First, get acquainted with your mail carrier, your treasurer, and your representatives, and Congressmen and senators and you might get to like them.—Ben R. Garden, Vice-President, Michigan Rural Letter Carriers' Association, Boyne City, Mich.

NOT SUCH GOOD LUCK

AM writing you in regard to the Horton Trespass law. Of what good is it to the farmer if the officers that are supposed to enforce it, refuse to do so when called on to do so? I read Mr. A. B. Cook's article in your last issue and must say he had better luck than I did. I went to a Justice of the Peace the fore part of the winter and asked for warrants for hunter trespassers and he refused to issue them. He said he would call up the prosecutor and talk with him. The prosecutor told him that the law only applied to farms adjoining public parks and state game reserves. Now is that right? If it is, I would like to know as I do not feel like lying down yet, is there any way to force action? What is the best way in your judgment to go about it?—J. M. Goodacre.

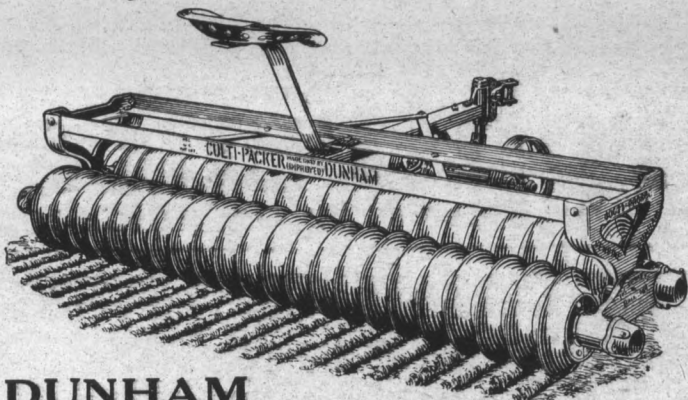
The Horton Trespass law applies to all farms and private lands. Those having trouble getting the officers to act under the law, should notify the Michigan Farmer, giving the names of the officers.

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION PROJECTS

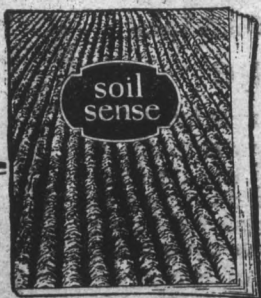
I HEARTILY endorse your views on reclamation as we were through several western states last year—California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, and others. If the government doesn't stop such work, I can imagine where we middle-western farmers will have to go. We'll lose our farms, as many are now. We crossed a dam just being finished at Bear Lake Canyon, Utah, that's 118 feet deep with pipe line eighteen feet through. I asked the conductor who built it and the answer was the federal government. They make us help pay for them and then compete against us with their large yields. Is it any wonder that there are so many abandoned farms here? If the westerners want the irrigation, let them pay it themselves. I understand the Boulder Dam would benefit one man who has 800,000 acres across the Mexican line. Sometimes it seems there is no justice for the farmers anymore. Keep up the good work, Michigan Farmer.—R. L. Freer.

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Forty pages of helpful farming hints. Completely illustrated. Full of references from agricultural authorities.

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Service Department

TRESPASS

A telephone company is putting a cable line between two towns and is running it over farms. They want to set poles in my fields between 60 and 80 rods. I own this farm and do not believe there is a law whereby any company can set poles or trespass on my farm without my consent. Please advise.—E. H. P.

We are not aware of any law which authorizes a telephone company to set their lines or poles on or over private property without the consent of the owner. In granting such a consent the price should be based upon an equivalent of selling the land covered by the line.—Rood.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SCHOOL DIRECTOR

Does a man have to be a real estate owner to hold the office of school director?—P. A. I.

A person does not have to be a real estate owner to hold the office of school director. One qualification necessary for holding school office is that the person own property which is assessed for school taxes in the district and that the name of the person must appear on the assessment rolls. Assessment for personal property qualifies in the same way as would the assessment for real estate.—G. N. Otwell.

MORTGAGE OUTLAW

How long does it take a real estate mortgage to outlaw when there hasn't been any interest or principal paid or asked for?—I. H. H.

A right of action on the mortgage debt would outlaw in six years from the time the debt is due or from the time the last payment of principal or interest was made. Action to foreclose the mortgage would be barred in 15 years from the time the debt was due or the last payment of interest was made.—Rood.

CAPTURING HONEY BEES

Would like information regarding the capture of honey bees which are between the siding and plaster in the house we live in.—A. Reader.

If you decided to get the honey only without saving the bees alive, then the best thing to do is to fumigate the bees with sulphur fumes, carbon bisulphide, later removing enough siding to get at the honey. Bee inspectors do a lot of this work in the fall. If it is decided to save the bees, it is a different matter entirely. In that case, the procedure should start about the middle of June. Directions are given in full with an illustration in the bulletin, "Transferring Bees," which is issued by the Michigan State College.—R. H. Kelty.

CUTTING HAIR

Can a man cut hair at his home and charge for same if he does not have a license to barber? If he does have to have a license, to whom should I write to put in a complaint to the effect that he cuts hair without a license?—S. H. M.

Public Acts 1899 No. 212, being Compiled Laws 1915, Sections 6828-6849, as amended by Public Acts 1917 No. 178 and Public Acts 1921 No. 127 makes it unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of a barber unless he has first obtained a certificate of registration as provided by these statutes. A board of examiners is provided for to be appointed by the governor. Further information on the subject can be obtained by addressing a letter to the Board of Examiners of Barbers, Lansing, Michigan.—Rood.

South Africa is soon to have a weekly air service to carry passengers, food, and mail from Cape Town to Johannesburg.

Firestone

LEADERSHIP



Saves Millions for Motorists

In twenty-eight years' specialization in tire manufacture and selling direct to regular service-giving tire dealers only, Firestone has built up the world's greatest exclusive tire organization. With direct control of raw material supplies middlemen's profits are eliminated. Great economies are effected in the world's largest and best equipped tire fabric mills and mammoth tire and tube plants, equipped through-

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Firestone pioneered the Balloon Tire and made it practical by Gum-Dipping. Firestone has also taken the lead in developing dependable secondary lines—Oldfield, Courier, and Airway—giving these tires advantages in design, construction and quality which can be found nowhere else at such extremely low prices.

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FIRESTONE
—the tire de luxe; Gum-Dipped for extra strength, stamina and mileage.

OLDFIELD
—built according to Firestone long mileage principles.

COURIER
—low price; carries Standard Manufacturers' Warranty.

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—a good tire at a very low price; designed for the light car.

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER.

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Our new book about these
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grower of grain and every
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Please send me the book: "The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher."

Name..... R. F. D.....

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My tractor is a..... size..... make.....

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

ALSIKE \$4⁵⁰ Per Bu.

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

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LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

The LIBERTY (Grain Blower) ELEVATOR, Dries, Cleans, Grades up GRAIN by Air. Power Fan does the work. One man fills Bins and Cars in one operation—no inside scooping.
FREE Write for Booklet, "Wings for Your Grain"—Low Prices. Ask Your Dealer about the Liberty.
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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. 8
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. Send for samples and circular.

Theo. Burt & Sons 45 Melrose, Ohio

Safe...Effective...Economical

A New complete air-nitrogen fertilizer. Not a "mixed" but a true chemical fertilizer. Contains 15% nitrogen, (18.2% ammonia), 30% phosphoric acid, and 15% potash.

Economical because concentrated. Nitrophoska saves bags, freight, hauling and handling costs. 60 pounds real plant food in every bag. It is "Fertilizer with the non-essentials left out."

Safe: Not only safe, but safer because less must be used per plant, or per acre, to get same crop growth. With Nitrophoska "A Little Goes a Long Way"—gives big results. A trial will prove this.

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Most Plant Food in Least Bulk

Effective: Experiments show it is plant food in a fertilizer, not weight, that produces increased crop yield. Nitrophoska has about four times the plant food contained in 4-8-4 fertilizer. One bag takes the place of three to five bags of many fertilizers.

Use Nitrophoska for corn, potatoes and vegetables. Get better crops, save both money and labor. Write for literature about using Nitrophoska.

FREE INTRODUCTORY OFFER

FREE! To introduce Nitrophoska we offer to send postpaid free of all expense a 5 lb. sample to anyone who fills out coupon below. This offer will not be repeated. Write for bag, ton and carload prices. Coupon must be completely filled or sample will not be sent.

Send me one 5 lb. package of NITROPHOSKA free of expense.

Name.....
(Be Sure to Write Plainly)

P. O. Address.....

County..... State.....

State crop on which NITROPHOSKA will be used.....

I farm..... acres of land.....

My fertilizer dealer's name is.....

His address is.....

County..... State.....

Address this coupon to Agricultural Department
SYNTHETIC NITROGEN PRODUCTS CORPORATION
285 Madison Avenue, New York

"It's Nitrogen from the Air"

Use
Coupon
Get 5 lbs.
FREE



From Forest to Fruit

(Continued from page 551)

hive for activity. One to two hundred extra pickers and packers are hired at that time. A great many of these come each year and many of them are city people. They drive to the Rogers' farm in their cars from Chicago and other places and are furnished comfortable tents. Arrangements are also made for a grocery wagon to come to the farm from Beulah to take orders. Whole families spend their annual vacations in this way. It gives them a real outing which is profitable as well as wholesome. The pickers are paid by the pound and some are efficient enough to make good wages. The campers have gotten to know each other and have fine social times around the camp fires.

The animal equipment on this farm consists of two mules and two dairy cows, but it is well equipped with machinery, including a tractor, four gasoline engines, three electric motors, an automobile, two trucks, and the usual orchard equipment found on a modern fruit farm.

Here is an indication of the business-like way in which this farm is run. Last spring, Mr. Rogers bought a large speed truck to use for hauling his fruit to Chicago, about 160 miles away. He found that it not only was cheaper to haul his fruit but that it got to the market in better condition and at a better time than by any other means of transportation. During the cherry season he would start his truck at noon for Chicago with two men and they would get to the early market and return to Beulah to take a load of cherries from Beulah to Traverse City which was hauled on contract for another man. The truck would get back in time to take another load to Chicago the following noon. So every other noon the start to Chicago was made. The men had a hammock arrangement on the truck which they used for sleeping purposes when returning empty. In one season that truck run up an unusual mileage and paid well for itself.

The Rogers are thoroughly public-spirited folks and good mixers socially. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are graduates of the University of Wisconsin and are interested broadly in public events as well as being intensely interested in their orchard project. They have three children: Curtis, fourteen years old, high school student, a calf club member and a boy scout; Addie, twelve years old and an enthusiastic girl scout, and Dorothy, nine years old.

Mr. Rogers has been very active in public work. He is ex-president of the Michigan State Horticultural Society and Benzie Farmers' Cooperative Association; former director of Michigan State Farm Bureau; and director of the Frankfort Rotary Club. He teaches Sunday School in the winter, has been county supervisor and a school trustee.

The Rogers' home, although it may seem to be in the wilderness, is modern in every respect. The house has four bedrooms and a spacious living and dining room. The basement is full length and the house is equipped with a furnace, running water, bathroom, electric lights, refrigerator, power washing machine, vacuum cleaner, ironer, and other modern conveniences. The home is well supplied with music and good literature.

The family takes vacations when time permits but plenty of recreation is available at home with boating, fishing, and swimming at Crystal Lake. In the severe winter months, the Rogers live in Beulah in order to make it convenient for the children to go to school.

Mr. Rogers took up farming sixteen years ago because he saw its possibilities. He knew of Michigan's

adaptability to fruit growing because of his apprenticeship with Paul Rose, one time Michigan's most famous peach and melon grower. His judgment in this matter has been so well justified that it was with little difficulty that he qualified for a Master Farmer in the class of 1927.

It seems that all successful farmers give attention to three major things: the relation between costs of production and profits; the maintenance of the soil fertility for that is their production department; and the efficient use of their labor and equipment. In all these, Mr. Rogers has been an outstanding example.

If you want to see a real fruit farm that has been hewn out of the rough by the one who is now making a success of it, visit Thrushwood Orchard when near Beulah.

THE NIAGARA FALLS

(Continued from page 554)

we need, the balance goes out the overflow, is then piped to the barnyard where we use it to water the stock and the milk.

Our kitchen sink was formerly any old place in the back yard where you could heave the water. Now, it's nailed to the wall. The biggest convenience is the bathroom. They say that cleanliness is next to godliness. Up around our place it was almost next to impossible. We used to perform our ablution in a galvanized wash tub with a corrugated bottom and my shins still retain ridges where I'd kneel down to take the dirt cure. I used to wonder how a six footer, unless he was a contortionist, could jackknife himself into one of those tubs. But with a regular bathtub all you have to do is wait till Saturday comes, and join the fish family.

The sewage disposal is a septic tank. Now that's all I'm going to tell you about that. I don't know how, when, why, or where they function; and mine was built from specifications furnished by the college.

Just a couple words about the sad part of the story. In this water system proposition it doesn't take long for a fellow's hard-earned jack to go A. W. O. L. Pipe was the biggest item of expense for me. Eleven hundred feet at eight cents per foot was eighty-eight dollars right off the bat. The ram was seventeen dollars—about the same as a good, grade Shrop; galvanized tank, septic tank, sewer pipe, connections, etc., amounted to thirty-one dollars. I combed every plumbing shop in the county for bathroom equipment with the result that I got the whole works for thirty-five dollars. In shipping or in handling, a bathtub or a toilet may get a tiny piece of enamel chipped off which spoils it for sale as a new one. A little dab of white enamel will fix it absolutely as good as new, and these can be purchased for half price. All told, our water system from ram to septic tank, including all fixtures in the kitchen and bathroom only added \$180 to the mortgage, exclusive of labor. I don't figure my time worth anything.

And now, folks, before you get to thinking I'm all wet, I'll turn the water off.

That's all.

Where possible farmers should store gasoline in underground tanks. Otherwise it is best to keep it in the original containers or suitable tanks in the open. If kept in a building this should be located at least fifty feet from other buildings.

Smoking should not be permitted in barns or other buildings where combustible material is stored. Keeping the alleys and floors of these buildings tidy will aid in fire prevention.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

APRIL WORK IN THE FLOWER GARDEN

AS soon as all danger of severe freezing is past, the mulch should be removed from the hardy border. If leaves or strawy manure were used, they may be incorporated with the soil to furnish nourishment for the plants. Many of the best hardy border plants are so easily raised from seed there is really no reason why we all cannot enjoy them; plants enough for the entire border would cost too much for many of us but a few packets of seed, costing just a trifle, will furnish enough plants to change any yard from a desert to a real flower show. Now is a good time to start plants for the perennial border. Sow the seeds in flats or cold-frame where moisture conditions can be easily controlled and the young

all of our Michigan wild flowers can be successfully grown around the home premises if their likes and dislikes are taken into consideration. Before attempting to move any wild plant, study its home conditions and make its new home as nearly like the old as possible. Especially must the question of soil acidity be followed closely. All of the plants named in the foregoing notes will grow readily in common garden soil.—C. W. Wood.

SAVOY CABBAGE FOR QUALITY

I WAS born and grew to manhood in old New England, where corned-beef and cabbage was considered a standard dish. Our present-day palates do not particularly enthuse over this plebian food, yet it is true that we still enjoy an occasional meal of the old stand-by.

For the Gardener

THE Michigan State College has just issued a bulletin which should be in the hands of every farmer who grows vegetables and fruits. It gives short and explicit directions for the control of all fruit and vegetable insects and diseases. The methods recommended are simple, easy to apply, and economical. This is entirely different from the regular spray calendar. We highly recommend that each farmer have a copy. To get one just send your name and address to

GARDEN DEPT., MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICH.

seedlings protected from sudden, destructive storms, transplant to a nursery row when they have attained two true leaves and place in their permanent home in September or early the following spring.

Michigan flower lovers are missing much of the joy of gardening if they are not using our native wild plants in their operations. Our flora is so wide and varied it would be impossible to name all of the wild plants suitable for our home gardens but the following are suggested for a start in that direction. The Bloodroot may be transplanted easily at any season if care is taken that the roots do not become dry. It is particularly effective when planted in clumps in a half-shaded position. The Butterfly Weed with its bright orange flowers produced in abundance from July until September has long been a favorite with flower lovers but it is seldom seen in Michigan gardens where it is abundant growing wild in our poorest and driest soils. Its tuberous roots do not transplant readily after they have attained any size but are easily handled while young. One of Michigan's prettiest early wild flowers is Columbine found growing on dry, rocky slopes. If you can furnish these conditions in your home garden, you will have no trouble in transferring this plant to your yard where each succeeding April, May, and June it will greet you with its scarlet and yellow flowers. If you have a moist, partially shaded place on the home grounds, you may well enjoy Jack-in-the-Pulpit. It is a charming plant when grown among the hardy ferns, and although it does not always transplant with success, it is easily raised from seed. Dutchman's Breeches and Squirrel Corn are so easily transplanted that any one who desires may have them growing in their yard. During April and May they will add grace to any flower garden but as the foliage dies soon after flowering it may be well to plant them among Maiden-hair or similar growing ferns so their withered foliage will not leave a bare, unsightly place in the garden.

This modest start in wild gardening will fill the gardener with so much enthusiasm that other flowers will be added from year to year. Practically

We used to grow the old hard-headed varieties of cabbage, and they still find a place in our gardens to be grown for the poultry, also for late keeping, and for use the following spring.

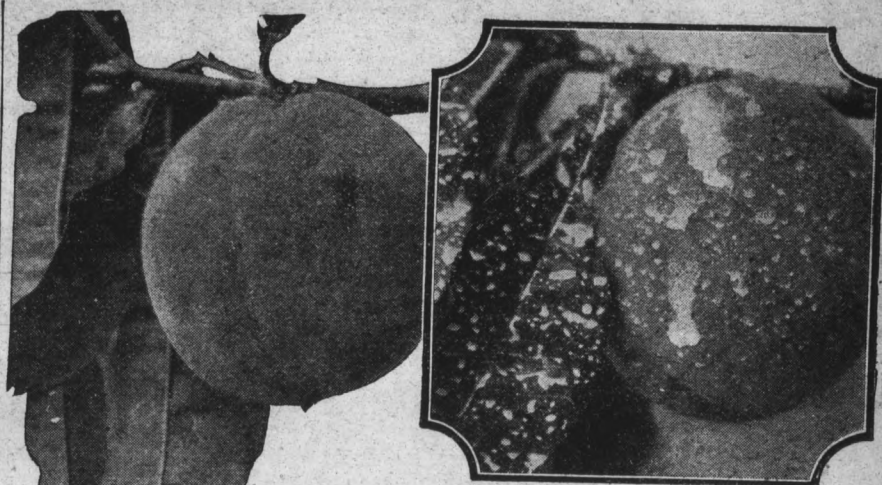
For the regular "old-fashioned dinner," we have found something far ahead of the hard-headed cabbages—the sorts our English cousins have facetiously named "cow cabbages"—in the curled Savoy cabbages. Any one who has tasted the delicate flavor and tested his teeth upon the texture of these green heads will never want the other kind, when the Savoy is available.

Somehow the impression seems to have gone abroad that the curled green cabbages are difficult to raise. I used to hold the same idea, then I tried a small patch; now I grow nothing else except for late keeping. The Savoy is available from late summer until well along towards spring. Perfection Drumhead will keep almost as long as any kind except the Danish Ballhead.

For the best success with Savoy cabbages, choose a place in the garden where nothing of the cabbage or turnip tribe was grown the year before. Set the plants in the rows one foot apart. The plants may be purchased or grown from seeds. If the latter, a seed-bed should be prepared about three weeks before the plants are desired to be set out. For fall and winter use, the plants will need to be set some time in July.

In order to grow quality cabbage, it is necessary that the ground be kept free from weeds. Clean cultivation right up to the last of the season is what produces nice heads. This means keeping up cultivation until October. The heads should be pulled and stored, roots and all, in a cool cellar. Do this before the frosts become too severe. A certain amount of frost is beneficial to all of the cabbage tribe.

In order to keep the green cabbage worm from doing mischief, the heads should be dusted with insect powder or may be sprayed with arsenate. If the latter is done, the outside leaves should be not be given to live stock, although it is a question if the poison will remain on the leaves for very long.—Chas. Chesley.



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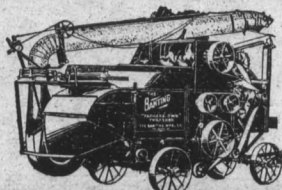
Through its adhesive properties, Kayso makes the spray stick once it is on the tree. Heavy dews or even rainstorms will not wash off Kayso-treated sprays.

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News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

GRUFF old King Winter has seemed very loathe to surrender his sovereignty to his more mild successor. However, it appears that at last spring has asserted his dominion and new life is pulsing everywhere around us. This re-birth of activity is not confined alone to the vegetative world. Even we human beings are manifesting that we, too, are responding to the magic summons of this dynamic season. Well does the poet sing:

"For thou, O Spring, canst renovate All that High God did first create."

In a way it seems to me that spring is an examination time which shows us whether or not we have made good use of the supposedly more leisurely months of winter. If everything is in good shape to start the pressing work of the new crop season, then we may have the satisfaction of feeling that we have made good use of the winter time.

Here at Ingleside things might be a lot better and they might be a great deal worse. In general we feel that we are pretty well set for the new season, but of course we can think of plenty of things that we had hoped and expected to accomplish before spring which are still on the wait-

ing list. But probably that is a whole-some condition. Certainly we would be deserving of pity if we ever caught up with our plans. A person who has reached the limit of his vision and who schemes for no more conquests must indeed be miserable.

In addition to the new tractor, we have purchased a large size cultipacker, which about completes the list of farm machinery needed for this season. We have over-hauled our manure spreader and double disc and have had a four-section spring tooth harrow put in shape by the blacksmith. All the teeth were sharpened, new shoes applied, and other minor repairs made.

New Hired Man Looks Good

I am glad to report that the new hired man is getting away to a good start. Although he comes to Ingleside from a few years of factory life, he seems to remember his previous farm experience and has a natural gift for handling horses and other live stock.

We are trying to keep him and his family happy and contented by making things pleasant for them. Rather extensive repairs are being made to the tenant house. Two or three cracked window panes have been replaced and other windows re-putted. Some new shades have been purchased, the plaster repaired, three rooms papered, and the floor borders and woodwork painted in several rooms.

We weighed our horses this morning, partly to learn their condition for starting the heavy spring work which lies ahead and partly to settle some friendly differences of opinion which had arisen between the hired man and myself regarding the weights of the various horses. We found that none of them had lost weight during the past two months, but the greatest gain for the period was less than forty pounds. We feel that they are in splendid condition to give a good account of themselves. One gelding seems to have a little kidney trouble and yesterday I purchased some powdered Juniper berries and Buchu leaves which were mixed together equal parts by weight. I have also provided myself with a mixture of equal parts of saltpetre and cream of tartar. A tablespoon of this will be given three times daily to any horse which shows signs of unnatural panting or becoming over-heated.

Lambing Season About Over

The lambing season is about over here at Ingleside and I am rather glad it is. There is a good deal of work and strain connected with caring for the ewes and little lambs. Any careful shepherd will lose several hours' sleep and take a great many extra steps during the lambing season, even though he has but a small flock.

For instance, last Friday evening after working here at the desk until 9:30, I thought I would take my usual bedtime trip to the sheep barn and then get a decent night's rest for a change. However, when I reached the sheep barn I found developments which seemed to require my attention and to make a long story short it was seven minutes to one o'clock A. M. when I finally came into the house and retired.

One of the ewes that I helped to lamb that night was the mother of our best ram lamb last season. He was a single lamb and we took a great deal of satisfaction in exhibiting him at the various fairs throughout the state. This spring that old ewe swung to the other extreme and instead of having a single lamb, she

brought forth triplets. Strange to say, they were all of good size and well formed and are getting along nicely. However, it is safe to predict that none of them will be in the show ring this season. Feed does make a tremendous difference.

This afternoon I visited a farm where there were several brood sows having young litters of about the same age. There was one litter of only one pig and believe me it certainly was a dandy! I suppose that in a few months he would take the blue ribbon for his class at a fair. But would he be any better for breeding purposes than another pig from the same stock that had been raised under average conditions? I dare say that he might not be worth as much.

Authorities Seem to Differ

Some of the letters which I have been receiving lately have made it necessary for me to consult various books in order to furnish authoritative replies.

Last week a sheep breeder wrote asking a number of questions about how to correct various conditions in his flock which were troubling him. In preparing to reply to this inquiry I consulted several books on sheep management. In doing so I was interested to note how widely authorities differed. For instance, take the matter of castrating lambs. In a recent article I mentioned that we liked to do this when the lambs are from one to two weeks old. However, I discovered that one of the best authorities on the subject in the United States recommended that three days is the proper age, while another declared that it was an open question as to the proper age and that any time up to three or four months of age might prove satisfactory. So authorities differ and probably the best way is to take one who is reasonably dependable and stick to him as one's guide.

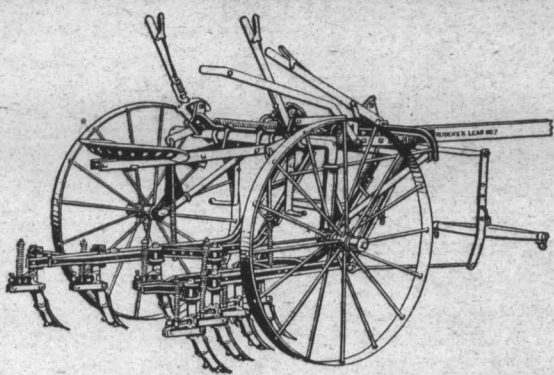
We don't want to crow too soon, but we have had a very successful season with our lambs. Thus far we have lost no ewes and only two lambs—one Rambouillet and one Shropshire. As far as we know both were born dead. Anyway, they were dead when found very soon after birth. None of the other lambs have fallen by the wayside. From the pure-bred Shropshire ewes of our own breeding we have had a little better than a 200 per cent lamb crop thus far, that is, an average of more than two lambs per ewe. Someone has said that "Luck is care." There is a good deal of truth in that statement when it comes to success with breeding ewes.

I almost forgot to mention that our little bunch of October lambs brought twenty-two cents per pound, live weight, on the Easter market in Detroit. They were marketed cooperatively, both locally and at the terminal market.

Last Friday, I had an invitation to be the guest of a Lansing Rotarian at a rather unique meeting which the Rotary Club of the Capital City was holding. Each member was supposed to bring a real "dirt farmer"—whatever that means. I should have enjoyed attending, but felt that I had too much to do here at Ingleside, so declined the honor.

Anyway, I hope that the meeting was a success and that there were enough leisurely "dirt farmers" to go around, so that each member could have one as his guest and companion. The city businessmen might learn much about the real "farm problem" from some practical farmers and I am certain that any farmer could learn profitable lessons from a well-managed city noonday luncheon organization, such as the Rotary Club. Some of these lessons are the value of good-fellowship, the necessity of team-work and cooperation, and the importance of punctuality, planning, and snap in the conduct of a program.

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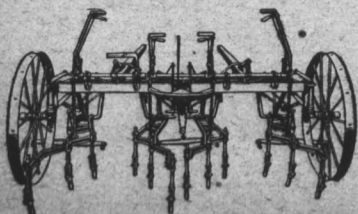
Here's a new pivot axle cultivator that gives you every working advantage, every feature, every convenience that you have always wanted in a cultivator. One trip down the field with it will convince you of that!

Wherever you use it,—in corn, potatoes, beets or any row crop—you'll find that it does better work, with less labor for you and your horses, than than any pivot axle cultivator you ever used before. Axles pivot and gangs shift easily and quickly by means of foot pedals. Width of arch and width between gangs quickly and easily changed to suit the crop.

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See your implement dealer today about the new Roderick Lean No. 7 Pivot Axle Cultivator. If he cannot show it to you write us.

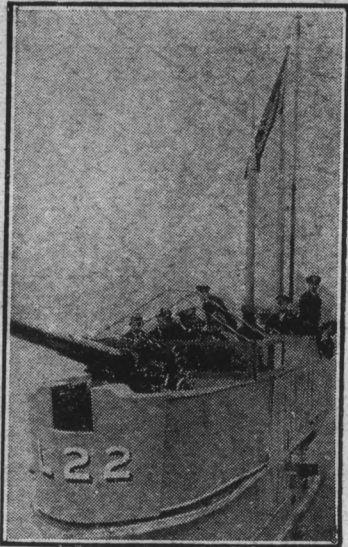
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



The king of Afghanistan sets new distance record for monarchs riding in subs.



"Yo-ho-ho and sixty thousand bottles of rum!" The U. S. Coast Guards captured this three-masted schooner up the Hudson River with its cargo of rye hidden among bundles of laths.



John Ryan, New York hotel porter, receives fortune from uncle he never saw.



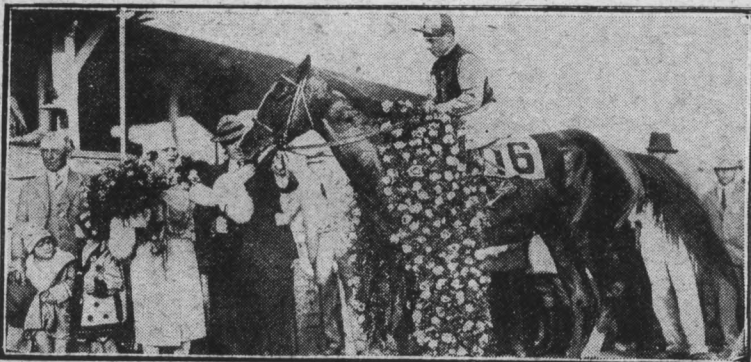
No more backache for gardeners. This new combination fork and spade with a tilting handle, makes work easier.



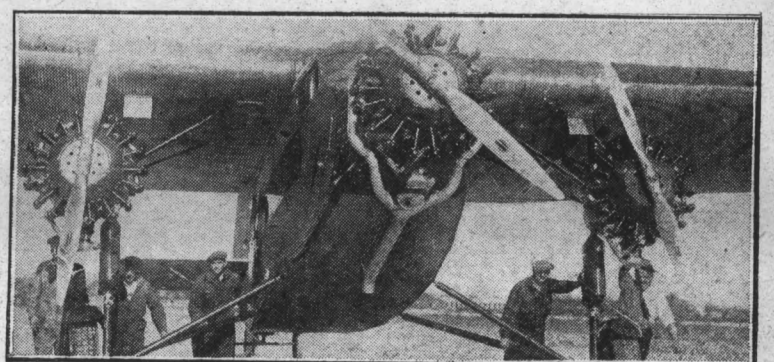
Miss Java of 1928, the queen of native beauties in the Dutch East Indies.



When a naval plane crashed in Quincy, Mass., it left the engine in the garret of a house and the rest in the backyard.



In Tia Juana, Mexico, Crystal Pennant, an eight thousand dollar horse, won the Coffroth handicap which carried a purse of \$92,700, the richest race in the world.



Huge Ford tri-motored transport built in Detroit for Byrd's South Pole expedition will undergo cold weather and snow tests in Canada before Antarctic trip.



This mother polar bear in the Washington Park Zoo allows no one to come near her cub.



New "vault oxyfier" supplies oxygen to employees accidentally locked in a vault.



Only honeymooners can rent this real love-nest perched in an oak in Hellam, Pa.



Lady Swaythling, heiress to two of England's largest fortunes, is a devoted mother.

Under the 4-H Flag

By John Francis Case

UP sprang Bob Barton as the applause rang out and standing upon the platform pointed the bell of his cornet out over the crowd. A vagrant breeze whipped the flag above his head until it billowed in benediction over the gathering. Out rolled the mighty hymn of a nation and surrounding hills caught the words and tossed them back. Bareheaded, under the friendly trees, they sang as only true patriots can sing, and many an eye was wet. Even the little ones who had played about the ground sensed that waving flag and vibrant song were one and inseparable.

The address delivered by President James left strong impress. Even the debonnaire Carson seemed less inclined to "make eyes" at the pretty girls and to pay more attention to the real purpose of the club gathering. In fact, it had not taken him long to discover that girls of the camp were on hand for work and for wholesome fun, the boys with their jokes and teasing having exactly the status of brothers. Expecting compliments because of his aquatic feats, young Carson had sought out Katie O'Neal, to be received with friendly greeting but no evidence of desire for his company. "How about a little stroll or a row on the lake?" Carson had queried. There had been a demure smile on Katie's lips as she made evasive replies, then as Carson pressed her for an answer she told him bluntly, "I'm not running around with any boy; none of the girls are." Furious, the town lad had redoubled his efforts to break into the big game. Indifferent to the work of the club and to farming itself, Carson yet could not help but absorb some of the spirit which dominated all others. In his heart was kindled a spark of pride in the work he was attempting, a feeling that after all perhaps his father's love for the farm was not the foolish obsession it seemed. Hal's father had promised to attend the Brown-Harmon game and the son yearned with a fierce longing that he might have opportunity to wipe out the affront he felt had been put upon him.

The great day was at hand. Partisans of the Brown and Harmon teams had flocked to the grounds until it seemed as if acres of ground had sprouted a human crop. Off in one group the Dane members cheered impartially, first for Brown and then for Harmon. The air was tense with expectancy as Tucker and Burton called their respective teams about them and gave final instructions. Loving each other as brothers, forgetting the sting of defeat as soon as administered, these young men were out to battle for victory to the last ounce of strength and their boy pals shared with them that feeling. In the group around Ross Burton was not only the team and substitutes but John O'Neal and the fathers of several players. Burton had been in earnest conference with Ted Baldwin and Vance Horton, the pitcher. Now he held up his hand and spoke in a low tone.

"Fellows and dads," announced the coach, "this is going to be the hardest game we ever played. We want to put our full strength in the field and fight to the last ditch. Now I've an important announcement to make. Tucker and I have agreed to sit together on the sidelines and let the teams fight it out. We'll start 'em and that's all. Thereafter it will be up to the teams and their captains." There was a gasp of dismay from the boys, the drawn face of Ted Baldwin showed plainly his burden of responsibility. "We'll start the regular team," Burton concluded. "If any changes are made it will be by Baldwin."

The Brown team ran out on the field and cheers boomed as the ball flashed into play. "Why isn't my boy in there?" demanded Merchant Carson as

he approached the agent coach. With face dark as a thunder cloud young Carson was slumped down upon the grass. His chance was gone. Never would Ted Baldwin choose him over his friend. In bitterness the substitute rose and prepared to leave when a sentence from the address of President James flashed, reminding him of loyalty. Down he slumped again while Burton answered his irate father.

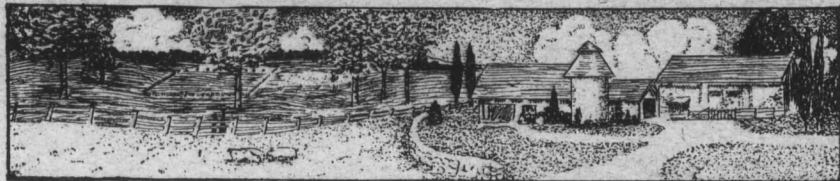
"We used Hal in the beginning," the coach explained, "but Barton developed into a better man. He is cool under fire, while a brilliant performer like Hal is likely to be temperamental. Barton won the place in a fair test."

"That's all right with me," announced the older man gruffly. "All I

diagnosed, "painful but not necessarily serious. We'll put you in a car and take you to a doctor. He'll fix you up in a jiffy."

"Not on your life! If I can't play I'm going to stay right here until the game is won." There was determination in the voice which made Nurse Lee appeal to Ted's anxious parents. "Will it be just as well to have the doctor here?" inquired Mr. Baldwin, moved by the appeal in Ted's eyes. "It can be done," said the nurse reluctantly and the suffering captain let out a yell of victory while friends cheered his courage.

"Tough luck, old man," consoled Tucker as he patted Burton's shoulder. "Losing your captain and short-stop gives us a big edge. Of course,



wanted to know was that Hal got a square deal."

"Play ball!" cried the umpire. Horton burned the ball over the plate and the umpire's "Strike one!" set Brown County's contingent to cheering like mad. Side by side in the neutral territory of Dane County while Agent Arnold, their co-worker, good naturedly chaffed them, Burton and Tucker sat down to watch the fight.

Fight it was. Not the low-score, brilliantly pitched game which both teams often had encountered but apparent from the beginning a slugging match with each group batting with a savagery which neither pitcher could check. Horton's speed seemed "pie" for Harmon batters; Brown crashed the curved offerings of Swanson for Harmon all over the field. When three innings had passed the score stood at five all and each cheering group was horse-throated from yelling. Only brilliant fielding had held down the score from far greater proportions.

"We'll get 'em yet, Vance," exhorted Ted Baldwin, "don't throw your arm off. Just hold 'em after we get ahead." For the first time Harmon failed to score, and Brown came in determined to forge to the front. It was Baldwin who smashed a single and raced to second as the next batter was thrown out. Another out on a long fly, while Ted held his base. Up came Bob Barton grimly determined to duplicate the three-base hit which had scored two runs before. Again he heard John O'Neal's "Yea, Barton! Yea, Barton!" and the answering thunder of sound. Crash! As he rounded first base Bob saw his pal streaking past third base, gather speed and set sail for home as the ball was relayed to cut off the run.

"Slide!" howled the coach at third. Into the plate went Ted in a cloud of dust as the ball smacked into the catcher's mitt and the umpire cried "Safe!" One second, Bob saw with dismay that his captain did not rise. Burton sprang to his feet and ran over to pick up a sobbing lad. It was not the pain which caused tears to course down Ted's grimy cheeks but the sure knowledge that for days he would not play again.

Time was called while the camp's trained nurse, who has proved invaluable during the week, made an examination. "A fractured ankle," she

you'll take hold and run the team." "Not on your life!" replied Ross Burton. "My boys are men enough to run their own game. Name your substitute, Ted. Whom will you have act as captain now that you are out?"

"Put in Shannon at short," promptly answered the captain while his lips twitched with pain. "With your approval I want Bob Barton to take charge of the team. The boys like him and you know how he fights when he's leading the bunch." Burton nodded in approval. The game went on. Swanson struck out the next batter. In came Bob to be told of his new responsibility and Hal Carson muttered complaint to another substitute, who promptly threatened to punch his head. Brown County was one run ahead, but that slender margin soon was wiped out. As Ted Baldwin sat propped against a tree, teeth clenched in pain, the nervous Shannon threw wildly past first base and let in two runs.

Acting Captain Barton ran over to comfort the stricken lad. "Never mind, Shanny, old boy," he assured, "we'll get 'em back. Buck up, Vance! We're all back of you." Vance tightened and struck out two men.

"Horton is just beginning to pitch," confided Burton to his friend. "Watch his smoke from now on." Tucker smiled. Harmon County was ahead, and their coach knew that his captain was holding his trump card. When Brown came to bat again a stocky farm lad was on the hill. Instead of the sweeping curves of a right-hand pitcher which they had slaughtered, Brown batters swung at a tantalizing slow ball which floated up from Hailey's left hand. "Smooth," said Burton admiringly. "Smooth. My hat's off to you, old boy. This lad hasn't much, but it may be enough. But watch Barton fight now that we're behind."

It did seem that what Hailey had was enough. Fielding superbly behind him his mates held Brown in check while Bob Barton raged up and down the coaching lines and in the field performed prodigies of valor. Leaping high for wildly thrown balls, cutting off a threatened run at the plate through the lightning throw of a hunted ball, again and again he heard the hoarse bellow of John O'Neal calling his name while his friends acclaimed. But at bat he was as weak

and futile as the puniest batter on his team and Bob knew in his heart that until he could have time to solve the delivery Hailey was his master. Horton had found himself and was pitching the most brilliant game of his career, but that fatal run held by Harmon bulked like a mountain of despair.

Came the eighth inning and with two out Murphy for Brown scratched a hit. As with new hope Brown County followers shrieked his name, Bob seized his bat, to stop short in a moment of indecision. More than ever before in his life he desired to win. But above personal feeling was thought of his team, of Ted Baldwin, of Burton his friend, of Brown County. To him had been entrusted leadership, to do with the team as he willed. Striding over to the group of substitutes he thrust his bat into Hal Carson's hand. "Go up there and bat for me, Hal," Bob said. "You are better against left-handers than I am. Bring in this run."

Half dazed, Carson accepted the bat and strode up to the plate while Ted Baldwin halted a half-uttered protest and Coach Burton rose to his feet. "Carson batting for Barton," called the umpire. Then as his friends sensed what Bob had done a cheer went up, but it was "Yea, Carson! Yea, Carson!" that rang on the air. Feet planted firmly, keen eyes measuring the pitcher, Carson waited until the call was two balls, one strike. Another pitch and "ball three."

"That's waitin' 'em out, old man," yelled Bob from the sidelines and in some way the bitterness that had been in Hal Carson's heart disappeared. "Only takes one to hit it," again came the assuring voice. Up came the ball, this time straight for the heart of the plate. With all the power of his body behind it Carson swung. Behind him a pandemonium of sound, before the fleet Murphy scudding around base lines like a frightened deer. As he flashed past second base, Carson heard high and shrill above the clamor the fighting call of old Squire Jones which once before had spurred his rival on to victory. But now the challenge was thrown out to him. "On!" shrieked Bob Barton while Ted Baldwin, injury forgotten, yelled in a frenzy of excitement. Murphy had scored. Carson rounded third base and as Bob raced beside him the Harmon shortstop shot the ball home. "Slide!" With the headlong plunge which had stamped his aquatic feats, Carson dove for the plate a scant second before the catcher fell on him, one spiked shoe gashing the runner's outstretched hand. "Safe!" cried the umpire and all Brown County swarmed down in delirious congratulation of the plucky feat. Unnoticed now, Bob Barton stood, waiting for the clamor to subside. "A great play," congratulated Agent Tucker, "and a great player." There was an inscrutable smile on Ross Burton's face as he acknowledged the compliment. "Yes, he's a great player," Burton said. But he was looking at a lad who now was examining the injured hand of his erstwhile enemy.

"Not deep, Hal," announced the acting captain; "you'll play first and run the team. I'm out and none of the other boys have had experience." Carson nodded his head; play was resumed. The short-lived rally was an end, for Carroll rolled to the pitcher and was thrown out.

"Hold 'em, Vance," implored Carson as he took his place at first while again Brown County cheered his name. Horton, smiling and confident, played with the Harmon batters. Strive as they might, they could not get a ball beyond the infield. The game ended seven to six with Bill Tucker clasping his friend's hand and extending hearty congratulations. Burton (Continued to page 569)

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says That He Has Been Trying to Get Up Nerve to Wear it

Frank R. Leet





Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 717

*"Old Rose" always a useful
and pleasing color in Home Decoration"*
writes Hazel Dell Brown

PERHAPS there is no color used in home decoration more agreeable and pleasing than old rose. There is something friendly about its warm, mellow tone, something fascinating in its association with antiques. It is a most practicable color, too, because, although warm in tone, it is neutral toward most other colors.

Although a difficult color, Armstrong has caught the richness of old rose in the jaspé linoleum rug illustrated above. Notice how perfectly it blends the room's colors and holds them together in a pleasing picture.

I know, too, that women who must do their own housework will be pleased to know how easy it is to keep these jaspé rugs clean. After all, that is important in the farm home. If we must be forever beating, sweeping, and scrubbing, beauty is hardly worth while. An Armstrong Rug can be kept bright, clean and fresh-looking simply by an occasional damp mopping.

Not only are these Armstrong Rugs easy to clean, but they are

also easily *kept clean*—kept clean because of a remarkable new, dirt-resisting lacquer surface. Accolac, it is called. Every Armstrong Rug now comes from the factory with this smooth, lustrous finish, that keeps the rug looking like new.

Now, the rugs I have described above are of genuine cork linoleum with the burlap back. While these are not at all expensive, you may buy Armstrong's Quaker-Felt Rugs at even a lower price. These, too, will stand years of hard wear for they also are protected with the enduring Accolac finish.

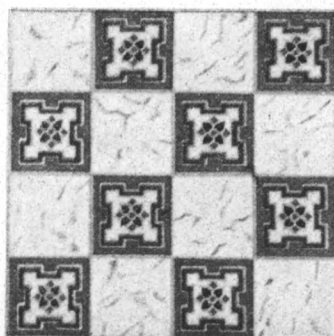
For the floor that must be covered from wall to wall, there are any number of really pretty patterns in piece goods which will make perfectly beautiful floors any place in the house. A trip to the nearest department

or furniture store will surely open your eyes to the new designs in "Armstrong's Linoleum for every floor in the house."

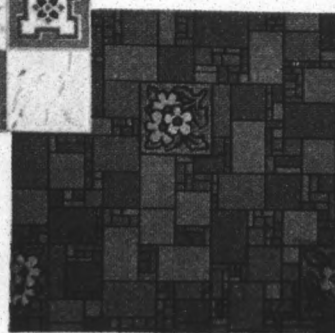
I wish I could have space to tell you here of many beautiful effects I have obtained with linoleum in home decoration. But perhaps my book, "The Attractive Home—How to Plan Its Decoration" will help.

This new book, containing many beautiful full-color illustrations of attractive rooms, will be sent to you for 10 cents in stamps. Address Hazel Dell Brown, Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1024 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.

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



Two attractive patterns
in Armstrong's Printed
Linoleum Piece Goods.
At the left, No. 8125;
below, No. 8417.



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



Trademark or Question Mark?

You buy paint by the gallon, but you pay for it by the year.

Paint that is low priced by the gallon, lacking durability, may be most costly when measured by years of service.

The trade mark of a reliable manufacturer signifies known quality, experience, and most important of all, good faith.

In buying paint, bear this thought in mind: the cost price of the paint is only a small part of the investment. To every gallon you add a great deal of time and labor. With quality paint you do the job once and it lasts for years. With cheap paint you'll have to do it over again in half the time. Meanwhile the job will be inferior, both in appearance and resistance to the weather.

Durable paint can be made only from fine ingredients by experienced men. Choice oils and pigments, oxides ground to unbelievable fineness, colors that will not fade or change. These elements must be combined in

right proportions, tested under all sorts of conditions. The skill of the chemist, the genius of the mechanic, the stability of the sound business man are all required to make quality paint. The trade mark of a reliable manufacturer tells you that the quality will never vary.

As you look at a can of paint you cannot see its ingredients. Even after you open the can and stir the contents, you can't tell whether it is good or poor. You can judge only by the trade mark, the signature of the firm that made it. To insure the quality of every can bearing the trade mark, the dependable manufacturer has invested thousands of dollars, the work of scores of men, and has pledged his personal honor.



**You Buy Paint on Faith. You Can Trust the
Paint Manufacturers Who Advertise in This Paper.**



P.A.
hits me
right where
I live

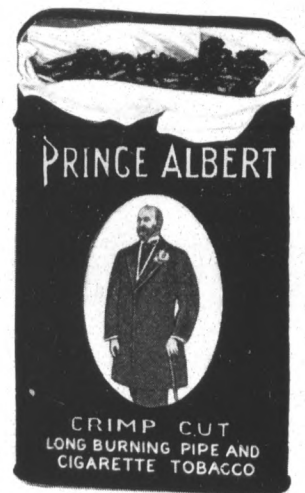
COME to think of it, I've been smoking Prince Albert for so many years, I couldn't say just *when* I started. P.A. is as much a part of my day as a good breakfast. I'd as lief go without one as the other. Open a tidy red tin and you'll know how I get that way.

Fragrant, I hope to tell you. Then you chute a load into your old pipe and apply the match. Cool as a landlord demanding the rent. Sweet as the proof that you've

already paid. Mellow and mild and long-burning . . . it seems like you never *could* get enough of such tobacco.

No wonder this friendly brand outsells every other on the market. No wonder one pipe-smoker tells another about the National Joy Smoke. If you don't know Prince Albert by personal pipe-experience, it's high time you got together. Millions of contented pipe-smokers will say the same thing.

PRINCE ALBERT
—the national joy smoke!

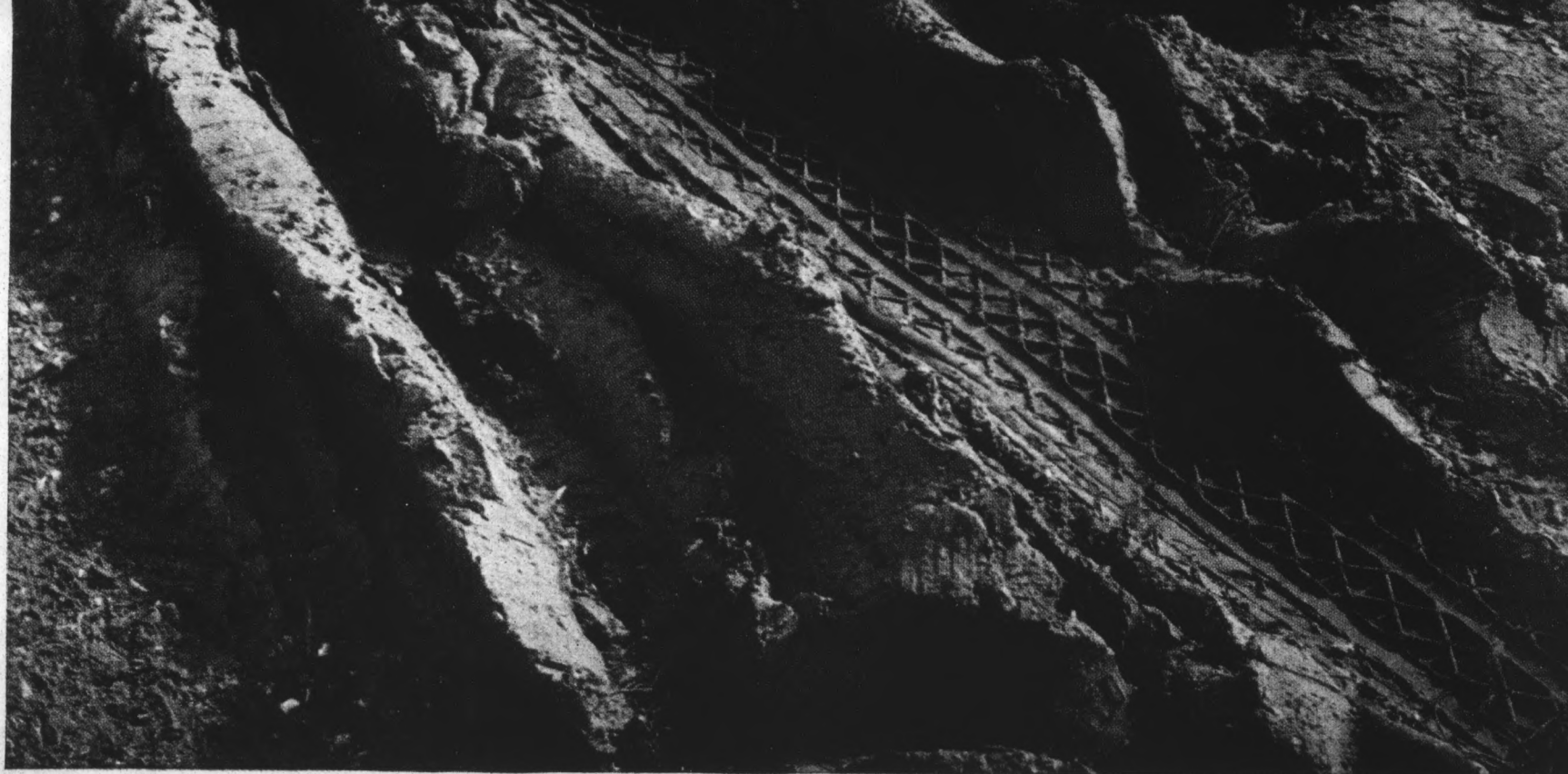


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MUD like this is no barrier if you ride on Goodyear Tires. The big sharp-edged blocks of the new-type All-Weather Tread dig deep and grip tight, imprinting that clean-cut pattern which is recognized everywhere as the trademark of "the world's greatest tire."

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The
greatest name
in Rubber



UNDER THE 4-H FLAG

(Continued from page 564)

ton hurried over to where his team, a laughing, sweat-grimed group was being told good-naturedly by their late opponents, "We'll fix you plenty next year."

As the boys went over in a body to condole with Captain Baldwin and receive his expressions of comradely appreciation Hal Carson drew Bob Barton aside while Coach Burton shamelessly cocked an ear to hear the conversation. "That was mighty decent of you, Barton," began Carson hesitatingly, "and I want you to know that I appreciate it. Not many fellows would have done what you did."

"That's all right," replied Bob heartily, "it was all for old Brown County. That left-handed guy had my number and I had a hunch you could hit him. You did; it's all right. You won the game."

Carson flushed a deep red. "No," said he slowly, "you won the game, Bob. With you out there cheering me on I just had to hit. I'm sorry, old man, for some of the things I've said and done. We'll fight together for old Brown County."

Bam! Two powerful fists thudded against the back of each surprised lad and the grinning face of Ross Burton looked down on them. "Fine," said Burton, "fine! The war is over, the victory won. I'll tell the world it was some fight." With an enigmatic smile, Burton grasped each boy by the hand. "There were about four separate and distinct fights here today," he added, "and each one of 'em won by a citizen of Brown County. I'm mighty proud of you."

Almost as happy as if he'd been able to help fight the thing through, Ted Baldwin showered his team with words of praise while the boys assured him that his pluck and never-say-die spirit had been a tremendous factor in putting over the final punch. Bob's opportune switch of players was hailed as a masterpiece of strategy, Horton's back was sore from the poundings of enthusiastic mates. There was glory enough for all and Brown County members, abandoning camp with regret, went home chanting their songs of victory. Before the crowd dispersed, Squire Jones had approached his young friend and thrust out a withered hand. "By gad, sah," the old man announced, "I thought you were playing a coward's part when you made that change. But it was fine strategy, sah. Worthy of General Lee, sah, and it takes a brave man to abandon his opportunity for victory. That was a very splendid thing, sah." Keen though faded eyes had marked the battle which had gone on in Bob's heart. Another notch had been cut in the tree of esteem which Squire Jones was nurturing.

In the heart of battle Bob had marked the flushed face of Katie O'Neal as she joined in the cheering, had caught a glimpse of her as with others she had rushed down to congratulate Hal Carson. But as they were leaving the camp ground Katie had called to Bob and had spoken warm words of commendation. "You were magnificent, Bob," she said. "The fight you put into the game with Ted out won for us. But the biggest thing of all was when you took yourself out and put Hal in. We are all proud of you."

It was a great world! The sun never had seemed to shine so brightly, the birds to sing so sweetly, the joy of life to brim so full. As the flivver rolled along, the Barton family fell silent, reflecting upon the memorable achievements of the week. Suddenly Father Barton let out a hearty laugh. "Some wise guy," he said, "had a long story in the papers this week about the 'isolation and drabness of farm life.' It's evident he never visited a 4-H Club camp."

CHAPTER XV
Junior Farmers' Week

BACK home from the camp Bob again threw himself into the work of the farm. The contest pigs were flourishing, the corn was promising full reward for labor. But now it was possible to do some extra work in fencing and the young farm manager called in Uncle Lem Peters. "Dad's at work rewriting his new overture," Bob explained, "and I want you to help me get out a few posts. Ted had promised to do so, but as you know he's laid up."

It was with dubious head-shakings that the old man accepted the offer, "I haint never been up in them woods," he said, "since you-all heard that 'hant.' But I'll go along if you take yore dog. Dogs can smell speerits."

With the passing of so many days Bob Barton had come to feel secure. Surely if their presence had been unwelcome there would have been some overt act. But the ready Jock accom-

panied them, and for four days Bob whistled and sang as he sweat and chopped, gradually penetrating deeper into the thicket near the bluff. At first Jock, obeying the command of his master, kept close to the working men, but in time Bob's vigilance relaxed and the dog began to roam. It was the fifth day of their labor when toward evening Jock's challenge gave evidence that something was afoot. With axe poised, Bob stopped short and old Lem Peters let out a squawk of fear. Above the growls of the dog rose a challenge more hoarse, more fearsome, and even as Bob started on the run Jock's growl changed to a howl of pain. "God Amighty!" quavered the old man, "it's the hant bar."

Into the thicket dashed Jock's master, calling the dog's name. As he ran Bob ducked low, mindful of the bullet which had sped by that day of early spring. Before he had gone far, Jock, in response to the call, came running back, hair a-bristle, eyes blazing. Blood dripped from a furrowed gash along his side. As he knelt to examine the wound old Lem came cautiously forward.

"Tis the mark of a bar!" he exclaimed. "Many the dog I've seed with it on him. But if it warn't a ghostly bar we'd hear him crashin' off through the brush. Thar aint no sound. He's disappeared." It was true. Again silence hovered over the woods and Bob seemed to feel the presence of an unseen enemy. What should he do? If Father and Mother Barton were to hear of these uncanny happenings it would ruin their peace of mind and happiness.

"Well, Uncle Lem," Bob finally remarked, "it seems cowardly, but hereafter I'm going to stay away from here. We are through post making, anyway. Whatever or whoever it is evidently doesn't want us around here. If they leave us alone we'll leave 'em alone. The folks will think Jock's been torn on the wire. Come along, let's go home."

"Amen," said the old hunter. "I aint fightin' no speerits. But," he added hopefully, "ef I had a silver bullet I might bet 'im." Bob smiled at the ancient superstition. But what was it all about? Why should a bear range the thickets of a quiet farm many miles from the habitat of his species? What was the real mystery of the farm which had driven other tenants away before the fruit of their labors could be harvested? Bob carried the story and his troubles to the crippled Ted, a sympathetic listener. "We'll get him yet, old son," Ted consoled. "Wait until I have two good legs again. But say, have you heard the latest? Here's your chance for another trip."

Rapidly Ted sketched a plan presented by one of the great railway companies which Bob, during his busy days, had overlooked. Junior Farmers' Week to be observed by 4-H Club workers and members at the state agricultural college soon was at hand. Elimination contests had been held and delegates selected during the busy days when Bob could not find time to compete. But now President Baird of the company had offered to send two boys living in each county traversed by the road, awards to be made on the merits of essays written on "What Agriculture Means to America."

(Continued next week)

BY THE WAY

John: "How are you coming along since you've been married?"

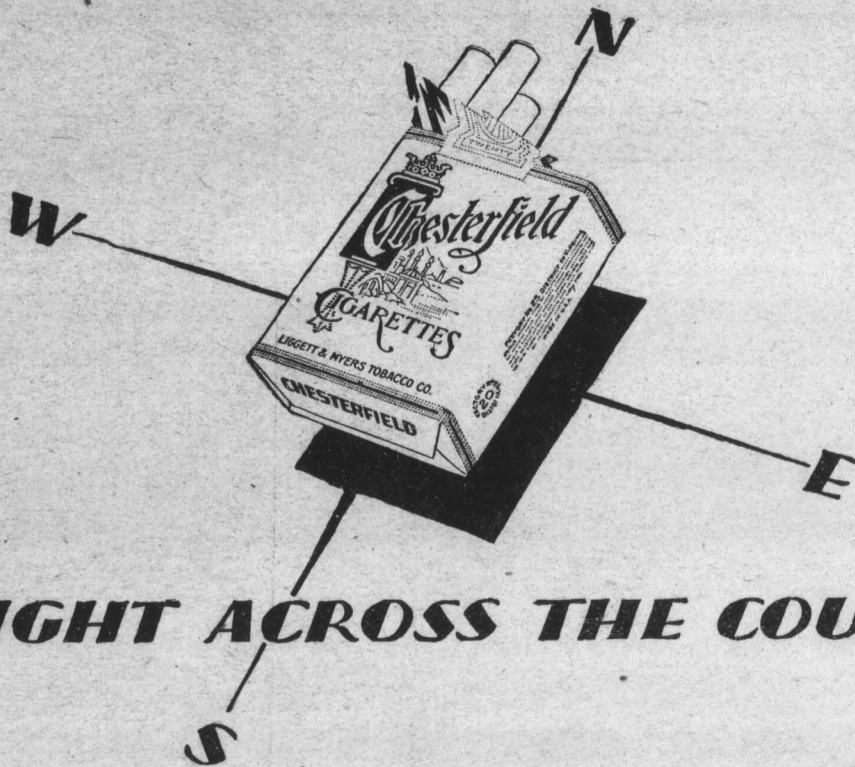
Jack: "Just fine. I can pull on my socks from either end."

"I suppose there are many problems which polar explorers seek to solve?"

"Yes," replied the antrepid traveler, "a great many."

"What do you consider the most important?"

"Getting back," replied the explorer.



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Camping in a Jungle Park

"Rest Houses" Have Retinue of Servants

By Francis Flood

ON our trans-African motorcycle trip, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, through 4,000 miles of jungle and desert and bush, it was Jim's job to keep the bikes in running order—a heavy contract too—and mine to keep the daily log. Now he has a collection of broken spokes, loose connecting rods, and battered knuckles, while I have a written record of a motor trekking stunt that will stand anywhere as an achievement (especially if we get through).

We've driven these doughty, little one-lunged British bikes for hundreds of miles, for instance, where no motor vehicle of any kind has ever been before and—but that's a different story. Besides, we haven't reached the Red Sea yet nor even the Nile River. But my little black log book shows that we've been places and seen things, if we never get any farther.

Dec. 1. Crossed the Niger River, in equatorial west Africa, over the railroad bridge at Jebba and plunged

native village, and after we'd unrolled our bedding on the floor of the little mud rest house there, the chief, a brother of the Emir of Katsina, invited us to his compound for a moonlight musical revenue and native dance.

I can mention that Jim and I sat beside the old chief on the grass mats there in the soft tropical starlight, with our backs to a great baobab tree, at the head of an open circle. I can mention also that Jim played his banjo and sang American jazz and even danced a modified Charleston in that dusty, dusky arena, while I chimed in with my shining slip whistle whenever the other noises were sufficiently loud. But it would do no good for me to describe the ungainly, unrythmic, and purely sensual dances staged by those excited savages, for the editor would censor my report. Jim used to play a saxophone in a New York night club but he admitted that even the New York night club entertainers in their fervid search for depravity have much



African Main Strength and Awkwardness Put the Motorcycles in the Canoe

into "the bush" on the other side. We managed to splash through dozens of bridgeless streams and wriggle along one way or another until we reached a little grass-roofed, mud rest-house in a native village near the Kaduna River.

Dec. 2. The Kaduna River, a quarter of a mile wide, no telling how deep—and no bridge! The trail ended at a precipitous sand bank that plumped almost straight down to a little canoe landing place below. Two evil looking, black Mohammedan pilgrims, with long knives sheathed onto their upper arms and little teapots on their heads crouched in a canoe waiting to be poled across, and a half-dozen assorted Africans, with all manner of freight oddments, on their heads, from fly-blown meat to cotton blankets, were splashing out of another canoe which had just nosed into the bank. A herd of great-horned cattle on trek from the edge of the Sahara to southern Nigeria were swimming across in file a quarter of a mile below, making for a sandbar in the middle of the stream. The herdsmen followed in a canoe, trailing their saddled horses swimming along behind.

Jim found a battered old black boatman with an oversize canoe, twenty feet long and nearly wide enough to hold the motorcycles and side cars inside—but not quite! We laid two short planks across the cracking gunwales of the warped and awkward craft, and then we thought it over. Not a very good idea to pile such a heavy load so high up on the top of a single old canoe. It would probably upset. Better have the load lower down, inside the boat—but no chance.

Not a native in the crowd could speak a word of English, but twenty or thirty of those clumsy, cheerful blacks laid hold and heaved our motorcycles down to the water's edge, piled them atop the creaking, leaking old canoe, and we poled off into the current.

We made it, too. We didn't quite tip completely over, and we reached the other side intact. That evening we made the ancient walled city of Bida, and were laid up for two days repairing two broken springs under my side car.

DEC. 5. We drove 57 miles, before noon, to the first white man, the District Officer at Zungeru. A good time to arrive, too, for he and his wife invited us to lunch. It was more than a hundred miles to the next white man. (Later on, when we reached the real interior, we were doing well to find a white man once a week.)

At dusk that evening we chugged out of the bush into a little clearing cluttered up with the grass huts of a

to learn from the African bush dance.

Dec. 6 and 7 were our two hardest days—up to that time. We were right on the heels of "the rains" and as much out of season on that "dry season" road as Santa Claus or an oyster on the Fourth of July. All the bridges and much of the road as well had gone out during the wet season and as yet no reconstruction had been done at all.

After two days of tumbling down washed-out embankments, rushing through streams of water, and scaling the bank on the other side or lifting out heavily-loaded motorcycles and side cars across dry, rocky rivers and hewing out our own roads through stumps and broken logs, we finally arrived at Birnin Gwari and found an English road builder whose map showed forty-six bridges in the last forty-four miles. We had found none. But we'd found that many places where bridges should have been, and we'd crossed 'em all—at the expense of a broken rear axle, another side car spring, a bundle carrier supporting rod, six spokes, and even the rear horizontal member of the main frame.

All these breaks were more the result of overloading than of the rough roads, for on the motorcycle



The Emir of Birnin Gwari Had 46 Wives and 134 Children

that suffered the most we were carrying 150 pounds of gasoline on the bundle carrier behind the driver and at least another 200 pounds of dead weight baggage in the side cars. Dropping about from rock to rock and rushing steep, stump-strewn trails with such a heavy load was asking too much of our little one-cylinder five horse power machines.

AT Birnin Gwari we found an old chap who could speak a few words of English. He directed us first to the local Emir, who received us in his vast mud palace amid his forty-six assorted wives and countless black flies and children. The venerable Emir posed for his photograph and then presented us with a bunch

The Christian Family

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

CHRIST, in all probability, was the support of His mother and brothers and sisters for a number of years. Just when Joseph died we do not know. But it is quite certain that the Master Carpenter had others dependent on Him. His relations with His mother were intimate and beautiful. At the last, He reminds His old friend John that she is standing there, and John takes her to his own home. He does not always obey her behests, however. After He begun his ministry, and the people were following Him from town to



town, no doubt the neighbors got to gossiping, saying that He was out of His head, and so on. One day, Mary and some of Jesus' brothers and sisters came to take Him home.

Standing on the edge of the crowd, they sent word to Him. But He does not go. He says that anyone who is a sincere follower of God is His mother, brother, sister. He could see farther than His family could. He took the large view. When their wishes clashed with His own convictions, He followed His convictions. He said that His followers would have to do the same.

But that does not mean that He undervalued the family. He gave the family its greatest impetus. He did more for women and for children than any religious teacher or statesman has ever done. Woman was not valued very highly. Any Jew could send his wife off, with scant ceremony, and could take another. The formula was something like this: "I, Benjamin, have put away, dismissed, and expelled thee, Rebecca, who heretofore wast my wife. But now I have dismissed thee, so that thou art free, and in thy own power, to marry whosoever shall please thee and let no man hinder thee. And let this be to thee a bill of rejection from me according to the law of Moses and Israel." But Jesus repudiated this, and made woman as important in the marriage relation as the man. He also gave childhood a new standing. Boy babies had always been highly regarded in all lands. But in some countries, the birth of a daughter was of doubtful honor, and female babies were often left by the public highway in Greece and other countries, to be carried home by the passerby, or to die of neglect. Jesus made no distinction, when he blest children, between the sexes. From his time the family began to take on a higher meaning.

In the United States, the family is having a hard time of it, just at present. We have the world's record in divorces, averaging about one divorce to a little over six marriages. The ramifications of this are past counting. Over and over, when a boy is caught beginning a career of crime, he is found to be the child of a home broken by divorce. Some statements made by judges of juvenile courts, and by sociologists, are startling. Says one, "Practically no child is ever brought before the juvenile court who has had a normal home life." Again, "The problem of crime in American society is bigger than the lawyers think it is. It is not so much a problem for the lawyers as for the churches, for the first place to attack the problem is in the home life."

Not long ago a man made a study of nearly one hundred of the most successful farm families in a western state. He made many interesting discoveries, but one of them was, that all but fifteen per cent of these successful farmers are church folk, and

support the church. Many of them are workers in the church. One example is a family of ten children, all now grown. It is a healthy family, and in thirty-three years a doctor has been called but five times. The children of this splendid family all expect to be farmers. One son and one daughter are already setting up farm homes of their own. The church has played a large part in the history of this family. A well-organized community church stands on one corner of the farm, and is the center of all sorts of helpful activities. The minister is the hub of the social and religious life of the neighborhood. The nearest town is thirty miles away. The factors which have made this family as it is can be applied to every family in America, at least to some extent. 1. It is a healthy family, that seems to be out of reach, sometimes, but we can all work at being healthy, and as we work at it, we will come nearer to it. 2. It is a religious family. That is within the reach of all of us. 3. The father and mother like their work, and their home. The children have not been reared in an atmosphere of whining and fault-finding about having to work so hard, etc. This ought to be taken to heart by millions.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR APRIL 22

SUBJECT:—The Christian family.
Mark 10:1-16.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Ephesians 6:2.

CAMPING IN A JUNGLE PARK

(Continued from page 570)

of bananas and thirty men to push us through a river near the edge of town and up the steep bank on the other side. And there was the English rest house where—just at noon time too—we found our English road engineer and his wife and an unforgettably good cook!

Three hours later we started again and, there on the bank of the first bridgeless river two miles from town, were four of the Emir's men, waiting to push us across. If we had stopped all night with the English engineer, as he invited us to do, those black boys would have patiently sat there till morning and with no idea of pay at all.

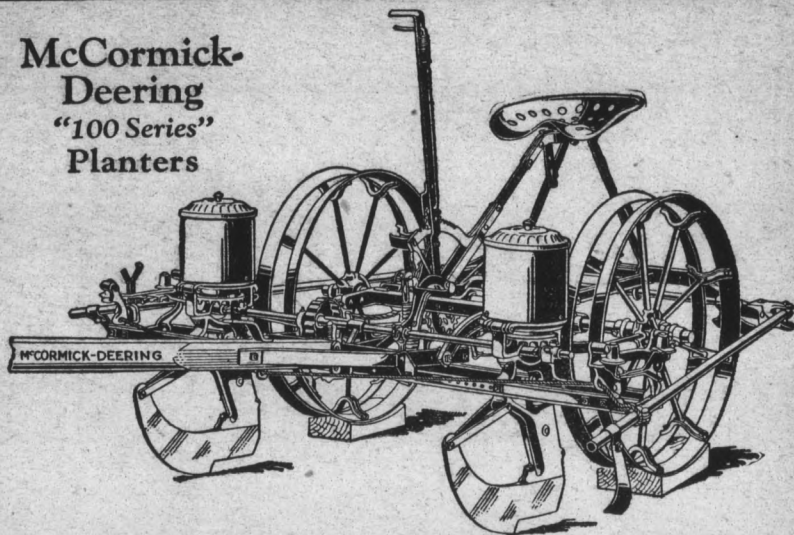
The next day we reached Zaria and put up at the railroad rest house while our various breaks were being mended by the railroad shops. There are no hotels in Nigeria, except the famous Bonanza in Lagos. The colonial institution of "rest houses" takes their place.

Somewhere on the outskirts of nearly every native village along the principal routes is the rest house compound. In the center is the rambling mud rest house itself with thick walls and high, thatched roof. Scattered about in the compound are the stables, the kitchen, and the little round silo-like huts for the coterie of native servants that always accompanies every white man in Nigeria—except the American motorcyclists. The whole thing is simply a jungle tourist park.

In Zaria, for instance, at the railroad rest house, we not only had a partly furnished three-room apartment in a cement block house, with electric lights and glass windows but we were given the exclusive ownership of a capable man Friday, who was our own black slave during our three days there. He washed and ironed our clothes, he carried distilled water for us from the railroad station, he went to market and bought our food, and cooked our meals in his little brick kitchen in the rear. He ran our errands and acted as our interpreter. He stood guard by the door when we went out to dine with friends. He sewed our buttons on and he polished our shoes. He was our slave and when we left the rest house we dashed him about a shilling a day and he was overjoyed.

Kano, the most interesting city I've ever seen in my life, and our dash across the boundary into French territory on the edge of the Sahara Desert will be described next week.

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The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Considers Clothes Instead of Calories

By Applying Rules of Good Dress, Jane Fools Her Friends

By Irene A. Taylor

AS the tardy member of the club came hastily into the room, we gasped in chorus, "Why, Jane, you've lost at least twenty pounds, you look marvelous! How long have you been on a diet and what is it?"

Jane turned her plump self around several times before our envious eyes. "Now get the whole effect girls," she said, "then I'll tell you my secret, for I haven't lost one pound. I'm a snare and a delusion, I'm just fooling your eyes. I've spent two weeks selecting these clothes to make me look slender. Reducing this way is safe and real fun too. Oh, yes, I paid good money for expert advice but, girls, the rules are simple.

"The first rule is to know your good and bad points. Most of us have an 'inferiority complex' and know well every one of our bad points. But do you know your good ones? Everyone

Fortunately, for us, fashion this year favors untrimmed neck lines, and this long chain of small flat beads helps to relieve a too plain effect.

"I have a deep narrow U-shaped line on another dress and several with a surplice line that closes much nearer centerfront than side."

"But, Jane, you look positively youthful," remarked one of her stout friends. "I get so discouraged trying to find attractive smart clothes that do not look the age of our own grandmothers."

"Well, again, quoting my designer, 'No dignified up-to-date woman wants to look like an over-grown sixteen-year-old, but don't ever make yourself look one year older than you are,'" continued Jane. "We studied my proportions, for Rule 2 is a 'correctly proportioned and well-fitted garment will give an appearance of straightness and coveted slenderness,' and that's where I'm tricking your eyes. I'm practicing optical illusion and by using this principle in dress any women can be made to look older or younger, shorter or taller, stouter or slenderer than she actually is.

"Since my shoulders are broad and my bust large in proportion to my hips, the expert suggested lengthening my waist, giving it quite a close fit under the arms and straightening it below the bust. These tiny tucks give a slight softening fullness on the shoulders. A woman with the opposite proportions, narrow shoulders and small bust with large hips, allows more fullness on the shoulders and slightly blouses her waists to make the figure look more nearly normal.

"But look how cleverly this panel is placed from the shoulder to the hem. It makes unbroken vertical lines and I look tall and thinner be-

cause no other lines interfere with the straight line effect. I was tempted to buy those dresses with smart-looking, radiating groups of tucks at the waist line, but don't fall for them. I looked bulky and ten pounds heavier in them.

"Break the broad expanse of the back with vertical lines," was the advice of the expert, so I've chosen dresses that have groups of tucks at the center back or full length effects with tucks or narrow inserts.

"These sleeves are long and untrimmed, easy fitting, and are sewed into a foundation slip. My dress hangs easier and straighter because of it and you'll notice it is slightly longer than I've been wearing because though my ankles are slender, my calves are not.

"The rule for dress materials too is simple. Soft lusterless fabrics that have enough body to fall in straight lines but never stiff ones, are for the stout woman. Crepes are her favorites in both wool and silk.

"In this season of prints, be careful to choose small designs that do not stand out from the background. Dark colors, the expert says, are slenderizing. She advises neutral tones, soft grays, dull blues and greens, and creamy white rather than blue white for summer.

"Even my shoes and hose are chosen for slenderness. I shall always wear sheer dark hose with my dark dresses and these long vamp shoes come in dress or street style. No more very high French heels except for evening dress. I don't balance well on them and a graceful poise is one of my precious good points.

"It took time to pick and chose a becoming coat and hat and have all my dresses just right in color to be

harmonious, but I'm enthusiastic about reducing by the right selection of garments, and it's heaps more comfortable not to count every calorie.

IT TEASES LAGGING APPETITES

OF all the different vegetable dishes that I concoct, friend husband likes pea roast with carrot sauce the best.

First I drain a can of peas and force them through a sieve. To two cups of this puree, I add one and one-half cups of soft bread crumbs, two tablespoons chopped nuts, the same amount of sugar, two eggs, one quarter cup butter, one and one-half cups milk and season to suit taste. Mix well and bake in a buttered baking dish for forty minutes.

To make the sauce, I cook carrots



Women in Jackson County Have Considered Both Clothes and Calories

has some, it may be a good natured smile, or snappy black eyes, or beautifully kept hands, or a fine, erect carriage. You can list as many good points as bad. This designer I consulted says, 'Know your defects in order to lead the eye away from them and emphasize the good ones.'

"So we began at my head. Most big healthy people have nice hair and Rule 1 is 'Be well groomed—always keep hair dressed as beautifully and becomingly as possible.' That bolsters my dignity and dignity is one of our assets to emphasize. I had my hair cut shorter at the sides so that my face no longer seems round, also this V-line at the back slenderizes my neck. You see I've given up those bangs. I'd wear a French twist if my hair was long.

"Then when I chose this hat, I passed by the fashionable brimless turbans, and picked one with a crown slightly slanting and the brim wide enough to narrow my round face. A good rule when buying hats is 'don't buy a hat until you've seen yourself in a full length mirror.' Too many of us short stout folks have broad shoulders, and brims that seem alright when you're seated, makes you look dumpy when you stand.

"You know I've always insisted on long V-necklines, but do you notice how this one hugs tight at the sides of my neck and is quite high in the back to cover my dowager's hump?

Sunday Dinner on the Farm

ABOUT this time of year when the weather man finally gets settled down to his spring schedule, the side roads again become passable although perhaps a bit rough in the low spots, and Mother Nature daubs here and there a bit of verdant green on the hillsides, there is bound to be unexpected company drop in for Sunday dinner on the farm. At least, it behooves us to be prepared.

Here is a menu that can be prepared to a large extent in advance, even on Saturday, and it will save much of the last minute rush of serving:

Corn Chowder

Meat Loaf with Horseradish Sauce
Baked Potatoes Buttered Turnips
Carrot Cress Salad Graham Bread

Apple Pudding Coffee

Corn Chowder

3 tbs. butter 1 qt. milk
1 lb. minced onion 2 eggs, beaten
2 tbs. flour Salt, pepper
2 cups corn

Cook the onions in the fat slowly for three minutes. Add flour, corn, milk, seasonings, and cook for fifteen minutes. Add beaten egg and cook for one minute longer.

Meat Loaf

1½ pounds beef 1 egg
½ pound pork 1 cup meat stock
1-8 pound salt pork 1 tsp. onion juice
½ cup bread crumbs Salt, pepper
½ cup warm milk

Put meat through grinder, moisten

crumbs with milk, add stock, eggs, and seasonings and shape into a roll. Cover with slices of salt pork. Add one-half cup warm water to the baking pan and bake for two hours. If two hard boiled eggs are placed in the center of the loaf, the result is very pleasing when the loaf is sliced.

Horseradish Sauce

4 teaspoons grated horseradish 4 teaspoons powdered cracker crumbs
2 teaspoons vinegar ½ teaspoon mustard
½ cup milk Salt, Pepper
1 teaspoon sugar

Mix all ingredients together and heat in double boiler for five minutes. Serve with the loaf.

Carrot Cress Salad

2 tbs. granulated gelatin 1 teaspoon salt
½ cup cold water ½ cup sugar
½ cup weak vinegar 1 cup diced, cooked carrot
3 tbs. lemon juice 1 cup baby peas
2 cups boiling water

Moisten gelatin with cold water, add boiling water, sugar, seasoning, and other liquids. When cool, add vegetables and pour into molds. When set, turn each mold into a nest of water cress and serve.

Apple Pudding

3 cups flour 3 tbs. butter
6 teaspoons baking powder 1½ cups milk
¼ teaspoon salt 6 apples cut in eighths

Mix first five ingredients as for biscuits. Place apples on dough, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Roll dough around apples and steam for one hour. Serve with favorite pudding sauce.



The Tailored Ensemble Is Favored for Spring. In This Girlish Suit the Coat and Skirt Are of Tweed Mixture While the Blouse Is of Metallic Kashmir.

until tender and force through a sieve. Make a white sauce of one-quarter cup butter, two tablespoons flour, two cups milk, and seasonings. To this amount, add two cups of carrot pulp, pour over the pea loaf, and serve hot.—Mrs. H. O.

Oatmeal cookies, or dried fruits, such as prunes, figs, dates, and raisins contain iron and are good sweets for children of four and five.

INFANT MORTALITY DECREASES

DURING 1918 to 1925 inclusive the infant death rate decreased four and five per cent a year. This encouraging fact is somewhat offset by the evidence that the mortality of infants on the first day of life has not decreased at all, and that of infants under one month of age has decreased only one and eight-tenths per cent per year. The general decrease has depended upon sanitary and economic conditions in the home, and especially upon the mother's better knowledge of infant care and feeding, which has undoubtedly resulted from the effective campaigns conducted by the public-health movement. However, there has been a sharp increase of more than five per cent a year during the past ten years in the death rate from injuries at birth, which may be an index of the increased use of instrumental means of hastening delivery.

PAINTED WALLS MAKE ATTRACTIVE FINISH

THAT painted walls are probably the most attractive background for the rural home is a suggestion to the housewife for her spring cleaning program, and it is encouraging that successful results may be obtained without the services of a professional painter.

New plastered walls should stand at least two months before painting and some recommend a year. Cracks and holes on old walls may be filled with mortar made of two-thirds plaster of Paris and one-third whiting. This should be sized after it has dried thoroughly.

To prevent spots which sometimes appear, walls should be washed with zinc sulfate crystals dissolved in warm water in proportion of three pounds of crystals to one gallon of water. This neutralizes any excess alkali which may be present. When thoroughly dry, the walls should be sized to make a good foundation for painting, a good varnish size being recommended. Varnish size is not only durable but will expand and contract with the walls. A little lamp black mixed with the size will make it easy to see that no spots are missed when brushing it on.

SWAT A FLY A DAY!

WITH the first warm days of spring, you will notice a few nice fat flies buzzing around. These are the Adams and Eves of the 1928 fly race.

A single female fly can be the means of producing two million flies in a single season. She lays about one hundred twenty eggs at a time, and it takes only eight to twelve days for these eggs to develop into full-grown flies and they in turn multiply. By the end of the season, the descendants of one female fly, if placed in a straight line would form a procession five miles long.

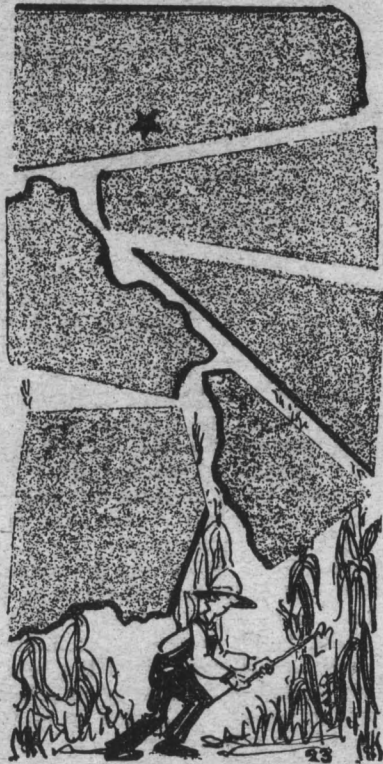
Can you imagine an army of flies like that crawling over old backyard garbage, manure heaps, and the inhabitants of the stock barn, then coming into our homes, walking over our tables, wiping their feet on the edges

of our cups and sticking their dirty noses into the baby's milk?

If you swat a spring fly you have done yourself and humanity a real favor, is the advice of health specialists, for one swat in the springtime may save a thousand swats in the summer.

For Our Little Folks

STATE SECRETS



The folks from here, with friends or foes,
Boast of the tallest corn that grows!
They sing that song at each convention,
And so monopolize attention.

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

Make Your Own Spring Bonnet



PARÉE



GEORGETTE

FASHION has decreed for the spring and summer seasons that our hats must "belong" to our frocks and be an inseparable part of our ensemble.

For some this is a rather expensive decree for it means that we must have two or more hats. But if you crochet, all you need is a few hours of spare time and a spool or two of Visca braid and one of these chic, close-fitting hats can be yours with very little strain on your purse. In fact you can have one to match each dress.

The Visca braid comes in black, white, diadem, tiger lily, liberty, and gentian blue, monkey skin, marron glace, batchelor button, Castilian red, gull, pistache, and palmetto. Most models require two spools of braid although a very small hat for a child can be made from one spool.

An instruction sheet, showing just how to crochet each of these models and four others, is furnished with the braid. The price of the braid is \$1.50 per spool. Be sure to state color and style. Address your orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

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S. C. Mottled Anconas	10.00	47.50	90.00
Barred Rocks	14.00	65.00	120.00

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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.



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.

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

10% down books your order—100% live delivery prepaid. Get our free catalog. It tells all about our special named 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



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. 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 Ducklings. Special mated and trapnested S. C. Wh. Leghorn and Br. Rocks \$2.00 per hundred more.

100% live delivery postpaid and satisfaction guaranteed. Chicks are from vigorous purebred heavy laying strains. 10% down, balance C. O. D. Write for prices on large quantities.

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 316 egg records direct from British Columbia and Ontario, Canada, including bloodtested, trapnested pedigree White Leghorn matings, 220 to 313 egg records. Winners of many prizes. Every bird standard culled. Get FREE circular of chicks, hatching eggs, and brooders before buying elsewhere. Chicks 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 209 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.



INCREASING MASH CONSUMPTION

IN some flocks the egg production during the winter is rather low because the birds will not eat sufficient quantities of dry mash. If they are given just a little too much grain it satisfies their appetites and the mash consumption will be very low.

Some of the commercial laying mashers of very good quality are so finely ground that they are like flour. The hens will not consume quantities of such mash without a lot of water to wash it down. It is even harder than swallowing dry breakfast food without milk or cream.

One good way to increase mash consumption is to keep one or two earthen crocks in each section of a laying house and keep the crocks filled with mash. Occasionally go through the houses and pour fresh water over the mash in the crocks. It is not necessary to spend time in mixing the mash. Just pour a liberal quantity of water over the mash. It will rapidly soak up the water and hens which have had no interest in dry mash will rapidly assemble around the crocks and eat the moist food.

Of course, it is not necessary to feed wet mash continually to a flock that are laying fifty per cent or more. But it is an easy way to stimulate mash consumption when the hens are only eating it in small quantities and production is not at the level which should be expected.

It pays to keep the water fountains near the dry mash hoppers and always keep the water supply in the same place so the hens can readily locate it. An easy access to plenty of fresh, clean water helps to stimulate the consumption of dry mash.

R. G.

FEEDING DUCKLINGS

As I am thinking of raising ducks this summer, what could I use in their ground feed to take the place of skim milk? Would you use some kind of meat scrap? Skim milk is good for them, but as we sell our milk we wouldn't have it to use.—J. W.

The use of five per cent meat scrap in the mash will help in producing a rapid growth and you can omit milk from the ration and mix with water. The mash should not be too sloppy but a little wetter than a crumbly mash. A good first feed for ducklings consists of equal parts by measure of bread crumbs and rolled oats to which is added about three per cent sharp sand. This is usually given from three to five times per day until the third day when they are given equal parts of bran, corn meal, bread crumbs, and rolled oats. After the first week the mash containing the meat scrap is used. It consists of 3 part bran, 1 part corn meal, and 1 part low grade wheat flour to which is added about 10 per cent green feed, 5 per cent meat scrap, and 3 per cent sand. There are many good feeds for ducklings and experienced raisers of ducks often develop individual methods depending on their available materials.

LOCATING THE INCUBATOR

I have a small incubator, but have never run one before. Some say upstairs is the best place for it, others say the cellar. I think the cellar is the best place, but how about ventilation? I saw some place how pipes could be put out through the windows or into the chimney. It's a chimney from the basement. Would that interfere with the range stove upstairs if the hole in the chimney down stairs was open?—Mrs. C. P.

I think the cellar will be the best place to locate the incubator as there is less vibration on the floor and it is

easier to maintain a uniform temperature. The air from the outside is constantly passing through the machine and it is difficult to keep the machine at the right temperature if there are great variations in the room. With several children in the family it is difficult to avoid all running and banging of doors and heavy jars and vibrations are injurious to hatching eggs. If you have only a small machine and a large cellar, you may be able to change the air enough by occasionally opening the upstairs door. Some incubator operators place a pipe through the cellar windows and others open a small crack in the window when the weather is favorable outside and it will not make too much change in the cellar temperature. If any openings are made into the chimney, it would be best to consult a builder or mason who could do it properly without causing a fire risk or reducing the efficiency of the chimney for the stoves upstairs.

MASH CONSUMPTION NECESSARY

I have 70 chickens and they are not giving me enough eggs, only 12 and 16 a day. Here is what I feed them. In the morning, they get cooked potatoes mashed up with one gallon of bran and middlings, also two big rutabagas cut in halves, also skim milk and some apples. At noon they get 6 lbs. barley, a good gallon pail full. At three o'clock they get a one gallon pail of scratch feed—5 lbs. They also have egg mash, all they can eat all day long. Also oyster shell, water, and skim milk—all they want. I also mix in with their potatoes, bran, and middlings, in the morning, one gallon pail of clover seed that falls out of the hay when I feed my stock.—C. J.

I think that your method of feeding cooked potatoes mixed with bran and middlings in the morning probably reduces the consumption of the commercial laying mash during the day and keeps down egg production. The balanced laying mash contains the meat scrap and dried milk products which tend to increase egg production. If the hens fill up on cooked mash the first thing in the morning and the cooked mash does not contain meat scrap, they are apt to neglect the feed that contains the egg-making materials.

Possibly your hens are slightly off-feed from overfeeding and some of them may be overfat. I think you can increase production by feeding only the commercial mash and a little green feed during the day plus the grain ration at night. At this season of the year, egg production is apt to increase rapidly, especially if the winter record has been low. When the hens are on range and gather bugs and worms, that also increases their supply of meat food and stimulates egg production.

The capacity and appetite of a hen is only about so great and when the hen consumes a large quantity of boiled and raw vegetables, there is less room for the necessary egg mash.

BETTER CHICKS IN KENT COUNTY

LOSSES from baby chicks will be cut down in Kent county this year. A local leader school in growing better chicks has been started in cooperation with the poultry department at State College.

Eleven communities with fourteen local leaders are taking the work. They report that 135 attended their first class. Two demonstrations of building brooder houses were held in March and attended by eighty-five people. Several new houses are being built as a result of these demonstrations.—K. K. V.

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.

Strain	Pure	Hanson	100	500	1,000
Leghorns					
Barron and Tanager			\$18.00	\$72.50	
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	\$78		
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



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

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

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



FARM & HATCHERY, Box 8, Birmingham, Mich.

HILLSIDE HATCHERY

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

HILLSIDE HATCHERY, HOLLAND, MICH., R. 3

S. C. W. Leghorn Baby Chicks

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

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



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 50¢ for liberal package (or \$1 for large economy size) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 926 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

REPLACE ENTIRE FLOCK EACH FALL

THE practice of a large percentage of poultry men of keeping birds on through the second year is a very costly one. Only in cases where eggs are to be hatched is one warranted in keeping the yearling birds in the flock.

There are three very good reasons why the entire poultry flock should be replaced by pullets each year. They are:

1st. Yearling birds will sell for more than two year olds.

2nd. Production and profit per bird during the second year is much lower.

3rd. Diseases are reduced by about three-quarters by such a practice.

The first factor requires no explanation—it is self evident.

The second requires some consideration and explanation. Experiments have been carried out in Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, Connecticut, and New Jersey comparing the production of birds during the first and second twelve months of laying. In every single case the birds produced more eggs the first twelve months. The lowest increase was a flock of thirty-three White Leghorns at the Michigan State College Experiment Station that produced 21.7 per cent more eggs during the first twelve months. The highest increase was a flock of 106 White Leghorns at the Connecticut Experiment Station that produced seventy-seven per cent more during the first twelve months. The average thirteen flocks totaling 1,446 birds of both light and heavy breeds was thirty per cent more eggs during the first twelve months than during the second period.

If pullets replace yearlings in the flock each year diseases such as T. B. will be reduced considerably.

Now is the time to plan to replace flock with pullets. Do not depend on buying pullets this fall. You may be disappointed.—K. Ousterhout.

POULTRY HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS

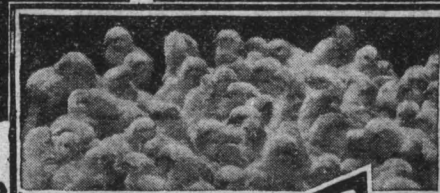
SEVERAL of the agricultural colleges are carrying on intensive studies of the questions of air requirements for poultry and of ventilation for poultry houses, and we may shortly expect some accurate information and definite conclusions as to the need of poultry house ventilation and the best methods of carrying it on.

At Iowa State College, ten air-tight coops containing ten birds each have been arranged so as to be supplied with definite amounts of air varying from one-hundredth of one cubic foot of air per minute per bird to one cubic foot of air per minute. A careful record is made of air purity, temperature and humidity. The experiments indicate that air supply, in itself, is of secondary importance. Temperature, relative humidity and the rate of air movement exercise a much greater influence on health and vitality than does air purity. Moreover, it has been shown that air purity has little influence upon hatchability of the eggs produced. On the other hand, it has been shown that cold and sudden changes in temperature have almost an immediate influence in reduced production.

Results from various sources so far indicate that the best practical results will be secured with well-insulated walls for the poultry house with the straw loft combined with roof ventilators or gable baffles to let out the moist air, and with fresh air admitted at the tops of south windows or through intakes so arranged as to prevent direct drafts from striking the fowls. Also that most of the glass substitutes are well worth their cost and that floor litter should be kept dry and as free from dust as possible.—I. W. Dickerson.

FOR FARM FLOCKS

SUPERIOR Leghorns



here are Big Values

SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL BABY CHICK PRICES
Prices Effective May 10th

Per 100 Per 200 Per 500 Per 1000
\$9.00 \$18.00 \$42.50 \$85.00

ORDER DIRECT from THIS AD

For your farm flock Superior Commercial mated chicks are especially adapted. These rugged easy to raise chicks have the ability to make heavy layers. They have established an enviable reputation on commercial poultry farms and as farm flocks. The male birds used in these matings are from known record hens. They are also Michigan Accredited. We guarantee 100% live delivery at the above prices and stand squarely behind every transaction. We also have a special grade. Our big 64 page catalog fully describes our modern breeding plant. The largest in Ottawa County. Superior Michigan Accredited chicks will make your poultry income safe. Write today.

Superior Poultry Farms, Inc. C. J. DeKOSTER, Mgr. Zeeland, Box 360, Mich.

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
Sheppard Strain S. C. Anconas, Special Mating	3.50	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Sheppard 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	157.50
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

Town Line POULTRY FARM

Hollywood and Tanager 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

Meadow Brook

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

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

H. DePree Sons, Proprietors
Meadow Brook Hatchery, Box F, Holland, Michigan

S. C. White Leghorns

S. C. Buff Leghorns

(Dr. Heasley Egg Basket Strain) Barred Rocks

R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

Michigan Accredited Chicks that are bred from proven blood lines, dictating 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.

100	500	1,000	
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS "AA"	\$17.00	\$80.00	\$160.00
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS "A"	15.00	72.00	140.00
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS "AA"	15.00	70.00	140.00
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS "A"	13.00	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

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	85.00
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. 1c Per Chick Less Than Above Prices
JUNE Delivery. 2c 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

OUR PAGE

Three G. C's. in Hospitals

One as Patient, Two as Nurses

I IMAGINE you'll be surprised to hear from me from here. Yes, indeed, I'm a victim of T. B. I've been sick since June but have just been here at Howell since February 8th. There is another one of the cousins here—Miss Clara McDonald. She came six days before I did but hasn't much trouble and expects to go home in May. I wish I was that lucky. I'm getting along nicely here. I was in the Children's Ward nearly six weeks but haven't done well since I came up here to the Adults' Cottage



Madeline Marguerite Rowe is Ready for Some Place to Go

and now have hopes of going back to my pals in the Children's Ward. This is a pretty place. From my bed I can see several rolling hills with the grass just turning green, the trees budding. The birds have returned and everything is so springlike. Even the mosquitos are returning. One of the girls here was bitten by one the other evening and we saw several others. In the Children's Ward, there are thirty-three children. They all enjoy the radio immensely. It was out of order for a while but is fixed now. The radio surely is a comfort when you are lying on your bed with nothing to do but listen to the pretty music.

The main building here is pretty. It is brick. I know it must be beautiful here in the good old summer time and am glad I can be here to enjoy the beauty. I surely love Nature. I long to get out and take a walk around the grounds but must wait until I'm in a higher class. The days are so slow up here and sometimes it's pretty lonesome. Please, won't some of the cousins write to Clara and me? We would appreciate it so much. I shall try to answer all letters. If I don't get them all answered while here, I'll surely answer all when I get home as I'll be able to write more then. I haven't seen a M. F. since I came. I guess I'll have to subscribe for it. Uncle Frank, what are the rates for one year or six months? I surely miss it.

I spend some of my time painting. I have sold a few cards and am going to paint a picture soon nine by twelve inches for Clara.

Well, Uncle and cousins, I have taken enough of your time so must ring off.

Remember, cousins, please write to us two girls. Our address is: M. S. S. Bldg. 8, Howell, Mich. Your niece and cousin, Anna Hoyt, G. C. & M. C.

The advance of spring on Washington carries with it the twittering sparrows, the robin's chirruping, the dove's cooing, the grey squirrel's chat-

tering. It is delightful just to have a brief walk through the park in early morning hours to hear the hum of traffic, the whir of planes, the rumble of heavier cars, and catch the spirit of a beautiful city awakening from a winter's nap!

What better melody to hum on such a day than that of a "Perfect Day?" What greater thought to think than this we sing:

"For memory has painted this perfect day

In colors that never fade,
And we find at the end of a perfect day

The soul of a friend we've made."
I am for special reasons this time covering my name, although they who know me well may guess who signs her letter with this saying:

"A Ford full of love and a kiss in every rattle" to you all.

And sign myself what I wish to be, "Le Bonne Amie."

This Golden Circler is a nurse in a hospital in Washington, D. C.

Perhaps you will have forgotten me but my address used to be Mio, Michigan. Last year about this time you asked me to write to the Michigan Farmer but the duties of a senior in high school got the better of all my good resolutions to write.

This evening was the first I had seen a "Farmer" since I was home in September although it comes here

every week. It made me feel so good to read the juniors' page I simply had to write. One of our boys here, Anthony Gomerick, once wrote and asked you if you knew me but he had my name misspelled so I don't imagine I was recognized.

When I gave that dime to help buy the radio for here, I had no idea that I'd ever hear it, but many times we open the door of the children's dining room and listen to the music. The children enjoy it so much.

I imagine that by this time you are wondering what I'm doing here. My business is nursing at present. I'm working nights. There are about seventy-five patients on my floor. They are from the ages of five to fifteen and all are able to be up. A few can walk unaided; a great many are walking with crutches, and the rest are in wheel chairs. They are all happy and are enjoying themselves despite the sad stories they can tell of their past.

Only this morning one of the largest girls informed me that she had just had her twelfth operation, but she has no self pity and is always bright and smiling.

I think often if all the Merry Circlers were able to spend a day here it would help them all to appreciate the good things they possess as health, home, loving parents to nurse them through their illnesses, etc. I know it has certainly taught me to appreciate especially my home and health. So much from an ex-Golden Circler.—Lilly Esch, Children's Hospital, Farmington, Michigan.

Nor solve for X, Y, Z.

Oh, now there goes the second bell! And I must hurry so
For if I'm late to Latin class
Back to my seat I'll go.

—"Chickie"

A poetic school letter which indicates that basketball, etc., are enjoyable parts of school work.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

I just couldn't leave good old Michigan before writing to "Our Page." So Jean Allison is in Chicago "slinging hash" at the Stoney Island Cafe? Well, I'll be in Chicago sometime this month. So just watch and see if I'm not going to round her up! I'm sure I'll be able to enjoy a few minutes with her.

Just think, cousins, I will not enjoy the winter sports in Michigan. I agree with Lulene Todd that northern Michigan is a beautiful place.

Virginia Booth! Don't tell us you are a quitter, I'm sure you're not. Now, be a sport and show the cousins that you, too, can be a M. C.

I'll close giving my best wishes for success to all cousins and Uncle Frank.—Black Bird.

I hope you enjoyed a visit with Jean, but didn't you miss the winter sports? I like your quitter comments.

TO UNCLE FRANK AND HIS BE-LOVED WASTE BASKET

There's a lot of speculation
About our Uncle Frank;
I think he is the geezer
That gave my Ford a crank.

Your beloved Waste Basket
Must be an awful casket
To swallow all the mail.
It's funny and amusing
And never much abusing
To a letter from a sweet female.

Dorothy A. Drews, M. C.

COMING OF THE SPRING FLOWERS

"I hear a voice," Spring Beauty
Said: "I feel an April tear.
I think I'll creep up through the
Ground, and see if spring is here.

"The world is beautiful," she said;
"The sunshine and the rain.
No other flowers are up yet. I think
I'll go back again."

"I'm coming," said Hepatica,
Wrapped in her furry hood.
Half hidden by the autumn leaves
The little flower stood.

"Anemone! Anemone!"
They both began to call;
"Where is our sweet Anemone,
So slender and so tall?"

"We come," the fair windflower replied,
And soon through all the wood



Mabel Burns, Friend and Lambs

A crowd of pale Anemones
With smiling faces stood.

Hidden beneath the melting snow,
The sweet Arbutus lay.
All fragrant with the breath of spring,
The fairest flower of May.

But oh! the springtime Violets
One everywhere could see.
The banks and all the meadows
Were blue as they could be.

And when the fair procession
Came, the birds began to sing,
And everything began to feel
The happiness of spring.

Pauline Prince, M. C.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Most of the letters I have read on Our Page are very interesting. The ones concerning nature contain some facts which, I am sure, are of great interest. I am interested in nature, as probably everyone is, and consider it an entirely satisfactory subject to study. In studying nature, if we should go back several thousand years, we would see that everything including a man was on a lower plane than it is now. How do we account for the fact that we are so much more highly developed than formerly? As far as I can see, the answer would be evolution, and evolution is merely the changing of simple life to a complex through the natural change of environment. There are many who will disagree with me, I know, but don't you think that it is a very simple explanation of evolution? Darwin did not teach that man descended from monkeys. He taught the natural survival of the fittest and his theory was parallel with the Bible. Many people did not believe this. Sometimes people are very slow in admitting that they recognize the truth when they see it.—Gertrude Thorne, R. 2, Dewitt, Michigan.

As an evolutionist you certainly step right on the subject. We will undoubtedly have some replies to your letter.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I believe that modern youth needs a real shaking up—something that will bring us all to our senses. Let me think me an old granddad, let me state that I'm just a kid—gonna be seventeen in a couple of days. I want to say a few things to "Sammy."

I certainly do rebel against some of the criticism of modern youth. But morally, we aren't up to the standard of our grandparents. To begin with, what is petting? And what does petting usually lead to?

I agree with you that the short skirts are healthier than the dirt-catching skirts of our grandmothers, but "Sammy," don't you think that girls are wearing their skirts a little

too short? Skirts six inches above the knees is a bit too short, especially if little is beneath the dress. While I don't believe in long fluffy skirts, I do believe that they should be long enough to cover the girl's knees.

Is it lifting our standards if we, boys as well as girls, 14, 15, and 16 years of age smoke and drink? The other day, I saw a girl about fifteen, on a public dance floor, so drunk that she couldn't stand alone and to make matters still more disgraceful, her skirts were so short that little was protected. A nice spectacle she would have been fifty years ago—today she's just got a couple more "sweethearts."

"Sammy," you say "their clear minds and bright ideas." Bah! It should be foolish, big headed, independent ideas! If you want my opinion, it is that such as "Boots" and Everett Fifeled that made a nation.—Billy.

There is a frankness and freedom nowadays that alarms many, but I don't think modern youth is worse than that of the past. There have been good and bad ones in all ages. What do others think?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I'm one of the Freshman I'd like you to know
Of Lawton High, and we sure can go;
We're running a race with the Sophomore crew,
In whose best in spelling, we can beat them too.

We go to all of the basketball games,
And make just oodles of noise;
It makes the old folks snappy and cross,

But we know we're helping the boys.

We have our party once a month,
No matter what the weather;
And it seems the time just flies on wings.

When our crowd all gets together.

But oh, the class at ten A. M.
'Tis algebra you see;
We were not made to multiply

A MOTHER CONTEST

MAY thirteenth is Mother's Day at which time all of us are supposed to show in some way our respect for our mothers. In February we had a father contest which proved very good. Now we should have one for mother. So, please, in about two hundred words or less tell us what mother means to you.

Please put your name in the upper left hand corner of your paper and M. C. after your name if you have a Merry Circle button and card.

Ten prizes will be given, two fine fountain pens, three dictionaries, and five good clutch pencils. The contest closes April 27th and some of the winning papers will appear in our May 12th issue.

Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

MIXED WORD WINNERS

THIS contest was a real success if we consider numbers, for it nearly came up to our former record of 1,455 replies. But quite a few were careless and did not put the s's on some of the words although they were included in the "mixture." Others spelled "uncle" "unkle" which, of course was wrong. Merry Circle buttons and membership cards will be sent to all who had correct papers and are not now members. From the pile of correct papers the following were picked as winners.

Fountain Pens
Saima Anjala, R. 2, Box 49, Chassell.
E. V. Keranen, R. F. D. No. 8 A, Bruce, Crossing, Michigan.

Dictionaries
Evelyn E. Maltritz, R. 3, Howard City, Mich.

Clutch Pencils
Sipri Impola, Box 567, Crystal Falls.
Lucille Halvorsen, R. 4, Dowagiac.

Correct Words
Elizabeth DeYoung, Dorr, Michigan.
Fern Carter, Attica, Michigan.
Vanda Isles, Brown City, Michigan.
Dorothy Bricker, R. 6, Yale, Mich.
Merece Nichols, St. Johns, Mich.

Merry Circle, letter box, winners,
Uncle Frank, fountain pens, Our Page, read or dear, home-comers, Michigan Farmer, contest.

BOY KILLED FLYING KITE

WE have several times given warning against boys flying kites around electric power lines, because of the danger from the kites coming in contact with the high voltage wires. On March 20, a 9-year-old boy, Gale Dilly, living near Sioux City, Iowa, was fatally shocked when a kite he was flying struck a 33,000-volt transmission line. Gale was using a fine copper wire string on his kite and this made an excellent conductor. It should be kept in mind, however, that even a common cord is dangerous under such conditions, especially if the cord is damp.

Boys should keep in mind not only this danger to themselves, but the danger of serious damage to the transmission line when the kite, especially if of wire frame, falls across these high voltage wires and causes a short circuit which may burn up a part of the system and cut off power from a whole city. Also the danger to people perhaps miles away if the high voltage is crossed on to telephone or electric light wires.—I. W. Dickerson.

A MOONLIGHT SCENE

Mountain pines are silhouetted
Against the moonlit sky;
A slight breeze wags
Its spicy fragrance by;
A rushing torrent roars
From many feet below,
Leaping, dashing, rushing,
It shall ever go.

Letha M. Snyder, M. C.

JUST A BUD

"I am a bud on the Merry Circle tree
growing,
Lilly Tervo, her wind is blowing.
Grow up small bud as the rest,
Then you will be a Golden Circler
best."

"Lilly, Lilly count me first,
Then I will into a blossom burst,
Then children will say, 'Isn't that
blossom cute,'
'Oh, don't pick it for it will grow to
be fruit.'"

By Woodfairy.

LATIN

Latin is beckoning
For me to come and study,
I know that it is calling
By the looks of the clock, "Oh,
putty."

Latin is so very hard,
As everyone will say,
It's not as if you're playing cards

Or say "It may snow today."

It has some wonderful phrases,
Like "Terra firma," and "Sweet
apple sass,"
But I'm always glad when we get up
And the teacher says we may pass.

I like to make a person laugh,
Latin does too, I guess;
But if you don't pay attention
You are liable not to pass.

Latin is a funny study.
Though not a very jolly tune,
Oh, say, won't we be happy
When the calendar says, "It's June."
By Lucile E. Jones.

Rural Health

BODY SORES

Can you tell me the cause of festering sores breaking out most anywhere on the body? This spring there seems to be several in our neighborhood having them. One little girl in our school has them. Are they contagious? Are they caused by bad ancestral blood? Will a wash dry them up or should blood medicine be taken?—Mrs. T. S.

This condition is probably Impetigo Contagiosa, a skin disease often prevalent. It is contagious as its name indicates. It is not due to bad blood any more than is measles. It may be treated by mild antiseptic application but strong antiseptics irritate. Its course is about two weeks.

BARBER'S ITCH

I have a case of barber's itch and a friend tells me to treat it with bichloride of mercury. Do you think that will cure it?—M. T.

I have known barber's itch to yield to bichloride of mercury when all other treatments failed. But it is too dangerous for any experimenting with home treatment. Put yourself in the doctor's hands.

TEETH SLOW IN COMING

My baby is 14 months old and has not a single tooth. She seems healthy. Ought she to have medicine.—L. B. S.

No. Delayed dentition is not unusual and is no cause for alarm in a vigorous, healthy child. Her teeth will come in good time.

**\$500
CASH**

\$250.00 First Prize — 32
other gold prizes. Every
boy and girl under 20 has
a chance to win.

**Write
a letter
TO BOYS AND GIRLS**

Just write a short, plain letter telling us:
1. Why you think poultry should be fed more oyster shell during the summer months?
2. Why do you think oyster shell is the best eggshell builder?
3. Why do you think all poultry raisers should insist on Reef Brand pure crushed oyster shell?

"ASK YOUR DEALER"

Ask your Reef Brand dealer for full details of this contest or write Bob Crawford, Department MF-4, Gulf Crushing Company, 833 Howard Avenue, New Orleans.

Reef Brand is the clean, pure, dustless and odorless oyster shell that furnishes eggshell building material for the hen faster and purer than any other oyster shell, or substitute.

Reef Brand
99.6% Digestible in 8 hours
Pure Crushed Oyster Shell
for Poultry—
Gulf Crushing Company
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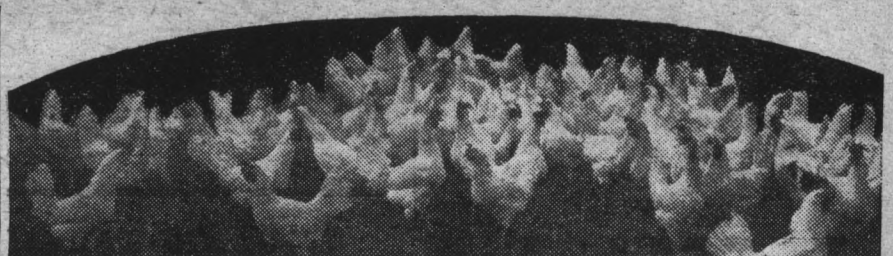
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Send for a copy of the
Booklet "How To Get
24 Eggs For 5 cents."

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Placing Your Order Now Insures Delivery.

Hollywood White Leghorns

FREE CIRCULAR. Gives Special Prices for May and June
Baby Chicks. Tells about these Larger Leghorns in detail.
Send for your copy.

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.

All Stock Michigan Accredited

Wingarden Farms & Hatchery
Zeeland, Box M Michigan



HIGHLAND LEGHORNS



Order your Leghorn Chicks now right from this ad. at these low prices. You can get them C. O. D. Highland Leghorns are Production Leghorns having bloodlines of Tancred, Hollywood and Barron Strains. Every breeder carefully selected for size, type and egg productions. Mated to males of 200-300 egg pedigreed ancestry.

Order at These Low Prices - C. O. D.

Prices Effective May 1st

\$5.00 \$9.00 \$26.25 \$42.50 \$80.00

Just send \$1.00 and we will ship your Chicks C.O.D. You can pay the balance when they arrive. Of course we guarantee 100% live delivery. Our new free catalog is ready.

Write for it today.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM, R. 9, Box C, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

Pioneer Leghorns

Pure Barron Strain These big rugged Leghorns are well adapted for heavy egg production. Our catalog shows pedigrees of our pen imported direct from England. The males in this pen were out of a 298 egg hen that laid eggs weighing 39 ounces to the dozen and were sired by a 301 egg male. The females' records range from 259 to 271. Many males direct from this pen now head our matings.

REDUCED PRICES
For week of May 21 \$10.00 per 100
For week of May 28 9.00 per 100
Month of June 8.00 per 100
You can order direct from this ad. We will ship C. O. D. on receipt of small deposit. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All stock Michigan Accredited.

PIONEER POULTRY FARM R. R. 10, Box 10 Holland, Michigan



HELM'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS

LOW PRICES—Effective May 7th. ILLINOIS STATE ACCREDITED. During past 7 years have improved our flocks with fine eggs from Tancred, Beall, Thompson, Parks, Mahood, Daniels, Harrison, Sheppard, Fisher, Martin and others. Our pen leading Illinois Egg-Laying Contest, 100% live postpaid. C. O. D. if desired 50 100 500 1000
Wh. Br. Leghorns, Anconas, Hyv. Assorted \$4.75 \$8.50 \$40.00 \$80.00
Barred, Br. Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Blk. Minorcas 5.25 9.50 45.00 90.00
Bl. Wh. Orps., Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes, Wh. Minorcas 5.75 10.50 50.00 95.00
Bl. Andalusians, Lakenvelders, Buttercups 8.50 16.00 77.00 150.00
Assorted \$6.90 per 100. Old Established and Reliable Smith Equipped Hatchery. Mem. I. B. C. A. and A. B. C. P. A. Free Poultry Secrets, 36 p. ILLINOIS HATCHERY, H. C. HELM, Owner, Dept. 132, Metropolis, Ill.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

BARGAIN PRICES FOR MAY DELIVERY

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

	Per 100	200	500	Per 100	200	500
White Leghorns	\$8.50	\$16.50	\$40	Assorted Heavy	9.00	18.00
Brown Leghorns, Anconas	8.50	16.50	40	Assorted Heavy & Light	8.00	
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	10.50	21.00	50	Assorted Light	7.00	13.00

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

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

BABY CHICKS

	100% Live Delivery	Postage Prepaid	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	\$5.25	\$9.50	\$45.00		
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	5.25	9.50	45.00		
Anconas	5.50	10.50	50.00		
Barred Rocks	6.00	11.50	55.00		
Wh. & Buff Rocks	6.00	11.50	55.00		
S. C. & R. C. Reds	6.00	11.50	55.00		
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	6.00	11.50	55.00		
Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes	7.00	13.00	62.50		
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All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.
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Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Rock Reds, and Assorted chicks at reasonable prices. Also pullets. No money down.

Bos Hatchery, R. 2 M, Zeeland, Mich.

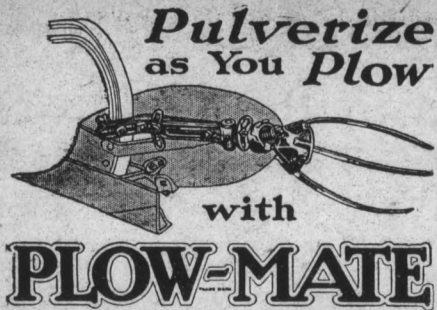
White Leghorns hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 25 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100 per cent live delivery. Wh. and Br. Leghorns, 10c; Buff Leghorns, 12c; Buff and Wh. Rocks, Anconas, S. C. Reds, Buff Orp., 12c; Bl. Min., R. C. Reds, 13c; Wh. and Buff Minorcas, 14c. Mixed Br. Heavy Mixed ltc. Orders for 50 chicks one cent more, 25 chicks two cents more per chick. White Pakin Ducklings 20c.

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

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PLOW-MATE requires no added time or attention to operate. It produces no appreciable addition to the draft. Yet it certainly saves a lot of work in soil fitting. It gives a firm, even seed bed, mulched with finely broken pieces from the bottom up—no air pockets, no deeply buried clods. It insures the complete coverage of field trash, conserves moisture and liberates extra fertility. It saves at least one discing and often all discing. It will pay for itself on your first plowing job. See your dealer or order direct, enclosing remittance. Money refunded if you are not entirely satisfied.

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Heavy Duty
Prices from \$3.50 to \$7 a pair (for one horse). For particulars write to
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DISTEMPER COMPOUND
Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 60 cents, large \$1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases.
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Will prevent and overcome bloating, stoppage and paralysis of the bowels in cattle. Salts or Oil are Dangerous.
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Give Dr. David Roberts Laxotonic dry on the tongue. For sale by dealers or postpaid 50c. Ask for FREE copy of The Cattle Specialist and how to get The Practical Home Veterinarian without cost.
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CLEAN OFF A BOG SPAVIN
or thoroughpin promptly with Absorbine. It is penetrating but does not blister nor remove the hair. You can work the horse at the same time. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Write for valuable horse book 4-S free.
A user writes: "Had one horse with bog spavin on both hind legs. One bottle Absorbine cleaned them off. Horse now going sound and well."
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TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Protective Service

First \$50.00 Reward Paid

Michigan Farmer Protective Service Aids in Petty Theft Case

A. H. COLLINS, of Eau Claire, Michigan, R. 2, has found that it pays to belong to the Michigan Farmer Protective Service. On March 19th, he discovered the loss of twelve hay rake teeth and thirty-four spike tooth drag teeth. He immediately called on his neighbor, Deputy Sheriff Alfred Schilling, a resident of Berrien County who receives his mail on R. 7, Dowagiac. Mr. Collins explained his losses and advised Deputy Sheriff Schilling of his suspicions in regard to the stolen property, and suggested that they go immediately to the home of the party under suspicion for the purpose of locating the stolen property.

Deputy Sheriff Schilling, who has an enviable record for shrewd dealings with the light-fingered gentry, took the case in hand and accompanied Mr. Collins on a quiet survey of property joining that of Mr. Collins. On this tour, close scrutiny was made of farm machinery and careful questioning of neighbors permitted Deputy Sheriff Schilling to put two and two together. The result of their findings brought them to the premises of Edward Stockman, whose farm joins that of Mr. Collins. After looking over the machinery about his barnyard, they discovered that recent repairs had been made to hay rake and closer examination proved to Mr. Collins that the newly added hay rake teeth were those he had recently lost. Likewise the clips used to fasten the newly supplied teeth were exact duplicates of those used on his rake from which the teeth had been pilfered. Further investigation made at the home of Mr. Stockman brought to light the spike toothed drag teeth that had been stolen. They were identified by Mr. Collins in their new surroundings, as Mr. Stockman had evidently borrowed them to repair his drag, which was found with broken teeth in a tool shed.

Mr. Stockman was not at home at the time of this discovery, therefore Deputy Sheriff Schilling whispered wise counsel in the ear of Mr. Collins, prevailing on him to procure a warrant for the arrest of Stockman. It was necessary for the Deputy to use much persuasion to induce Mr. Collins to take his trouble to the proper authorities. But at last he was made to see that he was serving his own interest and that of society at large by bringing to an accounting a neighbor, who had seen fit to borrow property without permission.

Added Evidence

It is barely possible that Mr. Collins

would have been harder to convince in the matter of swearing out a warrant against his neighbor, Stockman, had he not accidentally discovered a walking plow that had once been included in his inventory of farm tools. It seemed this plow had left his premises without his permission about a year before. While in deep thought, Collins accidentally placed his hand on the plow and his sense of ownership was awakened by the familiar feel of the handle of the plow. He immediately called Deputy Sheriff Schilling's attention to the fact that this plow had been his property and proved it by certain markings which were verified by Deputy Sheriff Schilling. Ownership of the plow having been proved by Mr. Collins, he was then satisfied that it was best to give Mr. Stockman an opportunity to think things over in Berrien County's big stone hotel in St. Joseph.

After the warrant had been served and Stockman had been arraigned, Sheriff Fred E. Bryant, who has an uncanny way of making people talk even though they're not in their sleep, discovered that Stockman had been hooked up with other losses in Pipe Stone Township. Among these was the loss of gasoline from the premises of another near neighbor who, it appeared, had not seen fit to report his case to the proper authorities, but had rather felt it his duty to shake the fear of the Lord instead of the Law into Stockman, but it would appear that this form of punishment had not produced the desired results in bringing to the attention of Mr. Stockman that it was better to make arrangements for property he desired to acquire beforehand rather than after.

When Stockman was arraigned before Judge Wm. H. Anderson of Berrien County, he was given careful trial and much pressure was brought to bear by near relatives of the defendant, asking for leniency, but Judge Anderson decided that the evidence furnished was of sufficient weight that Stockman should have time enough to think of the error of his ways. Judge Anderson is to be congratulated for passing a penal sentence that will no doubt prove to Stockman that petty larceny is not a profitable means of livelihood.

Payment of Reward

The fifty dollars reward in the Stockman case, after careful investigation, was divided between Deputy Sheriff Alfred Schilling and Mr. Collins equally.

The payment of this reward bears (Continued on page 580)

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

Dear Mr. Shearer:

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

Name R. D.

P. O. State



There is just one genuine "goat skin" glove—National NAPA-GOAT. The cloth tag, shown below, sewed on every pair, is your safe guide.

For more than 25 years The National Glove Company has concentrated on "goat skin" gloves. An exclusive, superior tannage unequalled for softness, comfort and long wear. National NAPA-GOAT will outwear canvas six to one—and at a much lower glove cost. The oil tannage prevents chapping and cracking of hands.

If your dealer cannot supply you send his name and 50c for a pair postpaid. Better still, enclose a handy dollar bill for two pairs.

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Use Moore Bros. PURPUL medicated Wax Dilators to heal without closing. After operating, when sore or congested, for reducing spiders insert this wonderful healing dilator. Avoid expensive troubles, lost quarters.
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\$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box sufficient for ordinary cases.
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Heal it QUICK!

For the troublesome hurts of udder or teats, Bag Balm is the quick, sure answer. It is clean, pleasant to use, and quickly heals sore teats, chaps, cuts, inflammation or injuries of any sort to these important milking organs. For caked bag, bunches, cow-pox or any stoppage in the delicate tissues, the penetrating Bag Balm application restores vigorous circulation that builds new tissues quickly.

Used by hundreds of thousands of farmers regularly for all kinds of animal sores, and household healing. Try it. Big 10-ounce package, 60c at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Mailed postpaid if hard to obtain locally. Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles" sent free.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont

BAG BALM
"MADE BY THE KOW-KARE PEOPLE"

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

Fat Stock Losses

Producers Heaviest Sufferers

THOUSANDS of fat animals die every year between the farm and the packing house. Millions of pounds of meat go to the tanks and other millions of pounds are sold at lower grade because of bruises and injuries received in shipping. The producer is always the heavy loser. The other person to suffer is the consumer.

The reduction of these losses is the purpose of the Michigan Live Stock Loss Prevention Association. The annual meeting was held in Detroit last week. Many interesting addresses were given. Much data on the size of the loss and methods of reducing this waste were presented. From the farmers' point of view the address of W. E. J. Edwards of Michigan State College has some very practical suggestions to hog feeders. He spoke as follows:

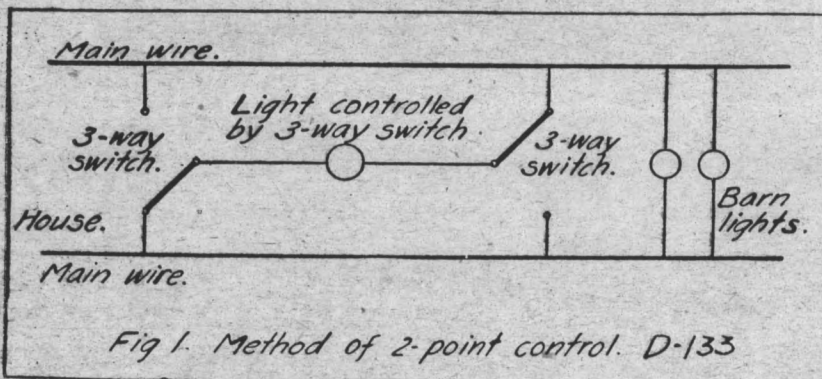
Give a Light Feed Before Shipping

The practice of giving hogs a heavy fill of sloppy feeds just before shipment is very foolish and entails a heavy loss, as they then shrink heavily and weigh less at their destination

of many bone fractures during shipment resulting in severe losses in transit to market.

Recent developments have shown that posterior paralysis has in many cases been caused by a lack of minerals in the ration, or to the inability to assimilate minerals due to a deficiency of certain other food factors, called vitamins in the ration. Post-mortem examinations of these cases often disclose a crushed or fractured vertebrae in the lumbar region. A combination of the proper minerals and vitamin D, or exposure to direct sunlight prevents this difficulty.

There are many mineral mixtures on the market, but the feeder can make his own mixture to very good advantage. The minerals in which swine rations are likely to be deficient are calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chlorine, and iodine. All of these elements, except iodine, are supplied by bone meal, limestone, and common salt. A mineral mixture that has given good results with hogs is composed of forty-five pounds feeding bone meal, twenty-five pounds pulverized



This Diagram Shows How the Electric Lights in the Barn Can Be Controlled from Two Points

than had they been given a reasonable amount of dry feed and water before being loaded. Even though the hogs were hauled but a short distance and weighed at a local point, the shrinkage reacts upon the price and the producer in general is the loser. A heavy fill cramps the heart and lungs so that these organs cannot function properly and the loss in cripples and dead hogs is liable to be heavy, especially during hot weather.

Until recent years the quality of protein fed received little attention. If there was enough to balance the carbohydrates, this was thought to fulfil the protein needs. This is not sufficient however. Protein is composed of a large number of amino acids, certain ones of which must be present to give satisfactory gains. Common grains are somewhat deficient in several of these essential amino acids. Animal products such as dairy by-products and tankage supply all of these necessary parts and can be fed to good advantage, especially if pasture is not available. Even when fed on pasture these animal proteins will give remunerative returns if they can be had at reasonable prices.

Hogs Need Minerals

Hogs require minerals to a greater extent than do any other class of farm animals. This is because their ration is confined to common grains, which are low in minerals, to a larger extent than are the rations of other animals. Hogs getting insufficient minerals often develop weak, brittle bones, and weak pasterns. In severe cases they get lame and go off feed. It has been shown that this deficiency is the cause

of many bone fractures during shipment resulting in severe losses in transit to market. This may be fed through a self-feeder, or it may be mixed with the feed, using one pound of the mineral mixture with 100 pounds of feed.

Iodine Prevents Goiter

In many sections of Michigan and other states where there is practically no iodine in the drinking water, serious losses have resulted from the farrowing of weak hairless pigs. Many are farrowed dead; the others lack vitality, have no ambition to nurse and soon die. Many of these pigs show a goitrous condition. This trouble is caused by there being insufficient iodine in the sow's feed.

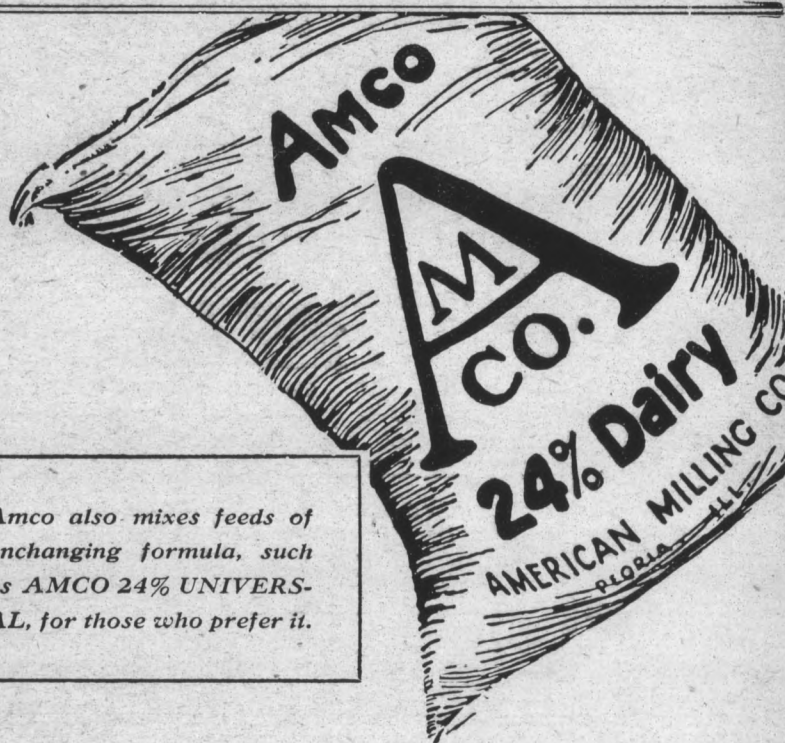
Feed iodine and prevent this trouble. There is some difference of opinion as to the proper amount to give. Certain authorities recommend as much as two grains of potassium iodide or sodium iodide per day, other as little as one-half grain daily. Iodine is a strong drug and there is danger in feeding in excess. One grain of either potassium iodide or sodium iodide fed daily per sow during the period of gestation will do no injury and is, no doubt, sufficient to prevent this loss of pigs. A handy way to feed iodine is to mix one ounce of potassium iodide or sodium iodide in one gallon of water, and give each sow one-half tablespoonful of the solution each day. This will give each sow approximately one grain of the iodide daily. It should be mixed with the water before the feed is put in thereby insuring an equal distribution.

Vitamins Are Necessary

These mysterious substances have never yet been cornered and identified (Continued on page 581)

EXPERTS in feeding values **"SHOP"** for you to make this feed

AMCO 24% DAIRY



Amco also mixes feeds of unchanging formula, such as AMCO 24% UNIVERSAL, for those who prefer it.

THE skill in making a dairy feed comes not only in determining the proportions of the basic feeds to mix together, but in selecting the feeds which on the basis of market conditions furnish the most milk making properties for the dollar expended. For every feed ingredient that might be used there are always one or two possible substitutes.

Amco shops in the world's markets for the feed ingredients that are the best buys, and then combines them, in accordance with public formulas, in proportions which will give a finished product of unvarying excellence.

Amco Feed Mixing Service is distinctive in thus varying its dairy feeds to give the commercial dairyman, at all times, a feed which will help him produce milk profitably.

With alfalfa and clover hay feed
AMCO 20% DAIRY

With timothy or mixed hay feed
AMCO 24% DAIRY

With home-grown grains mix
AMCO 32% DAIRY

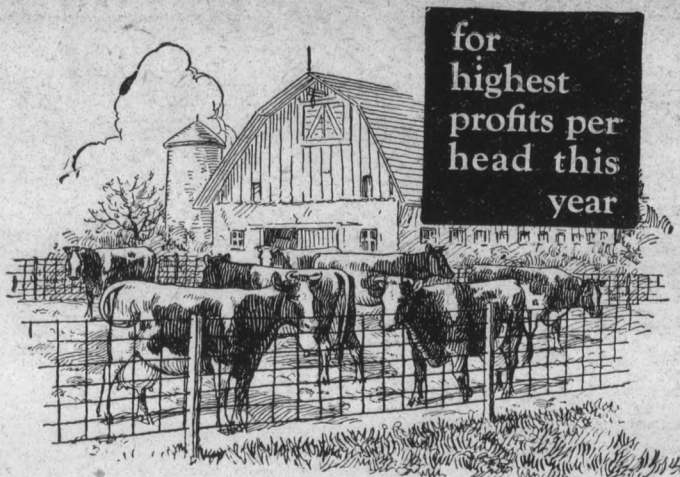
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FEED MIXING SERVICE

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: PEORIA, ILL.

Plants at: PEORIA, ILL.; OMAHA, NEB.; OWENSBORO, KY.
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Beware of Early Spring Pasture!

Thousands of farmers have discovered that it pays to wait until grass is 6 to 8 inches high before turning out their cows. Even then, early grass cannot take the place of a good winter grain ration — for soft, lush grass is over 80% water.

Make more money this year.

Keep your cows on full winter feed until your pasture gets a good start. See that they get plenty of protein, quality of protein, a regulator for their systems, by feeding Linseed Meal. Send for free booklet containing practical dairy rations for spring feeding.

Linseed MEAL

The Universal Protein Feed.



Mail the coupon for this free booklet.

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Send free booklet No. D-4 containing rations for spring feeding.

Name.....

Address.....

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CATTLE

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

Forest Hills Guernseys

FOR SALE—Heifer, 15 months old, four bull calves from 7 to 18 months old (all carry the blood of World Champions) and a herd sire, 4 years old, dam's record 634 lbs. butter-fat in EE, sire's dam's record 952 lbs. butter-fat in AA. M. HOMPE, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

Sons of BROCKMEAD'S SECRET KING for sale. F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH.

I Have a Number of attractive Guernsey bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. FRANK E. ROBSON, Box 56-A, R. F. D. No. 3, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

GUERNSEYS either sex, whose sires' dams have official records of 15-109.10 milk, 778.80 fat, 19,480.50 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.

SERVICEABLE AGE Registered Holstein

Bull Calves at prices the owner of a small herd can afford to pay. Grandsons of K. P. O. P. Bred cows and heifers are available for foundation stock.

RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY Northville, Michigan

Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

High Class Registered Holstein cows and heifers that show breeding and production, priced very reasonable. Some fresh, others to freshen soon. Yearlings and heifer calves for calf club work, from \$50.00 to \$100.00 each. Some good herd sires priced to sell. B. B. REAVEY, Akron, Mich.

Hereford Cows and Steers

Few bunches Hereford cows showing good breeding. Some bunches heavy springers and calves by side. Some bunches backward springers. Also few 3 yr. old heifers with calf. Also Angus cows. All are T. B. tested. Also short yearlings, yearlings, and 2 yr. old feeding steers. The above are all sorted over in size, age and quality. Will sell your choice from any bunch. Some bunches shorthorns.

VAN S. BALDWIN, Eldon, Iowa

HOLSTEINS for Size

The great size of Holsteins means more salvage value, larger calves for veal and greater production of fat and milk. These combined factors spell profits for the farmer.

Write for literature Extension Service
THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

WRITE FOR FREE BULLETIN NO. 650

Telling about **NEMA WORM CAPSULES**
(Chemically-tested Tetrachlorethylene)

For Killing Roundworms, Hookworms and Stomach Worms in Hogs, Sheep, Goats, Poultry, Dogs and Foxes

Safe and Sure Quick Action—No Losses Inexpensive

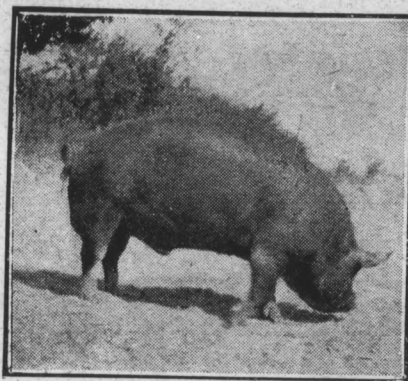
Nema Capsules at your Drug Store
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ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPT. OF
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CANADA, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

THE ROMANCE OF THE BOY AND THE PIG

ALONG with the general improvement which has made itself evident in farm methods for the last fifty years, has come a corresponding betterment in the quality of the farm animals. Tractors, gang plows, and numerous other machines are usurping the place of the old-fashioned single bottom horse-drawn implement. So it is with the modern stock, development by selection, and bettering by importation of pedigreed animals has made radical changes in the appearances and marketable quality.

One of the methods nationally being advocated and approved to develop the interest in higher grade stock is the "Ton Litter Club." This club was originated to interest the farmer in the advantage of short fattening periods for hogs. The litter of pigs is given 180 days to be fattened, and that group which attained the highest record of weight is accredited the champion litter in that district. The advantage of this practice can readily be seen; each farmer seeking to obtain this honor will endeavor to better



Pure-Bred Sires Aid in Producing Ton Litters

his hogs until he has reached the highest possible point of perfection.

The honor of producing one of Michigan's best litters of pigs this year was won by Laban Williams, a Smith-Hughes student, attending Eaton Rapids High School. He purchased a gilt from S. V. Phillips and Son in February, 1926, for the sum of forty-five dollars and joined the Michigan Ton Litter Club in 1927. In order that there will be no misrepresentation among the competitors each pig must be marked within three days after birth and a card containing statistics relating to them given the County Agent.

This particular litter consisted of ten pigs and from the time they would eat from a trough until three months of age were fed middlings and milk in the form of a slop mixture. From three months to five they were fed oats and barley in a feeder with plenty of skim milk to drink at will. The last month they were fed one-third wheat and two-thirds barley in the feeder with milk fed in a trough.

In the six months time given to fatten the pigs, Mr. Williams carefully developed his entry of ten pigs. At the close of the contest they tipped the scales at 2,443 pounds, an average of more than 244 pounds each. Results such as these are the marks which other farmers and stockmen are endeavoring to achieve. The shorter the fattening period, the larger the profit. We all recognize the patience and labor Laban spent in winning this contest and congratulate him on his feat. If all stock growers had records such as his, an organization known as a Ton Litter Club would not be needed, but one known as a "Ton and a Half Litter Club" would be more appropriate.

Truly a better outlook for agriculture is ahead when Michigan's high school boys can enter the fields of competition with their elders and carry off the honors, and we must thank such organizations as the one he belonged to for their part in the

fostering of better farm products.—Chas. B. Parks.

FIGURES ON FEBRUARY TESTING

O. J. BECKER, member of the Ingham-Lansing D. H. I. A., owner of a herd of seven grade Holsteins and Guernseys and the most retested herd in Michigan, is credited with the high herd in D. H. I. A.'s for February. This excellent herd of grade Holsteins and Guernseys, well cared for and managed by a painstaking dairyman, averaged 1,277 pounds milk and 56.24 pounds fat.

The yearly report for this same association credits this herd owner for the high herd in the association. This indicates that Mr. Becker possesses not alone a herd able to gain high honors in his association but also in the state. Leslie Wilcox is the tester in the Ingham-Lansing D. H. I. A.

The second high herd for the state was also retested and is owned by Otto Sorenson of the Montcalm-Trufant D. H. I. A., Edward Mortimore, tester. This herd of nine pure-bred Holsteins averaged 1,304 pounds milk and 50.52 pounds fat.

Seventy-three Michigan associations reported out of the ninety-seven operating in February. Livingston County, stronghold of Michigan Holstein breeders, is credited with the high association average for the state. This organization averaged 31.17 pounds butter-fat with 299 cows under test, thirty-four of them dry.

High cow is owned by the Detroit Creamery in the Macomb-Detroit Creamery D. H. I. A. This cow under official test is credited with 2,538 pounds milk and 126.9 pounds butter-fat.

Unprofitable cows to the number of 211 were culled during the month and eighteen sires are known to have been purchased by Michigan dairymen, members in testing associations. Nine hundred and two cows produced more than fifty pounds fat and 1,403 cows over 1,250 pounds milk.

KENT FARMERS KEEPING BOOKS

THIRTY Kent County farmers are keeping books this year in co-operation with the farm management department at State College. E. B. Hill, in charge of that department, was in Kent County early last month meeting a group of farmers in regards this work. Mr. Hill explained the books to be used and what was expected of the men keeping them. Each cooperator will be visited this summer. The books will be collected a year hence. An average of them will be made and comparisons made between the returns from the different farms. Much interest is being shown in the work.—K. V.

FIRST \$50 REWARD PAID

(Continued from page 578)

out the policy of the Michigan Farmer Property Protective Service, which is that a person does not have to be a member of the Protective Service to collect the reward, as Deputy Sheriff Schilling did not become a member until after the writer's visit of investigation. However, Mr. Collins has his property posted with Michigan Farmer Protective Service signs and Trespass warning signs, which continue to give voice to the fact that the Michigan Farmer has a personal interest in the protection of his property and will serve to invite the co-operation of his neighbors and the traveling public, to assist him in his attempt to retain that property. If you have not already secured your signs and membership certificate, use the coupon provided herewith.

People who toe out in walking take from eighteen to twenty per cent more steps than if they walked straight.



Flowers in your yard

A bed or two of bright-colored flowers, a few vines and a hedge of roses or other bushes will add immeasurable beauty and actual value to your farm home.

Get Your GARDEN TOOLS Ready!

Come to one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores (look for the "tag" in the window) and get the few simple garden tools and the seeds to fix up your yard. It will be fun instead of work if you get the right tools, and when you buy the "Farm Service" kind you get dependable ones that will last for many seasons, at the lowest possible cost.

Remember we are interested in your farm and offer this suggestion because we know it will bring you real satisfaction.

Your
**Farm Service
Hardware
STORES**



FAT STOCK LOSSES

(Continued from page 579)

by the chemist or any other scientist. Yet it is known that they are present in certain feeds by the results obtained in feeding experiments. For many years there was no explanation forthcoming for the superior feeding value of yellow corn as compared with white corn. This mystery has recently been cleared up by the discovery that yellow corn contains vitamin A, which promotes growth. Where there is a deficiency of this vitamin, growth soon stops, the animal shows signs of ill health, and is an easy prey to diseases of many kinds, especially lung infections. In advanced stages of this deficiency serious soreness of the eyes often results. In addition to yellow corn, green pasture crops, well cured alfalfa hay, and cod liver oil are rich in this essential accessory food factor. This is one of the vitamins that is most likely to be deficient in ordinary swine rations.

Vitamin B is necessary for all animals. When absent, growth is prevented, the appetite soon fails and a nervous trouble develops. However, there should be no scarcity of this vitamin in ordinary rations as all common grains, green vegetation, and well cured legume hays contain sufficient. Yeast is very rich in this vitamin.

A Cure for Rickets

Another of the important food factors required by farm animals, especially hogs, is vitamin D. A deficiency causes rickets. This disease is very common in pigs when they do not get much direct sunlight and when vitamin D is not present in sufficient quantity in the ration. Hogs of all ages not getting sufficient of this substance, or direct sunlight, are unable to properly utilize the minerals in the ration for normal bone development. Their bones show malformations, the joints enlarge and serious lameness results. This is particularly noticeable in growing fall pigs. This deficiency also causes paralysis in larger hogs and breeding animals as was mentioned in the discussion of minerals. Vitamin D is not known to be present in common feeds to any appreciable extent, although alfalfa hay contains small quantities. Pigs should, therefore, be fed alfalfa hay and exposed to as much direct sunlight as is practicable. Sunlight through ordinary glass is not sufficient, as the effective rays (ultra violet) are thereby filtered out. Cod liver oil is very rich in vitamin D. Where rickets develop from ten to fifteen cubic centimeters of cod liver oil fed per pig daily is usually effective in curing the trouble.

Perhaps a Vitamin E

Vitamin E is the last member to be added to this mysterious family. This vitamin has to do with reproduction. Without it, according to recent investigations, reproductive powers are lost. It is supposed to have been found in vegetable oils, wheat germs, and animal fats. There is some difference of opinion regarding the existence of this vitamin, although the evidence in its favor seems quite clear. Some investigators wonder if the results reported are not due to certain of the other vitamins. If its presence is shown beyond a doubt, it is hoped that it will be found in a greater variety of feeds than those mentioned above.

In planning swine rations it should be remembered that the quality of protein is essential, minerals are necessary, and vitamins should not be overlooked.

Pasture has great value as a practical corrective of grain rations for hogs. Pasture furnishes most of the essential vitamins, some minerals are available in the soil, the cost of production is lowered, and sanitary conditions are such that satisfactory gains should be produced.

After 50 Years of Service



De Laval Points the Way to Still Greater Dairy Profits

FIFTY years ago the dairy industry was undeveloped and relatively unimportant. Today the dairy industry is the largest and most vital industry in the world. It has more far-reaching effect upon the health and prosperity of this country than any other industry.

Fifty years ago Dr. De Laval invented the first practical centrifugal cream separator, and dairy authorities everywhere now say that the cream separator has done more than any other factor to make modern dairying possible.

First in the beginning, De Laval Separators have kept the lead ever since, not only in numbers in use but in continued improvement of design and construction.

Now the new 1928 "Golden Series" Separators, commemorating the 50th De Laval Anniversary, mark another step

forward. They are the most complete, efficient and beautiful cream separators ever made. They must prove a source of pride as well as profit to every owner.

The De Laval Milker

The rapid increase in the use of De Laval Milkers is now causing as great a change in dairying as De Laval Separators did years ago. There are already thousands in use, milking more than one million cows the world over with extremely satisfactory results.

Because of their gentle yet stimulating and uniform action De Laval Milkers milk with better results than can be obtained in any other way. They enable one man to milk two to three times as many cows as can be done by hand, and produce cleaner milk. Sold for cash or on self-paying terms.

See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office below for full information as to either separators or milkers.

The De Laval Separator Company
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165 Broadway 600 Jackson Blvd.
SAN FRANCISCO, 61 Beale Street



AS IT PAYS FOR ITSELF IT PAYS YOU A PROFIT

Get one of these fine Marietta Silos (Wood or Concrete Construction.) Get it NOW at a big saving. Take advantage of the "Early Buyers Discount." Marietta Silos assure perfect ensilage. They pay for themselves quickly and pay you a profit at the same time in more and better milk and butter and finer beef. Easy time payments. Free freight and construction. Let us send you the plan. Write NOW, before you do another thing.

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Oldest and most reliable commission house in Detroit. Write for new shippers' guide, shipping tags and quotations.

Detroit Beef Company,
1903 Adelaide St. Detroit, Mich.

Registered Brown Swiss for sale, cows 10 and 11 yrs. old due in Feb. 2 bred heifers. Also bulls of serviceable age. A. A. FELDAMP, Manchester, Mich.

REG. Shorthorns, milking strain. Bull, ready for service, also 2 calves, quality and prices right. T. B. tested. Elmer E. Westbrook, Crosswell, Mich.

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

HOGS

FOR SALE—Duroc Gilts of type and quality, bred to High Orion No. 205227. Also a few spring boars at right prices. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.

DUROCS

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

Duroc Jersey Pigs for sale: registered, six to eight weeks old. Either sex. They are dandies. \$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. O. last fall pigs and this spring pigs. OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

For Sale—Reg. O. I. C. April & May Pigs best of breeding. Shipped on approval. FRED W. KENNEDY & SONS, R. 1, Chelsea, Mich.

O. I. C's fall boars and winter pigs. Brown Swiss bulls. MILO H. PETERSON & SON, Ionia, Michigan, R. 2, "Swiss View Farm."

O. I. C. Registered Service boars. Gilts bred for August farrow, and March pigs. GLENWOOD FARM, Zeeland, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas Fall pigs ready to ship, sired by my two great herd boars, L's Big Wonder, by Silver's Smooth Wonder and Big Stratton by The Redeemer, and from my best sows. Priced reasonable. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas Size plus quality and bred that way. Choice gilts bred to Redeemer's Son or The Robber's Son, for April farrow. Choice fall pigs, either sex. We specialize in herd foundation stock. WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.

Large Type Poland China bred gilts, also weanling pigs. Priced reasonable. JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, 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 Manitta de Rubis 10750. Grand Champion Mare at 1927 International. He is also a half brother to the famous Perrenche 9030. Dam of Prince de Rubis now owned by Michigan State College. JAMES LYNCH, Coral, Michigan.

For Sale 2 Registered Belgian Draft Stallions. Name Theodore. Reg. No. 14284, color bay, foaled Feb. 24, 1925, wt. 2,000 lbs. Bred by A. W. Blue, Claypool, Indiana. Name Casey, Reg. No. 14362, color roan. Foaled April 28, 1925, wt. 1,700 lbs. Bred by Erven J. Snider, New Paris, Indiana. For prices write F. E. BURNS, Comstock Park, Mich., R. 1.

FOR SALE Registered Percheron stallion, coming 6 years, color black, sound in every way. John Ebels, Holland, Mich., R. 2.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, April 16, 1928

Wheat.

Detroit—No. 2 red at \$1.92; No. 2 white \$1.91; No. 2 mixed at \$1.91.
Chicago—May \$1.56%; July \$1.56; September \$1.53%.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.91½ @ \$1.92½.

Corn.

Detroit—No. 2 yellow \$1.11; No. 3 yellow \$1.09; No. 4 yellow \$1.08.
Chicago—May \$1.01%; July \$1.05; September \$1.05½.

Oats.

Detroit—No. 2 Michigan 69½; No. 3 white 68c; heavy oats 2c premium.
Chicago—May 61½c; July, old, 53½c; new 54½c; September, new, 48½c.

Rye.

Detroit—No. 2, \$1.40.
Chicago—May \$1.30%; July \$1.26½; September \$1.19½.
Toledo—\$1.38.

Beans.

Detroit—Immediate and prompt shipment \$9.40 f. o. b. shipping points.
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 seed—Cash clover \$16.75; October \$17.25; cash alsike \$15.45; timothy at \$2.10; May \$2.15; December \$2.25.

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. 2 to choice at Chicago \$15.00 @ \$25.00.

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 \$50.00; without grit \$55.00 per ton.

WHEAT.

The official report on the growing condition of winter wheat was considerably worse than the private estimates and caused a further advance in wheat prices to a new high point for the season. From the low point early in February, the Chicago May delivery has advanced over 26 cents a bushel.

The government reported the April condition of winter wheat at 66.8 per cent of normal compared with 84.5 a year ago and a ten-year average of 81.9. Only the reports showing 68.7 per cent on April 1, 1925, and 63.4

in 1917 are lower than this year's returns. No official estimate of abandonment of acreage will be made for a month yet, but the condition report indirectly points to a loss of about 22 per cent which is in line with the private estimates. The government's report is construed to indicate a crop of about 510 million bushels of winter wheat compared with 552 million bushels harvested in 1927 and a five-year average of 556 million bushels.

RYE.

The government estimate on the growing condition of the rye crop as of April 1 was 79.3 per cent of normal compared with 86.4 a year previous and a ten-year average of 85.8. Prices have been strong along with wheat. Germany keeps in the market for rye as her native stocks are scanty and the new crop outlook is unfavorable.

CORN

Corn prices have continued the side-wise move started several weeks ago. The visible supply has started to decrease, but demand is less urgent than in midwinter, owing to the passing of the heavy feeding season and approach of pastures. The Pacific Coast is buying less freely owing to the nearness of barley harvest and the fact that new crop alfalfa hay is available. Terminal elevators have turned from buyers to sellers as they wish

to reduce their stocks. Export demand continues narrow. Corn prices abroad are about 40 per cent higher than at this time a year ago and 35 per cent over two years ago, hence the tendency to use other feeds until the new crop from Argentina is available.

OATS.

Receipts of oats have been rather large recently while demand has been moderate, so that prices have not shown as much strength as the small supplies of old oats might suggest. Much of the abandoned wheat acreage may go into oats and barley, giving a prospect of a large new crop, but this fact is partly offset by the severe injury to winter oats in the southern states. In the ten southern states as a group, the April 1 condition was 70.4 compared with an average of 78.2 on the corresponding date from 1924 to 1927.

SEEDS.

Weather during the past few weeks has not been favorable for the clover crop and reports of serious loss of acreage in Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana continue to come in. Trade in grass seeds is about over in the southwest. Alfalfa seed sales are still active as planting can be done all through April and into May. Old stands are reported to be in good condition. Sales of timothy seed have dwindled and trade is about over for the season. There

will be some carryover, but most of this will consist of seed which was accumulated at low prices.

FEEDS.

The feed market has stiffened again and prices have advanced from the low point of a week ago. Higher prices for wheat and increased demand as a result of the colder weather in the north were reflected in the stronger bran and middlings market. No stocks of feed have been accumulated by dealers, and all kinds of substitutes for milk feed which mixers can use continue at relatively high prices, so that demand for the latter is expected to be maintained.

EGGS.

Receipts of eggs at the important distributing markets continue to increase from week to week in spite of rapid changes in temperatures which usually affect production adversely. Production is increasing in the northern states and shipments are coming forward freely from the entire central western egg belt. The seasonal peak of supplies may be reached in the next two or three weeks. Country costs remain relatively high and dealers continue to store part of their receipts to prevent selling at a loss. A good demand is reported from eastern egg breakers. The market seems to be well entrenched at the present level and the idea of lower prices this month is being generally abandoned by dealers. Storage holding on April 1 totalled 1,082,000 cases or 786,000 cases less than on the corresponding date a year ago.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 26½ @ 27c; extras, 34 @ 35c; ordinary firsts, 24½ @ 26c; dirties, 24½c; checks, 24½c. Live poultry: Hens, 27c; broilers, 46 @ 48c; capons, 36 @ 38c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 30c; geese, 16c; turkeys, 30c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh receipts, best quality, 27 @ 28c; dirties and checks, 24 @ 25c. Live poultry: Heavy springers, 25 @ 26c; light springers, 31c; broilers, 50 @ 55c; heavy hens, 28c; light and medium hens, 26 @ 29c; roosters, 18 @ 19c; ducks, 27 @ 32c.

BUTTER.

An abundance of fancy butter, which makes up an unusually large percentage of current receipts, plus a cautious trading policy on the part of dealers pushed the market a little lower last week. Interest has picked up at the lower level, however, consumption may improve, and the market is beginning to stiffen at this level. Receipts at the four leading markets were actually 10 per cent smaller than the preceding week, but buying was on a hand-to-mouth basis so that supplies were more than ample. At this time of year, just prior to the opening of a new season, dealers are naturally cautious and any sign of accumulation of stocks gives alarm. Production reports begin to indicate a definite increase in output.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 43c; New York, 44½c; Detroit 42½ @ 43½c.

POTATOES.

Shipments of potatoes have fallen off as farmers are busy with work in the fields and present prices do not seem attractive to many growers who still hold some stock. Much poor stock is arriving at markets probably as a result of the recent high prices which encouraged dealers to load inferior potatoes. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are higher, selling at \$1.90 to \$2.10 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

Total supplies of merchantable potatoes available for shipment in the 19 important states on April 1 were estimated at around 27,000 cars. This is below the five-year average, and with the new crop generally late, many dealers expect prices to work gradually higher.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes, \$1.25 @ 1.35 bu; onions, \$1.25 @ 1.40 bu; parsnips, carrots, 75c bu; rutabagas and cabbage 75c bu; apples, \$1.50 @ 5.00 bu; radishes, 75c doz bchs; leaf lettuce, 6 @ 8c lb; green onions, 10c bunch of 36 onions; wheat, \$1.67 bu; rye, \$1 bu; corn \$1.00 bu; oats, 65c bu; buckwheat, \$1.65 cwt; beans, \$8.80 cwt; pork, 11c lb; beef, 6 @ 17c lb; veal 12 @ 18c lb; lamb, spring, 40 @ 45c lb; yearling lamb, 22 @ 25c; poultry, light hens, 20 @ 22c lb; heavy fowls, 24 @ 26c lb; eggs, 25c doz; butter-fat 47c lb.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, April 16, 1928

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 1,025. Market light bulls and good cows 25c higher; other cattle steady.

Fair to good yearlings dry-fed \$10.50 @ 13.00
Fair to good heavy steers dry-fed 10.75 @ 13.00
Handy weight butcher steers 10.50 @ 12.25

Fair to good heifers 9.50 @ 11.25
Common light butchers.. 8.25 @ 10.25
Common butcher cows .. 6.50 @ 8.00
Best cows 9.00 @ 10.25
Good butcher cows 7.50 @ 9.00
Cutters 6.00 @ 6.75
Canners 5.25 @ 5.75
Light butcher bulls 9.00 @ 10.00
Bologna bulls 7.75 @ 8.75
Stock bulls 7.00 @ 8.50
Feeders 9.00 @ 10.75
Stockers 7.00 @ 10.50
Milkers and springers ... 75.00 @ 135.00

Calves.

Receipts 875. Market steady.
Best \$15.50 @ 16.50
Bulk 16.00
Others 7.50 @ 15.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,162. Market 25c lower.
Bulk good lambs \$16.75 @ 17.00
Best lambs 15.00 @ 15.50
Fair lambs 12.00 @ 13.50
Light lambs 9.00 @ 11.00
Yearlings 12.00 @ 13.25
Clipped lambs 14.00 @ 15.00
Fair to good sheep 7.50 @ 8.75
Buck lambs 7.50 @ 12.25
Culls and common 3.00 @ 6.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,033. Market 50 @ 75c higher.
Pigs \$ 7.75
Mixed hogs 9.75 @ 9.85
Lights 9.00
Roughs 7.75

CHICAGO.

Hogs

Receipts 30,000. Market fairly active, mostly to shippers and small packers, 15 @ 25c higher than Saturday's average; top \$9.60, pigs freely for choice 190-230-lb. average; bulk better grade 180-240-lb. average \$8.40 @ \$9.60; 250-310-lb. weight \$9.00 @ 9.45; bulk better grade 150-170-lb. \$9.00 @ \$9.50; 140-lb. average down to \$8.25; pigs mostly 25c higher; bulk \$7.00 @ \$8.00; choice strong weights \$8.25; bulk packing sows \$8.00 @ 8.25; smooth sows to shippers \$8.35 and better.

Cattle

Receipts 18,000. Market mostly steer and yearling run, better grades predominating, little done, largely 25c lower; some bids off more; she stock weak 25c lower; bulls steady; vealers unchanged; best fat steers, early, \$14.50; bulk promised to sell at \$13.75 down to \$12.00; light heifers up to \$13.75; heavy bulls \$9.15; light vealers \$11.50 @ 12.50; small killers and shipper kind up to \$14.50 and better.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 21,000. Market better grades fat lambs steady to 15c lower; trade to packers slow; bulk good to choice on handy and medium weight lambs \$17.25 @ 17.60, best held higher; good to choice 76-89-lb. clipped lambs \$15.00 @ 15.50; demand for native springers narrow; groups of spring lambs range from \$18.00 down as compared to \$20.00 @ 23.00 per hundred last week; sheep, feeding and shearings lambs scarce, about steady.

BUFFALO.

Hogs

Receipts 10,100. Hold over 244; market on trading active, mostly 35 @ 50c higher; tops \$10.25; desirable 170-260-lb. average \$10.15 @ 10.25; 250-lb. and up \$9.50 @ 10.15; 140-150-lb. weight \$8.75 @ 10.15; good pigs around \$8.00; packing sows \$7.75 @ 8.00.

Cattle

Receipts 2,125. Market on steers and butcher yearlings 25 @ 50c lower; weighty steers slow at decline; cows and bulls strong to 25c higher; best yearlings, weight 865-lb., \$14.00; bulk steers and yearlings \$11.75 @ 13.50; most cows \$7.50 @ 8.50; bulls \$7.50 @ 9.50.

Calves

Receipts 2,700. Market on good and choice \$1.00 lower, \$15.50; throwouts unchanged, mostly \$8.00 @ 12.00.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 5,600. Market steady; top wool lambs \$17.75; best shorn, \$15.75; most clipped throwouts \$12.00 @ 13.50; aged sheep scarce.

CHICKS WITH A FUTURE

All chicks are not bred to lay, neither are all horses bred to race. Our husky vigorous chicks have a laying future because all parent stock is Michigan Accredited, blood tested and state inspected. Don't delay. Order NOW from prices below. \$1 books your order. Balance 5 days before shipment.

PRICE LIST FEBRUARY TO MAY 21, 1928

S. C. White Leghorns 100 500 1,000
(Red Star Marking) \$15.00 \$72.00 \$140.00
S. C. White Leghorns 13.00 62.00 120.00
B. P. Rocks (Selected) 15.00 72.00 140.00

We specialize in Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns ONLY. Get a beautifully illustrated 160 page Poultry Manual with your order. Write for colored catalogue.

Richardson Hatchery, Box A, Dundee, Mich.



American Chicks

ARE BRED-TO-LAY
AND DO LAY

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks of High Egg Bred Blood Lines, from fast growing, quick maturing strains. Orders now being booked for Spring Delivery.
SEND FOR OUR CATALOG. Tells all about our matings, and how to raise poultry for greater profit. We'll gladly send it FREE to Poultry Raisers.

We Guarantee 100% Safe Arrival in GOOD HEALTH

Overnight Shipments to All Michigan and Nearby Points

AMERICAN CHICK FARM Box M ZEELAND, MICHIGAN



BIG HUSKY CHICKS

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

WINSTROM HATCHERY, Box C-6, Zeeland, Michigan

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Cass County—Winter grains are in fine shape. Farmers will plant about the same acreage of crops as usual. They have failed to realize on their hogs as corn and hog prices are much out of line.—F. G.

Ionia County—Wheat has come through the winter in fine shape. More fertilizer than usual is being purchased. A normal acreage of spring crops will be sown if the weather is favorable. Dairy business is about normal. Cows bringing a good price, selling at \$60@200. Potatoes \$1.25, wheat \$1.55, oats 60c, beans \$9.25, cream 48c, maple syrup \$2.50 per gallon.—J. W.

Schoolcraft County—Potatoes are selling at \$1.00, eggs 30@33c, live stock is coming through the winter in excellent shape. From six to eight

inches of snow fell on the seventh and eighth of April. The farmers have not yet started field work.—F. G.

Kent County—Winter wheat suffered some in this locality. In other nearby sections it looks good. Fruit seems to have come through the winter from fair to good condition, except hogs; live stock has served the farmers fairly well this year.—C. B.

Mackinac County—The average devoted to crops will be normal. Farmers are increasing the use of fertilizers. Fruit trees are in good condition. The dairy business is expanding. Farmers are buying freely of baby chicks. Milk brings 12c per quart, butter 50c, eggs 35c, potatoes \$1.50.—A. C.

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2 Post Paid
150 Sen. Dunlap, 150 Warfield, 150 Hampton & Son, R. 3, Bangor, 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 9 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.

Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
11	99	3.08	26	2.34	7.66
12	1.08	3.36	27	2.43	7.84
13	1.17	3.64	28	2.52	8.02
14	1.26	3.92	29	2.61	8.12
15	1.35	4.20	30	2.70	8.40
16	1.44	4.48	31	2.79	8.68
17	1.53	4.76	32	2.88	8.96
18	1.62	5.04	33	2.97	9.24
19	1.71	5.32	34	3.06	9.52
20	1.80	5.60	35	3.15	9.80
21	1.89	5.88	36	3.24	10.08
22	1.98	6.16	37	3.33	10.36
23	2.07	6.44	38	3.42	10.64
24	2.16	6.72	39	3.51	10.92
25	2.25	7.00	40	3.60	11.20
			41	3.69	11.48

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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

240 ACRE LAKEVIEW FARM—Money-maker, stock, tools, crops. You should see picture of this attractive place. You'll know its the home for you; near village, short walk school, markets at door; 160 acres, level, level strong loan, bal. spring-watered pasture & woodland; all kinds choice fruit, good 9-room house, lights, furnace, delightful location; A-1 hip-roof cemented-basement barn, garage, hog & poultry houses. Age forces sale, only \$3,600 complete with horses, 6 cows & young stock, sheep, poultry, implements, feed, crops, wood, part cash. Picture & details pg. 42 spring catalog. Copy free. Strout Agency, 1105-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs, and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

80 ACRES WITH DAIRY & TOOLS—Income starts at once. Prosperous farming section. 80 acres excellent soil for beans, potatoes, corn, hay; bal. stream watered pasture; walk to school, store & river; good 6-room house, candy 60 ft. barn, garage, hen house, granary. Unable handle longer, only \$4,400 & 3 good horses, 6 fine cows, sow, 30 sheep, 50 hens, harnesses, machinery, vehicles, hay, corn fodder, potatoes, etc., included; past cash. John H. Strang, Strout Agency, Rasmussen Bldg., Greenville, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER—Federal Land Bank offers limited number of farms at bargain prices. Write today for new descriptions of farms in North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan. Deal direct with owner, no commissions. These farms are priced to sell—small down payments—\$200 to \$1,000—easy terms on balance. Land prices are going up. Buy now at our low prices. Write to Federal Land Bank, St. Paul, Minn., Dept. 33.

COME TO EASTERN OKLAHOMA. We have bargains in improved farms of all sizes, adapted for grain, stock, and poultry raising, dairying and fruit growing. Excellent markets, good school and church facilities in an all year climate that makes life worth living. Write today for free literature and price list. National Colonization Co., Room 122, 13 E. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla.

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.

FOR SALE—Several good farms in this county and not far from oil district. Now is the time to buy. Write A. Miller, 1373 Pine St., Muskegon, Mich.

FOR SALE—90 acres well equipped Guernsey dairy farm, barns and cottage, hot water heat, lights and bath. Address Box 146, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

WANTED FARMS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

HOOSIER FARM NECESSITIES—Silos, Glazed Tile or Wood, Round Wood Brooder & Hog House, Glazed Tile for all permanent buildings. Dealers wanted. Hoosier Bldg. Tile & Silo Co., Dept. M. P., Albany, Indiana.

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cow Catch 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, \$2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farm, Renton, Route 2, Box 490, Washington.

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.

WOOL BATTING CUSTOM CARDED from your wool. Mail this clipping to us for full particulars. K. A. Maupin Woolen Mills, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

CLEAN (no weeds) bright sweet barn straw wheat or oat, 40c 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

WANTED—for rent (June-September) large farm house in country surroundings, no more than 25 miles from Detroit, preferably near water place and street car line. Apply C. Pytkovsky, 1985 Palms St., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Extracted honey and maple syrup ton lots. Paul Milnarich, Box 39, Miller Road, Trenton, Mich.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—American riding cultivator, \$8.00; 50 spike tooth harrow \$7.00; walking cultivator \$3.50; set double harness \$12.00; Paris green duster \$3.00; corn crib \$10.00. Edmond Poupard, 1011 Yorkshire, Grosse Pointe, Mich.

GARDEN TRACTOR, nearly new, cheap. Austin W. Downing, Mendon, 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

RABBITS—Make Big Profits with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 892 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guinea. 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.

FOR SALE. Coon, opossum, skunk bounds at 1/4 price on any fair terms. Dorace Scott, Box 132, Calhoun, Ga.

PIGEONS: TWENTY VARIETIES. List free. Lenway Lofts, Station M, Port Huron, Mich.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES made any size, low factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill.

PLANTS AND BULBS

TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS. Frostproof Cabbage, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Succession, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market and Golden Acre. Tomato Plants: Bonnie Best, Greater Baltimore, Livingston Globe, John Bear and Earliana. Bermuda and Prize Taker Onion Plants, Ruby King and Bull Nose Pepper Plants. Postpaid, 25c; \$1.00; \$5.00; \$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 50c, \$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.

STRAWBERRIES, 1,000 Dunlaps, \$3.00; Gibsons \$4.00; Cooper, Premier \$5.00; 100 Mastodons \$2.00; Champions \$1.00. Raspberries, blackberries, grapes, wholesale, 35 varieties. Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

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.

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.

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

PEONIES, Cleveland Red, \$1.10 postpaid. Big values in standard peonies and iris for spring planting. W. E. West & Son, R. 1, East Lansing, Michigan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Dunlap 1,000 \$3.50; Big Jim 1,000 \$4.00; Premier 1,000 \$5.50. Fred Stanley, Bangor, Mich.

GRAPE PLANTS, guaranteed to grow. Root & Son, Paw Paw, Mich.

SEEDS

CERTIFIED IMPROVED ROBUST SEED BEANS, choice in every respect. One to nine bushels, eight dollars bu., ten or over, seven seventy-five. Bags free and freight prepaid Michigan on orders received before May. Acceptance of your check insures delivery by May 15th. No checks cashed before May. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

CLOVER—\$18 per bu. Home grown double reseeded. Guaranteed to comply state seed law. Sweet clover, scarified, \$3.90. 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 Slinn, Box 467, Clarinda, Iowa.

BUY YOUR GRIMM ALFALFA direct from the Introducer, Lyman's Genuine Grimm bears 3 to 4 crops yearly. Leafier and higher in feeding value than other varieties. All seed scarified necessitating less per acre. Also ask about our No. 2 Grimm. A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn.

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. 56 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 SWEETSTAKES 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.

SEED CORN, germination 97%. Certified Clements White Cap \$6.00 per bu. Uncertified M. A. C. Yellow Dent \$5.00 per bu. Geisler Bros., Water-vliet, Mich.

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

REIDS YELLOW DENT; Krug; DeWalls 100 Day. Disease tested five years; Sack picked; Rack dried. Germination 97-100%. Guaranteed \$3.50. Folder free. DeWall Seed Co., Growers, Gibson City, Ill.

FOR SALE—Certified Golden Glow Seed Corn, germination 97%. Price \$6.00. Rolland Lessard, Bellaire, Mich.

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

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

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

RED'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—Registered and Certified Picket Yellow Dent Seed Corn. Germination 98.5%. Arthur Schafer, Unionville, Mich.

FOR SALE—Sand Vetch, about 10 per cent oats, \$12 per hundred. Dan Becker, Munising, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Certified White Rural Potatoes. F. Shunway, Buckley, Mich.

TOBACCO

SPECIAL OFFER: Guaranteed chewing or smoking five lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Cigars, 50, \$1.75; Pay when received. Gillette Razor Free. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

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, A6, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO: Kentucky Sweetleaf, Mellow, Aged, 100 pounds \$1.40. Chewing \$1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, Pryorsburg, Kentucky.

POULTRY

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 strain. 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, DUCKLINGS, GOSLINGS. All varieties chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, bantams, guineas. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Indiana.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED PULLETS, three months old. Barred Rocks, \$1.25 and \$1.00 each. Dan McAvoy, Laingsburg, 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.

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1.50 per setting, postpaid. Gerald Diamond, Mason, Mich.

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

BABY CHICKS

"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 trapnesting, 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.

BABY CHICKS of all standard varieties. Flocks carefully culled for laying, several years, by M. S. C. students. Baby chick prices, 10c to 14c; two weeks old chicks 16c. Clinton County Hatchery, Maxwell and Kees, Prop's., St. Johns, Mich.

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.

MYERS PURE-BRED CHICKS, 100% live delivery, postage prepaid. Four leading breeds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. Flocks bred for egg production. Send for descriptive circular. Myers Hatchery, Mt. Pleasant, 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 AND EGGS Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, Tancred 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 Point Hatchery, Alter Road, Detroit.

S. C. W. ENGLISH CHICKS, May delivery, \$3.50 per 100, discount on orders of 500. Satisfaction and live delivery guaranteed. Henry Waterway, R. 6, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS, genuine English White Leghorns, overlapping combs and non-setters. Barred Rocks 203-233 records. See display ad. Hillside Hatchery, Holland, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, and Leghorns. Each week beginning Feb. 13. All stock bloodtested and Michigan Accredited. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.

BABY CHICKS \$6.00 per 100. Second, 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 poult. 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. Aiden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 50c each postpaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. C. Galbreath, Hartford, 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.

TEACHERS & STUDENTS. Travel, Learn & Earn this vacation. Expenses and \$350 guaranteed for 90 days. Write immediately for full information. Educators Association, Francis Palms Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Oil facts for farmers

(No. 1)

Only one oil has recommendations like these

182 manufacturers of automobiles and motor trucks approve the Mobiloil Chart.

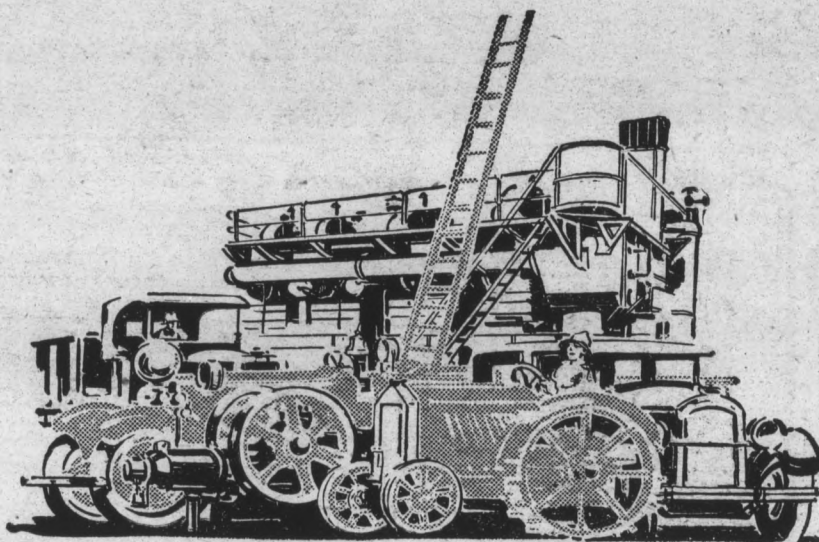
31 farm tractor manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

30 stock engine manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

43 stationary and farm lighting engine manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

29 fire apparatus and rail car manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

HUNDREDS of other manufacturers of automotive units approve Mobiloil.



How Mobiloil cuts expense

Mobiloil economy is so certain that these manufacturers readily recommend Mobiloil for use in their engines.

This point is important. Mobiloil cuts cost of operating farm tractors, trucks and cars in many ways.

The first thing most new Mobiloil users notice is a substantial reduction in oil consumption, ranging from 15% to 50%. Many farmers say this saving more than makes up for Mobiloil's slightly higher price per gallon.

In addition Mobiloil gives you the utmost protection against costly repairs and breakdowns. And just one extra repair job may easily run into more money than your whole year's supply of Mobiloil.

How to buy

Most farmers buy a season's supply of oil at one time. We recommend the 55-gallon or 30-gallon steel drums. Any nearby Mobiloil dealer will give you a *substantial discount* when you buy in quantity.

Other Mobiloil containers are:—10-gallon steel drums with self-contained faucet, 5-gallon cans packed in easy-tipping rack. Also 1-gallon and 1-quart cans.

Your dealer has the complete Mobiloil Chart. It will tell you the correct grade of Mobiloil for your tractor, your truck and your car.

YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that...

609 automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F to 6° F prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mods.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mods.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Valve.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



Mobiloil
The World's Quality Oil

VACUUM OIL COMPANY New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas
Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country