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AND
LIVE STOCK
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Whole No. 4810



A VERY popular state park for the people of southeastern Michigan is Island Lake Park, the first one donated to the state by the Dodge brothers. It is about two and one-half miles east of Brighton on highway U. S. 16. It has good bathing, boating, and picnicking facilities.

On the Kalamazoo river, near Saugatuck, one finds what is known as the Watergardens. These gardens are famous for their native water growing plants. The country between these gardens and Lake Michigan is of a scenic sand dune nature. Saugatuck is on tour line U. S. 31.

Idella Phillips

If you smoke for pleasure



—and that's what made
this cigarette famous—
join the happy company
of smokers who are get-
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ment from smoking

Camels

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billions and they keep right on growing

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News of the Week

Over 100,000 were driven out of their homes by earthquakes in Bulgaria, chiefly in the Philippopolis district. Over two score are reported dead.

Forest fires in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have become serious and have driven many people from their homes.

The Ford rubber plantation in the state of Para Brazil, is over-run with laborers who believe that Ford will make it a regular Eldorado.

Thus far the lives of 21 marines have been lost in the Nicaragua campaign, and \$1,600,000 has been spent.

Dale Brown, a second class seaman on the U. S. S. Concord, pleaded guilty of hiding girls away on a U. S. naval vessel. Several other similar cases have since been reported.

Twin sisters who eloped and were married together in 1926 became mothers of sons within fifteen minutes of each other in the same hospital. They are Katherine Reigle

Johnson and Elizabeth Reigle Mulcahy, of New York.

The state board of agriculture voted to extend President Butterfield's leave of absence two months longer without his approval, and also dropped Dean John Phelan and J. D. Willard from the Michigan State College's payroll.

Col. Charles Lindbergh was in Detroit last week to attend the All-American aviation show.

Chauncey M. Depew's will provides that one million dollars be given to the Yale University.

Bulgaria was thoroughly frightened by severe earthquakes last week. Damage was reported at Plovdiv.

The three aviators who landed on Greenly Island in the Straits of Belle Isle on their trip from Ireland to New York will resume their journey when the damaged plane, the Bremen, will be repaired. The fliers are Baron Huenefeld, Capt. Koehl, and Major Fitzmaurice.

Commander Umberto Nobile stopped at Stolp, Prussia, with his giant Italian dirigible on his way to attempt a flight over the north pole.

Ellsworth M. Statler, well known owner of the Statler hotels, died in New York of pneumonia last week. He started as bell boy and became the owner of more hotels than any other man.

Secretary Kellogg has invited the British, German, Italian, and Japanese governments to join the United States and France in the consideration of an agreement to end war by the pacific settlement of international differences.

A Ford plane from Dearborn, piloted by Balchen and Bennett, pilots for Byrd on his north pole trip, will go to Greenly Island to help and relieve the German transatlantic fliers.

FIGHT P. O. SERVICE CHARGE

THE organized farmers are fighting strongly for the elimination of the two cents service charge on parcels post shipments. There is also a demand for the creation of a director of parcels post. It is felt that the parcels post system has developed to such an extent that it should have in charge of its operations an official who thoroughly understands and will give his sole attention to its functions.

WANT TARIFF ADJUSTMENT

MORE than 61,000,000 bunches of bananas valued at \$34,269,000, 79,796,000 pounds of cheese valued at \$24,500,000, and 105,796,000 pounds of canned vegetables, valued at \$6,267,000, were imported into the United States in 1927, according to the Department of Commerce. All these commodities come into direct competition with our domestic products.

Imports of bananas replace millions of dollars worth of apples and other fruits that could be grown in American orchards if it were not for this competition.

The cheese imports are greater than the cheese production of any state in the union except Wisconsin.

There is an insistent demand on the part of farmers, judging from the appeals being made to the United States Tariff Commission, for increases in tariff duties on such products as cheese and canned vegetables, which can be readily protected by the tariff, and that such commodities as bananas which are not grown in this country but enter into direct competition with American farm products, be taken from the free list and put on the dutiable list at rates of duties which will protect domestic farm products. The apple growers evidently have good grounds for their demand for a tariff on bananas.

Considerable sentiment is developing in opposition to the Wyant bill which provides for the establishment of a Department of Public Works and Domain which would supplant the Interior Department, and take over the Bureau of Public Roads from the Department of Agriculture. The farm organizations are asking that the Bureau of Roads be left in the Department of Agriculture where, they say, it belongs.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXX

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER XVII

No Farm Surplus in Nigeria

Corn Growers Seem Happy Working For Seven Cents a Day

By Francis Flood

I PROMISED to write about agriculture in Nigeria and so here goes, in spite of the fact that farming in west Africa is like the fishing industry in Nebraska or gold mining in Iowa. There are few natural advantages except the climate and many drawbacks. In some respects it is like the brewing business in America, for little of it can be seen by the casual observer passing through, but back in the bush and out of sight a tremendous output is produced and consumed.

An American farmer would laugh at first sight of one of these straggling struggling little "farms" hacked out of the African bush and worked entirely by hand with only the crudest of tools. And yet these little farms support a population much denser than our own and furnish an almost unlimited amount of export besides. The population averages about fifty persons to the square mile in Nigeria, and in some places it runs as high as 500 persons to the square mile, and yet these unscientific and unequipped farmers produce all the food for their own vast population and some for us besides.

"Shifting cultivation" is the scientific name for the way farming is done in Nigeria. This simply means that a little patch of ground is farmed until the soil is worn out and then it is abandoned completely and left to

grow back to jungle while its previous tiller carves himself another "farm" with his axe and machete out of the bush nearby. He need not buy the land for it is all owned by the village to which he is attached and is never sold. He simply sends his wives and children out to make a new farm, and presto! There it is.

There is such heavy rainfall during a few months of the year and so little during the dry season that the quick, rank growth of vegetation, the wash-

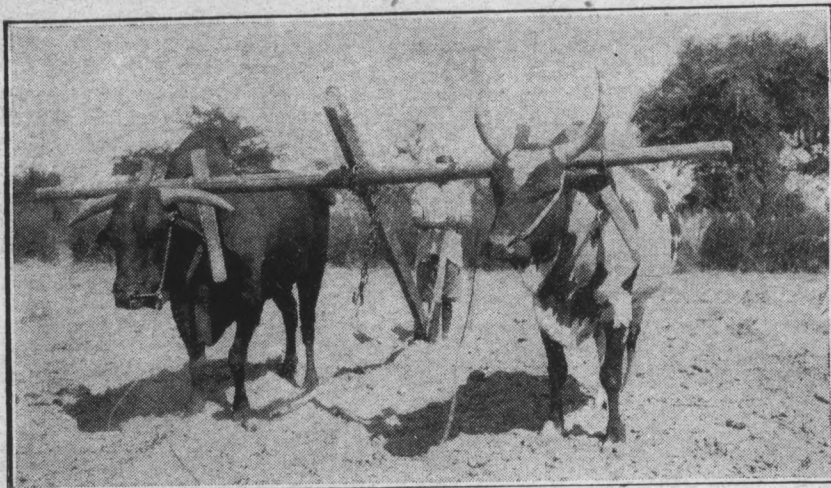
ing away of the surface, and the subsequent leaching of the soil by the hot tropical sun depletes its fertility entirely in three to five years and the nomadic farmer must shift onto another place. The tsetse fly makes it impossible in most of Nigeria to have live stock and so the African bush farmer has neither the power nor the fertilizer which we in America could not possibly do without.

While Jim and I were on our motorcycle trip across Africa we

made little hunting trips after deer and partridges in the bush, and there we found the "farms." Stumbling out of a mass of jungle so grown up with grass and bush that one could hardly struggle through, we would suddenly step out into a little clearing of two or three acres—and possibly find a deer or flock of partridges besides. But we always found a few rows of yams, which in Africa are certainly a good apology for our own Irish potato. A few rows of corn, some beans, several varieties of greens, and perhaps some cocoa or oil palm trees usually completed the farm. A hundred yards of primeval bush, or perhaps a half a mile, and another little farm and all about was the bush, the African interior bush, than which there is nothing "bushier." The farmers all live in the villages dotting the countryside and come out to the farms—or send their wives and children—to do what work is necessary, from their little grass huts in town.

Diminutive and crude as they are, these farms represent hours and hours of labor and vigilant attention. Corn ground, for instance, after it has been hewn out of the bush, must be "plowed" entirely by hand by means of a back-breaking, heavy, iron hoe. Then the ground is ridged and furrowed in the same laborious manner until it looks much like our own listed corn

(Continued to page 591)



But Few Nigerians Have Adopted This Modern Method of Plowing

Can Plant This Corn Early

Spring Frosts Do Not Damage Polar Yellow Dent

By A. W. Jewett, Jr.

SINCE the variety Polar Yellow Dent (frost resistant corn) has taken its place among the other leading corn varieties for southern and central Michigan, much has been claimed for it.

Growing corn in Michigan is a peculiar proposition because the time between spring and fall is short and the nights are generally cool for this originally tropical plant. The seed containing a high per cent of starch often do not yield high because starch formation will not progress rapidly at low temperatures or the yield is cut down by the use of much smaller varieties of corn plants. The conversion of sugar into starch takes place in the leaves, therefore, if you reduce the number and size of the leaves, you reduce the manufacturing capacity of the plants.

The solution then to the above problem is to find corn plants capable of making growth and developing a longer amount of fully developed mature seed at the lower temperature. Two years ago spring frosts cut the plants to the ground. The idea is to have a variety that will withstand these frosts.

The work with Polar Yellow Dent was started by Professor Duncan at the Michigan Station in the fall of 1920. One hundred ears were selected from a well-adapted variety. Twelve kernels from each ear were planted in plats in the field September 24th. October 28 and 29 heavy frosts oc-

curred. The corn was about six inches high at this time. Record was taken October 31 of the plants which stood up after they thawed out. April 5th, 1921, the same number of kernels were again taken from the same ears and planted in the field. Cold rainy weather followed all through April and May; frost occurred May 10th. Records were again made of the

plants most resistant to frost and when compared with the previous record, plants from exactly the same ears showed the most resistance. The plants which withstood the April and May frosts were allowed to grow during the season of 1921.

Crosses were made by hand between plants from different ears to secure hybrid seed of the most prom-

ising of these crosses. These were planted in 1922 and one cross which was the most vigorous was used as a starter for what we now call Polar Yellow Dent.

In 1923 no frost occurred to damage the plants after planting. In 1924 a plat was planted April 24. Germination started on May 4. Frosts occurred May 3, 4, 5, 22, 23, and 26th, which the plants withstood.

In the spring of 1925 one acre was planted. April 17 frosts occurred at intervals, until May 18th it reached four below freezing. On May 26 the temperature again dropped below freezing and the corn was about six inches high. The vigorous plants did not lose their green color when they thawed out, and it was from them that an increase plat of two and one-half acres was planted in 1926.

I have grown this variety during the season 1926 and 1927. It grows like any other corn except May frosts do not kill or retard its growth like other varieties. It will freeze in the fall like any other variety.

Polar Yellow Dent is neither an early nor late variety. For southern and central Michigan I find it well adapted for the length of our growing season. It will do well on most any type of soil where other dent varieties produce good yields. I would not advise planting same on sand hills or on very poor soils unless properly fertilized.



Removing Cornstalks from a Planted Field Is Not a Pleasant Task, But Should Be Done by May 1 to Swat the Corn Borer

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VOLUME CLXX

NUMBER SEVENTEEN

DETROIT, APRIL 28, 1928

Extension
Aid
Extended

THERE are in the United States about 2,800 counties in which agriculture is carried on as a leading activity. Of these about three-fourths have county agents, the others being unaided by the federal and state agricultural extension service. To overcome the handicap of farmers, homemakers, and young people without extension help, Congress has just passed the Capper-Ketcham bill, for the further development of extension work in agriculture, home economics, and boys' and girls' club work.

This bill, which now goes to the president for his signature, provides funds for reaching in a most helpful way the farmers and farm families of every agricultural county of the nation; furnishes the means of enrolling annually over a million and a half boys and girls in club work; and further makes it possible for three million rural boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen years who have not had the privileges of an adequate education, to prepare themselves to meet the difficult problems of modern life.

In addition, this measure, sponsored in the United States Senate by Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, and in the House by John C. Ketcham, Representative from Michigan, furnishes the means of introducing conveniences in farm homes, developing genuine cooperation, improving the efficiency of farming, developing high-quality products, and bringing about proper adjustment between production of and demand for farm products.

In decades to come we feel that this measure will be listed with a few other outstanding pieces of national legislation as an important mile stone in the upward march of American agriculture and rural life. It deals largely and fundamentally with the greatest element in farming, the human element. A quarter of a century hence we can better judge the part it will have played in developing

a greater America, by making possible a better and more satisfying rural life.

Become
Forest-
Minded

CARELESSNESS and deliberate woods burning are responsible for a large increase in forest fires, according to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. He points out that 374 fires to date this year in the national forests of the East and South as against 228 for the same period last year, indicates the need for increasing educational work and stronger law enforcement as fire protection measures. All but five of these 374 forest fires were man-caused.

Facts like these make it worth while to have American Forest Week, which is being observed this week, says the secretary, for the purpose of stirring up our people to the appalling economic waste entailed by our failure to utilize and protect forest land that is not taken over by fields or pastures. He thinks that the farmers as well as the commercial timberland owners need to become forest-minded.

The
Best Sized
Farm

THE recent tendency toward larger farms in our better farming districts has been observed. Statistics also substantiate this. Good farmers take over the farms of their less successful neighbors, or perhaps rent the land of men who have retired. The object is to secure a larger acreage on which to produce crops and keep live stock.

This is a profitable change. The majority of these farmers who secure additional land will farm the whole area without any extra help, horses, or machinery. This gives greater efficiency. Production cost per unit of product will be reduced, and profits increased to that extent.

These economies are real. The cost of plowing an acre with six horses or with a good tractor is less than with two horses. A combine will harvest and thresh a field of grain for scarcely half what its cost to cut in the usual manner. Two and four row cultivators reduce the expense of inter-cultivation to a minimum. But this equipment demands large fields and enough acreage to keep it working for a reasonable number of days in the year. It is, therefore, this urge to reduce the expense of crop production that leads farmers to seek larger farms.

The results in general farming areas would seem to point to the best size as ranging from two hundred to three hundred acres. The average size of Michigan farms could be doubled to advantage. But too large farms have disadvantages. Then management be-

comes more difficult; equipment has to be duplicated; the fields reach too far from the center of operations.

There is evidence of satisfaction on farms well balanced as to size. A survey of 126 such farms having over two hundred acres showed but eight per cent of the sons leaving for other employment, as compared to forty-six per cent on farms of less than thirty acres. Where boys see profits and enjoy what these profits provide, they stick.

Thanks
to the
Court

FARMERS appreciate the recent decision of the United State Supreme Court on the flexible provision of the 1922 tariff act. In this decision, the Court said that the flexible provision is constitutional, which means that all the advances and other changes made by the President to aid agriculture are constitutional. In other words, the Supreme Court has said that it is legal for the Chief Executive to raise or lower tariffs to equalize the cost of production between this and competing countries. This may mean much to the future of our agriculture.

The decision is regarded as one of the most important rendered in many years. It clears the way for Congress to delegate the power to fix tariff duties to other departments of government. Further, Congress can enact legislation for the promotion and the protection of domestic industries. The decision also opens up the way for legislation removing the fifty per cent limitation of the flexible tariff provision, and for the development of a tariff program that more nearly meets the changing needs of the American people.

Child
Health
Day

ON its fifth birthday, May first, the Child Health movement can be scored as a blue ribbon child, vigorous, sound, and with growth and achievements to its credit that have commanded national attention. During this period the American Child Health Association has developed a working program based on the Child's Bill of Rights as framed by Herbert Hoover. These rights hinge upon seven clearly defined points: Preparedness for parenthood, wholesome environment, sound nutrition, physical examination, training in health habits and knowledge, mental and emotional soundness, and spiritual encouragement.

This special health day has served as an opportunity to bring the public health nursing service to the attention of the community and to secure financial support for it, to make war against communicable disease, to spread health education in all schools,

Last Call For Master Farmer Nominations

NOMINATIONS for the 1928 class of Michigan Master Farmers will close May 12. So if you have been thinking of nominating the best farmer in your county for Master Farmer honors, do it promptly. We are anxious to get the names in early so that our inspection trips may be arranged as soon as side roads are in shape to travel.

The score card for determining the standings of the nominees is the same as that published a year ago. It allows a thousand points for perfect scoring, divided as follows:

For the operation of his farm	290 points
For business methods employed	180 "
For appearance and upkeep of farm	90 "
For provisions made for family	300 "
For community and citizenship activities	140 "

No farmer will be accorded Master Farmer honors unless he is first nominated by some friend, such as a neighbor, the county agent, banker, merchant, teacher, or any other person interested in securing honor and recognition for the men who successfully till the soil and unstintingly perform their duties as neighbors and citizens.

There is assurance from the list of nominees already received that a group of ten worthy men of high ability as farmers, neighbors, and citizens will be selected to the 1928 class of Michigan Master Farmers. But we do not wish any who should be counted in this list to be overlooked. Send nominations to the Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, giving the name and address of the person nominated, and the direction and distance he lives from his postoffice address.

and to establish hot lunch programs in rural schools.

No one person is more important in this forward march toward a nation of healthy children than the public health nurse. She is the link between the school and the home, the community and the home. In most cases she has the responsibility of getting over into practice the principles of the new gospel of health teaching and of breaking down old prejudices.

If we are to approach the perfection toward which people have always striven, the fullest cooperation of parents with the school nurse and the health program of the school is necessary. If Michigan is to hold a place in the forward ranks of healthy children, there are still many communities in the state where this child health movement awaits a healthy boost from the parents.

Spring Cleaning

THIS spring cleaning is got to be a human habit—that is, some do it and others just go through the motions. Just why the cleaning is got to be done in spring, I don't know. If the house gets too full of stuff or dirt, you can stay outside in spring, but if it's fall, somehow you kinda gotta crowd yourself in fer over the winter.

There sure is gotta be cleaning sometime so a fellow kin find a place to live. If we was like birds and fix up a new nest every year, we wouldn't need no cleaning operations. But we stay from year to year in the same place, except in the cities where,



if you don't pay rent, you've gotta move. And there is some people what is gotta move once in a while 'cause it ain't healthy to live with all the dirt they've accumulated.

Spring cleaning is sure a time to get rid of a lot of stuff. A lotta memories are turned into ashes and reminiscences are carried out to the junk heap. Even after a while the wedding bouquet and the last pieces of the wedding dress are done away with. I guess that's done when they don't think they'll ever need them again, or something like that.

But old dolls, and jack knives, and marbles, and etc., sure do bring back days that used to be. And grandma's chair up in the attic that ain't been used fer years and ain't usable but is kept fer memory's sake, will be going some day, too.

It seems to me that remembering your ancestors ain't going to be a hobby fer the next generation like it is fer us. There is so much in the present that one nowadays ain't got time or room for remembrances of the past. And nowadays things ain't made so they'll last long enough to be remembered. So, I guess there ain't many young folkses that'll know or care who or what their grandfolks were. Of course, there's a craze on just now fer antique furniture but that kinda furniture kin be made so easy in the factories nowadays.

But, genuine old furniture and etc. kin be seen in museums, etc., if folkses want to look at them and laugh at how old-fashioned the old timers was. But, with us folkses when we get old and useless, they don't put us in museums, they bury us to get us out of their sight, and they don't wait fer spring housecleaning either.

HY SYCKLE.

The first essential in production is fertile soil, and the second is good seed—or should it be reversed?

Five farmers who kept farm accounts for six years increased their labor incomes 350 per cent in that time.



KITE TIME IS DANGER TIME AROUND POWER LINES

KITE time is danger time for children and electric power and light companies. It is extremely dangerous to use the small wires for strings, since enough high tension power might jump down such a wire to knock a person down or even cause death, and even a cord string gives a severe shock if it is damp and the ground is wet.

There is also grave danger that

tight against the pressure which must be met.

For higher pressure, however, the concrete tank would have to be made so heavy and the difficulties of securely anchoring the manhole ring and keeping it airtight and of keeping the pipe connections airtight, all make the concrete pressure tank rather impractical. For pressures ordinarily used in farm water supply systems the steel pressure tank will be found the most satisfactory and far cheaper in the long run. We should be glad to hear



This Home-Made Outfit Was Designed to Cut Corn Stubbles Down to the Ground and Is Useful in Fighting the Corn Borer

damage or death might be caused to other people through the crossing of a high tension wire with a telephone or electric light wire. Especial care should be taken, where there is any possibility of touching electric wires, not to fly the type of kites having metal frames now being widely sold. One of these falling across a set of high tension wires might do thousands of dollars damage as well as endanger the lives of many people.

Children should not be discouraged from flying kites, as it is great sport and quite instructive; but they should be taught very emphatically to fly them in open places where there is no danger of coming in contact with electric wires.

IS A CEMENT PRESSURE TANK PRACTICABLE?

Can a pressure water tank be made of concrete and built underground? If this would be practicable, I plan on building one by the barn to hold a water supply for my drinking cups. Such a tank would be better than a supply tank in the hay mow, as it would keep the water warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Any suggestions will be appreciated.

It is entirely possible to build a pressure water tank out of cement, though in general it will not be found as practicable as a steel tank. Where a large amount of water is desired at a small pressure of not over ten pounds per square inch and the tank can be built underground, the pressure tank might be built more cheaply out of cement than of any other material. Such a tank should be made of a mixture of one bag cement, two cubic feet of sand, three cubic feet of coarse pebbles or broken stone, and just enough water to make a jelly-like concrete. The walls should be at least eight inches thick and well reinforced both vertically and horizontally, should be tapered to an inch at the top and finished off with a heavy cast iron ring with gasket and bolted cover. Special care will have to be taken to make all pipe connections

from any of our readers who have put in satisfactory concrete pressure tanks.—I. W. Dickerson.

TREE SPROUTS BOTHER

Please advise me as to how to get rid of poplar tree sprouts. They are coming up in our yard and in the field. The trees were just chopped down. R. M.

The poplar tree is one of our most prolific sprouters and is very objectionable from that standpoint. It has been found by experiments conducted at the State College that the best result in killing these sprouts is obtained by complete girdling of the trunks by gashes, plus the application of arsenic poison. For trees which have just been cut down, it would be advisable to take an axe and make several deep gashes entirely around the stump. These gashes should be made so that they are capable of holding a liquid.

Next, prepare a poison solution as follows: one pound of arsenic and one pound of washing soda to four gallons of water. The soda should be dissolved in the water and then the arsenic previously made into a thin paste, should be stirred in. Boil the solution for thirty minutes until the arsenic is completely dissolved. When only a small amount of poison is necessary, caustic soda, instead of washing soda, can be used at the rate of one-half pound of caustic soda to one pound of arsenic. Caustic soda is more expensive than washing soda, but dissolves the arsenic more readily. After the poison has been prepared, procure an old tea pot or sprinkling can and pour the solution into the frilled portion of the stump until it will hold no more.

Great care should be taken in the use of this poison. Animals should not be allowed to graze near the vicinity of these stumps. The only other method of getting rid of these sprouts is to keep cutting them off as they come up.—R. F. Kroodsma, Extension Forester, M. S. C.

Years of Service in Model T Fords

Expenditure of few dollars may enable you to get thousands of miles from your old car

THE Model T Ford is still a great car. It led the motor industry for twenty years and it is used today by more people than any other automobile. More than eight million Model T Fords are in active service in city, town and country, and many of them can be driven for two, three and five years and even longer at very small up-keep expense.

The cost of Model T parts and of necessary labor is unusually low because of established Ford policies.

New fenders, for instance, cost from \$3.50 to \$5 each, with a labor charge of \$1 to \$2.50. Tuning up the motor and replacing commutator case, brush and vibrator points costs only \$1, with a small charge for material. Brake shoes can be installed and emergency brakes equalized for a labor charge of only \$1.25. A labor charge of \$4 to \$5 will cover the overhauling of the front axle, rebushing springs and spring perches, and straightening, aligning and adjusting wheels.

The labor charge for overhauling the average rear axle runs from \$5.75 to \$7. Grinding valves and cleaning carbon can be done for \$3 to \$4.

A set of four new pistons costs only \$7. For a labor charge of \$20 to \$25 you can have your motor and transmission completely overhauled. Parts are extra.

All of these prices are approximate, of course, because the cost of materials needed will depend on the condition of each car. They show, however, the low cost of putting the Model T Ford in shape for thousands of miles of additional service.

See the nearest Ford dealer, therefore, and have him estimate on the cost of re-conditioning your Model T Ford. He will tell you, in advance, exactly how much the complete job will cost.



FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

Nation Needs Farm Relief Immediately

Extracts from Senator Capper's Speech in the Senate, April 10, 1928, Urging a Broad and Permanent Agricultural Policy

At almost the same hour that the President's opposition to the new McNary-Haugen bill was made known in Washington, Senator Capper took the floor in the Senate to urge the passage of the bill, giving reasons why he was unreservedly for it.—Editor's Note.

MR. PRESIDENT, any plan for relief of agriculture must take care of crop surpluses. That is one of the big problems confronting the agricultural industry of America today.

The new McNary-Haugen bill now before us, undertakes among other things to stabilize the prices of farm products by removing the surplus from the domestic market. If there is a loss incurred in the operation, each producer of the losing product is assessed his share of the "fee" to make up the loss. It is not a charge against the Government.

I am of opinion that surplus-control legislation without the equalization fee principle would be ineffective. The equalization fee is the most practical plan suggested for meeting the costs of the much-needed control of crop surpluses. In the light of the mass of testimony submitted to the Senate committee on agriculture by economists and other competent authorities, I say that we are abundantly justified in giving this plan a trial.

To deny the farmers the McNary-Haugen bill with the equalization fee is to deny them the benefits of the protective tariff system. The nub of the matter is there must be some sort of a stabilized market.

Mr. President, I particularly commend that part of this bill which creates a Federal Farm Board to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities. It will pay this Government and its people to definitely organize agriculture as industry is organized and as labor is organized. The farmer himself will probably do this in time but it will pay the Government to help him. And that is why I feel the Federal Government might well assume the leadership in cooperation marketing to the extent that it would become the instrument of organization as well as the sponsor. The fostering of large scale cooperative effort as proposed in this bill would be a good investment for the Government. Farmers would have the confidence in a Government-formed cooperative enterprise that they lack in a privately or group-owned cooperative enterprise. Once established, the Government would be in a position to withdraw itself and turn the proposition over to the farmer members.

The Governmental machinery set up in this bill will be of great assistance to the farmers' cooperative movement. Cooperative marketing of farm products appeals to me as being one of the best ways in which the problem of the high cost of distribution of food-stuffs may be solved. The fact that the consumer pays often more than twice as much as the producer receives for his foodstuffs, due to the costliness of distribution, seems unjust. Certainly if some of the selling machinery between the consumer and the producer could be eliminated, the two could divide the savings to the advantage of both. If the farmers can organize into great cooperatives which could control food products and feed them into the market, they would be in position to maintain a fair domestic price, because they would have control of the surplus. And were they in position to process much of this food they certainly could reduce the costs of distribution, by virtue of their control.

Mr. President, our cities are now

feeling the pinch that was bound to come as a result of the depression in agriculture. There was decided lack of optimism in the report of the National Industrial Conference board following its careful survey of agriculture. And the business men's commission on agriculture of the United States Chamber of Commerce recommended rather general tariff reforms in the interest of the farmer—a remarkable demonstration of unselfishness on the part of well-protected business.

When such a business group admits that agriculture's difficulties "are traceable to the undue advantages that other groups have secured for themselves" through tariff laws, etc., can

there be any further doubt of it?

Mr. President, it is nothing new for industries to be in need of legislation. Every industry from manufacturing to railroads, from labor to bankers, has been so helped and is being helped all the time to their benefit and the nation's welfare in most cases. The chief trouble of the farmer has been the disparity in the prices paid for farm products and the prices which the farmer pays for his necessities. This disparity, in my opinion, is caused in part by certain privileges and favors obtained by other groups which place the farmer at a disadvantage.

After a prolonged and gradually losing struggle, the agriculture indus-

try finds that if it is to go forward it must participate in the American protective system on an equality with other industries. Things can never be right in this country when the farmer's purchasing power is below par.

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

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

Mr. President, that puts the case in few words. There is a farm problem and that problem is to bring the agricultural industry up to the level of other industries, as the measure before us seeks to do. Until this is done we shall have a serious economic condition on our hands.

I am convinced the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill will do more to relieve agricultural distress than any other measure now before Congress, but it is a mistake to assume that this measure or any other single measure can at once restore permanent prosperity to agriculture. I believe that a comprehensive national policy or program that will deal with all the factors causing agricultural distress is a necessity at this time.

There is the problem of transportation costs, for example. Industry is the Middle West has been marooned by the present rate structure. Without necessary rail rate readjustments the Western farmer and the business man, too, see little relief for the future except the possible development of waterways.

Then we have the question of taxation which takes from one-fourth to one-third or even more of the revenue of land to pay the taxes. We have no national policy on this question.

Our Government explores the world for the purpose of expanding foreign markets for our industrial products. But are we doing all that we can to find a world outlet at a profitable price for those products of the farm that make up approximately one-half of our total exports? We need a national policy here.

Then we have the tariff, undoubtedly quite a factor contributing to the present disparity between the prices received and the prices paid by the farm, but even the farmer does not want to see the business of the nation destroyed by a sudden tariff revolt.

I say, Mr. President, it is time for Congress to get down to the real solution of the farmer's problem by drafting the best brains of the nation and putting them to building a broad and lasting program for agriculture as a matter of public policy. The more specific a national agricultural program can be made the more likely it is to have salutary effect, not only on farmers but on everyone else.

Vital to the prosperity of the nation, Mr. President, is the working out of a national agricultural program which will give the farmer a square deal in production, in transportation, and in marketing, a program which should embody a national policy that would persist for generations, so that agriculture shall prosper and bring prosperity to all.

In my judgment this bill will be a big step in the direction of solving this national problem and should be passed at once.

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

I MARKETED a truck load of fat hogs Monday, but somehow there didn't seem to be any great measure of satisfaction connected with the transaction. Although I couldn't produce any definite figures on which to base my fears, I have a sneaking suspicion that this bunch of porkers haven't fattened the Ingleside exchange. Anyhow, they cleaned out the corncrib, devoured two barrels of semi-solid buttermilk, enjoyed a good

many hundred pounds of ground feeds from the self-feeder and drank all the skim milk we had to spare.

My pessimistic attitude toward the possible profits from feeding high priced grain to produce cheap pork was tinged with a deeper



shade of blue when I happened to notice in the February issue of the Quarterly Bulletin of the Agricultural Experiment Station at M. S. C. some figures showing the results of hog feeding tests conducted at the College.

The purpose of these experiments was to compare the results secured by using various protein supplements with corn for fattening hogs. I was not so much interested in the comparative gains made by the various pens as I was in the figures which showed the feed cost for one hundred pounds of gain. Each of these bunches of pigs enjoyed a model pen with access to an outside lot and were provided with an automatic waterer and a mineral mixture composed of steamed bone meal forty-five pounds, pulverized limestone twenty pounds, and common salt thirty pounds. Each of the rations used in the experiment was a good one and more scientifically balanced than most of us would feed. Yet with all of these favorable circumstances, the feed cost for one hundred pounds of gain was not less than \$8.58 for the most efficient and economical pen and ranged from that to \$9.57 for the pen which showed the most costly gain.

Times Sadly Out of Joint

To many of us it seems rather puzzling that while grains are so high, pork should be so cheap. Was it not Shakespeare who once remarked something to the effect that "The times are out of joint?"

During most of the winter and spring it has not been possible for the

farmer located in central Michigan to net eight dollars per hundred for his hogs at the local shipping point. If it cost him a minimum of \$8.58 to produce this hundred weight of pork, it is apparent that the farmer is throwing away part of his home grown feed. Of course, most of us do not keep close track of how much corn and other home grown feeds we are using or what we could get for these grains on the open market.

There are many other costs of hog raising besides that of feed. We must think of such overhead expenses as taxes, insurance, and interest on investment and not forget to reckon in our labor of feeding, cleaning the pens, hauling to market, etc.

Yet after relieving my system of all these discouraging figures, I should go on to say that I haven't by any means lost faith in hog raising. Only last week I traded a young grade heifer for a cow and a little of pigs. Despite the ups and downs of the market and temporary inequalities, the fact remains that the hog is the most efficient converter of grain, especially corn, into meat that the ingenuity of mankind has yet developed. In the long run there should be money in hogs. A losing business cannot go on permanently. Usually when any class of live stock is a drag on the market, it is a pretty good time to go into the business. If we stock up at rock-bottom prices, we are ready to pocket a profit when things begin to boom.

If any of the readers of this page are superstitious, they probably didn't start any enterprise on Friday the thirteenth of April. However, we tempted fate by choosing this date to dock another batch of lambs and to dehorn fourteen cattle, including our valuable young pure-bred milking Shorthorn herd sire. We corded all except some of the youngest cattle and as soon after dehorning as possible turned them out. Blood clots much more readily out in the fresh air and breeze. Another suggestion which we might make regarding dehorning is that when the strings are cut it is best not to pull them off, but merely to let them hang and eventually drop off. If they are pulled off forcibly, it is likely to tear the scab and start bleeding afresh.

I am afraid our bull will not look quite as good in the show ring as he would with his horns. But what is a ribbon and a few extra dollars compared to the risk of possible mutilation and death?

(Continued on page 592)

ROTARY HOE FOR BREAKING CRUST

AMONG the many uses of the rotary hoe, one of the most important is that of breaking up a crust after a hard rain. Such a crust is a troublesome thing at any stage of the corn crop, but is especially serious if it occurs just about the time the corn or beans are coming through the surface, as at such a time it will turn the tender shoot back upon itself, often preventing its getting through.

Other important uses of the rotary hoe are for preparing fall plowed ground, cultivating corn and beans before they are large enough to plow, renovating alfalfa and clover. Those who have tried out this comparatively new tool are quite enthusiastic as to its value, and it promises soon to become one of our most popular farm implements.

CEMENT FLOOR IS TOO SMOOTH

I put a cement floor in my cow barn but made the mistake of finishing it too smooth. I finished it with clear cement on top and trowelled it down smooth. It is so slippery that it is hard for the cows to get on their feet after lying down. How can I remedy this? Could I chip or pick the top rough or could I whitewash with a sand and cement mixture so it would stick and make it rough enough? I use plenty of straw but this slips from under the cows' feet. Please advise.—J. H.

I would suggest that you chip or pick the top to make the floor rough. This would make the floor somewhat more difficult to keep clean, but it is necessary to have a rough surface, and this is the easiest way you can get it in this case.—F. E. Fogle, M. S. C.

NO FARM SURPLUS IN NIGERIA

(Continued from page 587)

ground except that the hand-made ridges are fully twice as large as ours and every few feet there are cross ridges as well to prevent washing away of the soil during the heavy rains. To mold a field for corn after this fashion, and then to plant it, one all at a time, with a stick and a versatile black toe and then to cultivate it until ripening time, and to carry to market on the head, perhaps for miles and miles, is a chore which would certainly not seem to tend toward overproduction or a corn surplus.

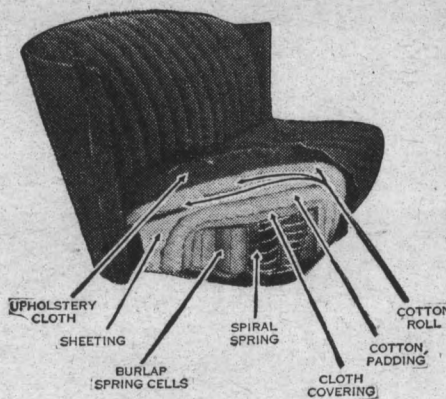
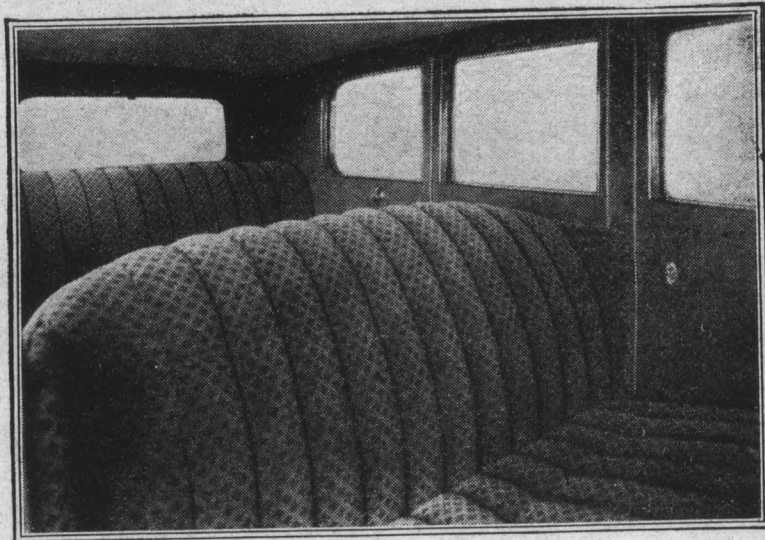
It takes ninety-five man days of labor per acre to grow corn in Nigeria, according to the figures of the director of agriculture and a fair average return is one ton per acre at two-thirds of a cent per pound or a wage rate of about fourteen cents per day for the farmer. Not much, of course, but fourteen cents per day more than he'd have otherwise. But this estimate of ninety-five man days of labor per acre does not include delivery to the railroad, and the crop must all be carried, on the heads of his wives, sometimes a hundred miles or more, and the director estimates that the average net per acre return is cut almost exactly in half, or reduced to seven cents per day for the Nigerian corn farmer. Perhaps he needs some legislation, but a happier farmer one can rarely find. He has everything in the world that he wants.

THE cotton farmer puts 115 man days of labor per acre into his crop and gets an average of 350 pounds at four and one-half cents per pound, or a wage return of thirteen cents per day which is reduced to six cents per day after delivery charges are figured.

As in America the grower doesn't get it all. Palm kernels sell in Liverpool for seventeen pounds sterling, ten in Lagos, six up-country in Ogbomoso, and the grower gets about three or four. If the price drops much lower than that in Liverpool there is not much left for the producer.

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Method of Upholstering

In upholstering a Fisher Body the seat and back cushion spring assemblies are covered with cloth and a hair pad is laid on top. On the hair pad is placed the upholstery cloth. The flutes, or pleats, of the upholstery cloth are first stuffed with cotton batting and sewed by highly skilled workers. After the trimming material has been applied and sewed to place, the bottom of the cushion is covered with textile leather, and the cushion is ready for installation in the body.

All who inspect cars equipped with Body by Fisher are impressed with the beautiful and luxurious upholstery, whether the cloth used is mohair, velour, broadcloth or worsted. All Fisher upholstery cloth is subjected to the most severe tests to assure that it will give long service without undue wear or fading. Cushions and backs are designed with special attention and utmost care for comfort and durability. Saddle-back type upholstery springs are used, to fit the contours of the human body, thus providing maximum passenger comfort. A seat cushion of the conventional type, under five inches in height in the rear and seven inches in the front, contains 50 spiral springs. The backs also contain 50 springs of a lighter gauge wire. To completely trim a Fisher Body, about 225 separate and distinct operations are necessary.

Body by FISHER



To me the most interesting thing about farming in Nigeria is the complete absence of live stock, and the tremendous amount of arduous slow, hand labor. The government experimental farm at Kano, in Northern Nigeria, is trying to work a few head of cattle hitched to the most primitive of Rube Goldberg implements in an effort to persuade the farmer that even this limited power would help. It seemed ridiculous, this primitive farming by government agriculturists, but the natives would pay no attention whatever to a shiny, imported, steel plow, while they may gradually adopt the use of the crude implements they can make for themselves.

The plow in actual use on the government farm is simply a single block of the hardest wood that can be found, carved out in the shape of an ordinary, full-fashioned steel plow. A simple iron point, such as any jungle blacksmith can make, is fastened on the front, and the whole is bolted to a heavy, wooden beam. A pole is fastened fore and aft, a yoke of oxen on one end and a man on the other, and down the field they go stirring up a pitiful little ridge and furrow that would seem no good at all. And yet this is a marvelous, labor-saving device. (Continued to page 605)

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Protective Service

Keep Off the Sucker List

By E. A. Shearer

Manager, Protective Service

HAVE you ever wondered where all of your open envelope mail and circulars come from? How many times have you picked up a form letter bearing your name and address and, from a standpoint of curiosity, read it to find that someone was trying to sell you the National Capitol Building, the Brooklyn Bridge, or the Goddess of Liberty? If the before-mentioned was not included in their offers, something as impossible to obtain was offered for one dollar down and one dollar a week for the rest of your life.

The question is, where did these concerns get your name and address, and how does it come that your mail box is cluttered with these get-rich-quick schemes. The answer is simply this—sometime in the past you or someone signed your name in answering an advertisement out of curiosity. It may have been a puzzle or a crossword answer test, or it may be that you wanted to satisfy yourself as to the offer of some mining or oil promoter. Since then your name and address has been going the rounds. One gyp artist has been passing it on to the next so you have continued to receive the never ending stream of personal offers from book concerns, free lot swindlers, real estate promoters, high dividend stock salesmen, and the endless number of other parasites on good business.

They are all the same variety. They pretend to want to give you something absolutely free. It is not to be supposed that these advertisements are really answered with any degree of seriousness by the individual at the time. But the carefully prepared, persistent follow-ups keep coming along until oftentimes confidence is developed in the recipient and he is led to nibble. But even though the letters are entirely ignored, you are not through, for your name is passed on until finally it has been in the hands of every sucker chaser in the country.

Understand, these boys are organized. Each has his own "sucker list" running into the thousands, and the letter you receive from one is friendly, having the desire to serve and save, sticking out all over it. You might think you were hearing from a long lost friend, so interested is he in your financial welfare. If you are led to think that such is the case, you had better stop and sleep over it before sending any hard earned money.

Here is another thing about which people who work hard for their money should know. In recent years the authorities have supervised more closely the stock exchanges. In doing this they have made business unprofitable for the bucket shops. So these pretended brokers who made their livelihood from the uninformed, have found another method of carrying on their work. It is a publication known as the "tipster" sheet. Here unlisted securities are exploited. The pretension is that the "Editor," a man well-informed on matters of investments, stands ready to give unbiased information on the trend of the market on both listed and unlisted securities. He is visualized to the reader as a disinterested, zealous personality who gives to those untutored in the ways of the stock market reliable, valuable, inside dope and advice.

Those who become readers of this

sheet are marked as "suckers." Some day, after being notified by telephone of a "sure thing" tip, a high pressure salesman who poses as the "Editor" of this sheet, appears and usually puts over what he attempts. Of course, the "investor" loses all he puts in

Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folk

A MAIL CARRIER SPEAKS

BEING a R. F. D. carrier, this is a reply to "Taxpayer" regarding the R. F. D. service. I have yet to see my first carrier make his twenty-eight to forty-five mile route in two hours, good roads or bad. We go, rain or shine, snow or blow, and if every box is not served every day, it is because we haven't wings—as yet, and some of these roads require a mare with wings. I have walked my route, driven every known vehicle, rode horse-back, day after day, cut one-half the army of mail carriers for the Postal Department is, fast as it can, consolidating and the people are not satisfied.

Why a pension! Taxpayers, "we pay our own pensions." A per cent is deducted from our salary, and is put into the retirement fund. As each carrier reaches the age of sixty-five, he can retire and if he has carried thirty years receives the maximum ten hundred dollars per year. The Postal Department advocates this fund so we can pension ourselves. It will never cost you a cent, taxpayers.

I agree that there are too many roads built to accommodate the tourist. If the by roads and cross roads, the farm people and carriers must travel, were fixed up, it would speed up the mail and enable farmers to get their produce to market. If only farmers would keep their mail boxes shoveled out and a supply of stamps on hand, build a suitable box to hold packages, and remember that the mailman has to please the people, the post-master, and the entire Postal Department, the world would be a much pleasanter place for one mailman.—Carrier.

CORN BORER CONTROL

IN a recent issue of the Michigan Farmer there was an article written upon the corn borer bill. It has amiably presented two views and states that if some Moses will work out an efficient means of checking up on work done in the control of this pest and of getting the money to the farmers who do their bit for protection of the country against the menace, that person would have full approbation of both groups. What do you suggest?

I should like to ask what per cent of corn borer infestation constitutes a menace? If this is a national problem to protect the world's food, why ask the farmers to do the biggest portion of this protection for practically nothing? I feel that the farmer should be paid by the day, same as our salaried job holders, work the same hours per day, plus expenses such as meals, traveling expenses, tips, etc.

The farmers could quit raising corn but as this pest seems to live in so many plants that would hardly be

the venture. He has no recourse and there is too little evidence to prove fraud, so the government cannot be interested.

There is but one lesson to take from this. We are all more or less "sucker" timber. However strong of character or well balanced of mind we may be, there are moments of weakness when a slicker can get us. So we must cooperate to fight these leaches of society. This is one reason why the Michigan Farmer Protective Service was brought into being. Its major object is to help its members to avoid the pitfalls laid by these crooks who seek day and night by every unfair means to get your money and mine. Be assured that the Michigan Farmer Protective Service will direct the searchlight of publicity upon their heathenish ways.

wise. What we need is a permanent protection. What material benefit can the farmers get by a \$10,000,000 appropriation without a clean-up? What constitutes a clean-up? It is not always possible for this to be accomplished without the aid of someone. The old people, for instance, who have saved all their lives to have something for declining years, cannot. They cannot hire to get out anywhere near clear. Then a force does it at fifty-two and one-half cents per hour which in many cases deals a great hardship to the old. This should not be permitted even by laws. It should be taken care of by a national or state fund.

The American farmer cannot maintain the dignity of an American citizen unless he is accorded the same rights and privileges that other businesses are. He cannot sustain the role of citizenship and be the ward of a patronizing peasantry at the same time. He cannot bear the burdens of unjust, unrighteous and foolish legislation and continue on a par with those who do not and will not, and realizing this, he is leaving the farm. God said no man can serve two masters at the same time. The Department of Agriculture was founded for research work. We welcome their findings but we resent supervision.

In this same issue Mr. Stanley Powell has a very good thought, to my idea, on country road building. He speaks of a four cent gas tax to use for this purpose. I believe the gas tax is the nearest right of any tax I know of in maintaining the roads. Let those who ride pay. Now this will be all O. K. if they don't get the tax running to salaried job holders instead of the roads. Let the good work go on. We sure need some roads in the country for the farmers as well as tourists.—Mrs. Pearl Watkins.

NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from page 590)

Several weeks ago we removed the light ring which we placed in this bull's nose when he was a calf and substituted it with a very heavy ring of cannon metal, which is said to be far superior to brass for this purpose. On the new ring we placed a little over a foot of light but strong chain, having an iron ring about two inches in diameter in the free end. This simplifies catching the bull in box stall or barnyard and might prove a great convenience or even a veritable lifesaver in an emergency.

This young bull has thus far displayed a very pleasant, courteous, and respectful disposition, but we are bearing in mind the old adage that it is the gentle bull that usually does the damage and we feel that this is a case where prevention is far more satisfactory than cure.

Service Department

CHANGING WILL

I had my will made several years ago. I now want to change two items to correspond with the changes that have turned up. Can I just cross off those two items and write what I wish to without having the will resigned? Would this be lawful?—A. Reader.

The will cannot be corrected without the execution of an entirely new will.—Rood.

GETTING GOOD PUTTY

This generation is having trouble getting good putty for glazing their window glass into the sash. Our painters claim that what they use is the best that can be had, but it lasts only two to four years. Am I mistaken, or was there a putty used 40 to 60 years ago that would last indefinitely? As a boy I remember putty that had been on the glass for many years would have to be cut off with a knife and then with difficulty. How was such material made?—J. B.

A more durable putty can be made by mixing about 10 per cent of white lead or 20 per cent of zinc white with the ordinary commercial putty and this sort of putty is often used for greenhouse work. I suspect much of the old time putty had a considerable proportion of white lead, and that this accounted for its long life. Ordinary paint dealers carry only the commercial putty, made of whiting and linseed oil; but I think some of the special paint houses in the large cities may carry the white lead putty; but painters usually make it up when necessary.

Much of the trouble from putty becoming brittle and having a short life comes from the way it is applied. The putty should be used as soft as it can be conveniently handled, and should never be applied to dry wood. The wood should first be given at least one coat of oil or of thin paint to partially fill the wood and prevent it from drawing too much oil out of the putty. Anyone doing glazing work of any kind will do well to secure the book "Glass and Glazing," by Ericson, which can be had at \$1.70 per volume.

WARMEST TYPE OF BARN WALL

A certain salesman has informed me that a double wall filled with dry sand is the most impervious to moisture and frost. Can you give us any pointers on this? Any information will be appreciated.—J. C. D.

A double wall of reinforced concrete, of concrete or clay blocks with the mortar joints carefully filled and pointed, or of weatherproof frame construction, does make an exceptionally warm and dry wall; provided the air space is filled with granulated cork, treated sawdust, coarse sand, fine gravel, or any other material which will prevent air circulation and which will not absorb moisture and settle into a compact mass. By a double wall we mean a wall of two separate parts not touching except for an occasional stay wire or connecting strip.

I have no doubt, however, that a warmer solid wall could be built of several thicknesses of wood and waterproof paper and insulation, where cost and length of service were not of prime importance.

CONSULT HIGHER OFFICERS

The county officers here will pay no attention to complaints made about people making liquor and groups of drunken men standing around in front of stores and talking in a disreputable way. To whom should one write to about such matter?—A. Reader.

If the prosecuting attorney will not act, the only other recourse under the state law is to the attorney general or to the governor.—Rood.

A botanist of the Smithsonian Institute has collected 1,300 orchid specimens in Central America.

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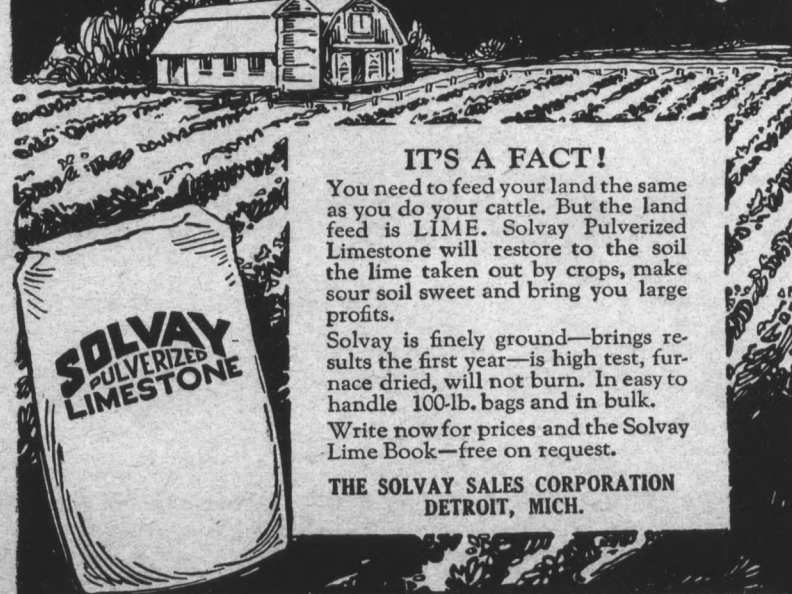
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Buckeye Brooder Houses, Corn Crib, Grain Silo

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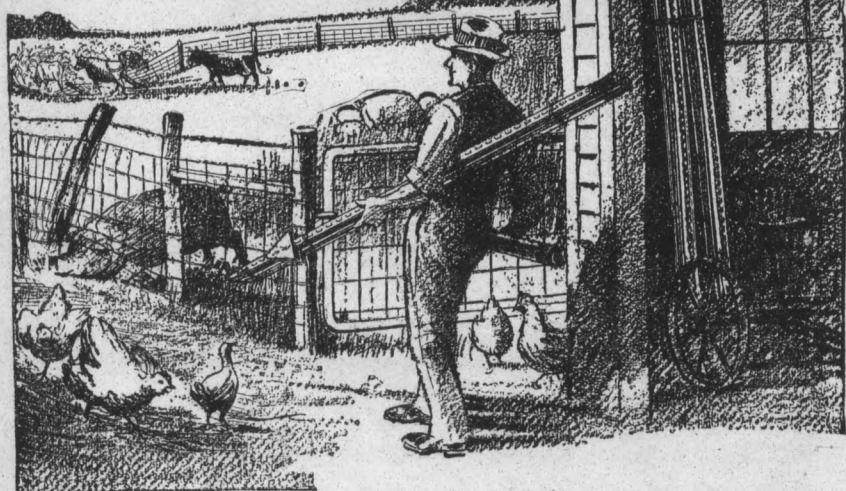
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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

QUALITY FIRST IN HOME GARDEN

SWEET corn is the mainstay of many home gardens and often is the main reason for their existence, for it pays the highest dividends. Sweet corn loses fifty per cent of its sugar and hence its flavor and tenderness in twenty-four hours after it is picked. This is a mighty good reason for having it close at hand. Among the best varieties are Early White Cob Corey, Golden Bantam, Early Sunshine, Golden Giant, Country Gentlemen, Evergreen, and Whipple's Yellow.

For the same reason, peas come next to corn in importance. Thomas Laxton and Gradus are the best varieties for quality, Alaska is the earliest. The dwarf kinds such as American Wonder, Knos Excelsior, Little Marvel, and Laxtonian give more peas to the pod, and are more tender. Telephone, Stratagem, and Alderman are late, big-bodied peas.

Among the beans, Stringless Green Pod which is round, early and tender and Bountiful are to be recommended. Most good beans have curved pods.

Lima beans are very desirable for the home garden, but their long growing season and unfavorable affects of cold, wet ground and bad weather make them difficult in New York state to raise. The better ones for central New York are the Burpee bush, the Fordhook bush, and the Henderson bush. Of the pole beans, Scotia, Kentucky Wonder, Leviathan, Challenger, and Green Shell are good.

SOME CELERY HINTS

Will you please give me some information on growing the main crop of celery? How should I start the plants in the spring, also what kind of fertilizer is best?—A. M.

The seed for a late crop of celery should be sown in seed bed in the open ground early in May. Soaking the seed before planting has a tendency to hasten germination, and is practiced by many growers. A common method is to moisten the seed in a pan, and put it in a warm place where it is kept for several days. Care must be taken to prevent the seeds from drying out before sowing as this would injure their vitality. It is not necessary to do this, however, as the seed may be sown in seed bed, either in rows, or broadcast. The seed should be pressed into the soil rather than covered with earth, and should be covered with burlap until germination starts. This will prevent drying out.

The plants are set in the field in rows which are from 3 to 5 feet apart, depending on the method of blanching which is used. Four feet is very much used by the average grower. The plants are spaced 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. With good, strong seed one should secure enough plants for an acre from an ounce or two of seed. If the plants are spaced 4 feet by 4 inches, it will take 32,670 plants to plant one acre.

Before taking up the plants for seeding in the field the plant bed should be thoroughly soaked with water. This will make some soil adhere to the

roots, and there will be less wilting.

As a fertilizer, a mixture analyzing 0-8-24 is recommended for muck soil, and may be purchased ready mixed, or may be made at home by taking equal parts of sixteen per cent acid phosphate and fifty per cent muriate of potash and mixing thoroughly. A top dressing of nitrate of soda along the row will hasten the growth of the plants.

During the early part of the season it is well to use boards for blanching, but for the late crop one may use the earth.

There is a number of diseases to which celery is subject. Probably the worst one is the late blight, or septoria blight. This may be largely controlled by the use of a Bordeaux mixture spray of the formula 5-5-50. The plants may be sprayed once in the seed bed, and afterwards in the field at intervals of two weeks. The spray nozzle should be capable of producing a very fine mist-like spray which will completely cover the plant with protective poison.—G. E. Starr.

GROWING PEANUTS

What kind of peanuts are the best to grow here and what kind of soil will they do best on?—H. P.

The peanut requires a long season without frost, with abundant sunshine and a high temperature. For this reason the cultivation of the peanut for commercial purposes is confined to certain areas in the southern states. With a favorable season and a suitable soil, the peanut may be matured in Michigan, but, in general, climatic conditions are not favorable for production on a commercial scale. When grown, a small early maturing variety such as the Spanish should be selected. The soil best suited to the peanut is one of a light sandy loam nature. You can secure a free bulletin on peanut culture by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.—R. E. L.

FERTILIZERS FOR CUCUMBERS

What kind of fertilizer would you recommend for cucumbers? Is stable manure all right?—A. J.

In growing a crop of cucumbers, stable manure is very effective for fertilizing, but it is not essential where humus has been added by plowing under a green manure crop. There should be considerable humus in the soil from the alfalfa which was plowed down a year ago, and with this you could use a commercial fertilizer to advantage. It has been found that phosphate brings a bigger response in the crop than nitrogen or potash. Although, sufficient amounts of these elements should be present in the soil.

On fairly productive soil 500 pounds of a complete fertilizer, analyzing 4-8-6 should produce good results. But on poorer soil one might use up to 1,000 pounds of this mixture to advantage. On very rich soil, 400 to 500 pounds of acid phosphate with a little nitrate of soda to give the plants a start should produce good results.—G. E. Starr, M. S. C.

For the Gardener

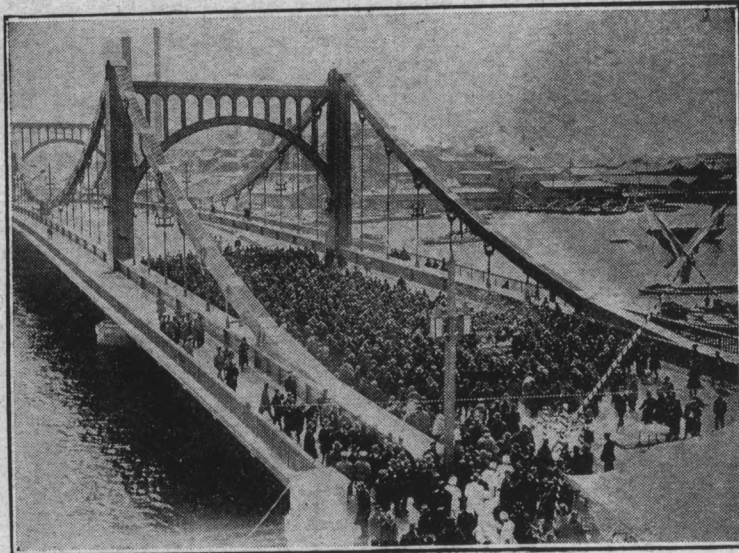
THE Michigan State College has just issued a bulletin which should be in the hands of every farmer who grows vegetables and fruits. It gives short and explicit directions for the control of all fruit and vegetable insects and diseases. The methods recommended are simple, easy to apply, and economical. 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.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



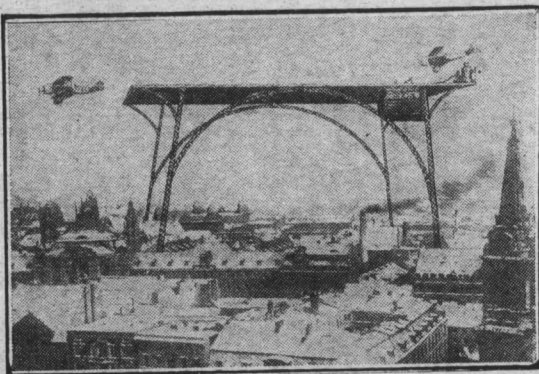
After collecting \$400,000,000.00 surplus, Sec. Mellon and his son vacation in Bermuda.



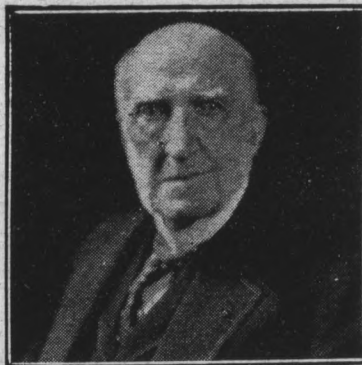
The giant bridge in Tokio, Japan, which spans the Sumida River, is another step in the Americanization of that country. The foundations were designed and built by American engineers.



"Gamby and her girls" show foundation of youth which Ponce de Leon sought.



This fake picture of an airplane landing over a city was an April Fool joke, but some aviators approve the idea.



Nation mourns loss of beloved statesman and philosopher, Chauncey Depew, age 94.



Would be "Henry Ford of the Air." German plane designer, Hans Klemm, plans to build airplanes in reach of the multitude.



Pretty Marjorie Bixby of the McClymonds High School in Oakland California, makes the largest high school band in America mark time, as their drum major.



The greatest fishing fleet in the world. These schooners have sailed the seas for thirty or forty years and are all ready for the spring rush to Alaska for the salmon fishing season.



You merely drop your coins in the slot of this automatic cigarette clerk and your favorite brand of cigarettes comes out, as a voice from above says "thank you."



Not a dangerous fellow but a wonderful bit of costuming for the movies. This exact replica of a gorilla, manufactured from a specially prepared cloth and real gorilla hair, cost \$1,500.

YOUR little sister Katie is going," said Ted mischievously. "She's been selected to represent our community garment-making club. All the other community clubs are sending a representative and from all of them will be selected a girl to represent Brown County at the state fair style show. She rooted for you to win a ball game; go down to Cardwell U. and help her win." Thanking Ted for the advice and information, Bob Barton went thoughtfully home. What did agriculture mean to America? Long Bob pondered that night before he took up his pen and began to write.

As he wrote there came more firmly to be fixed in Bob Barton's mind the truth of his assertions. Agriculture meant life itself to America. Not only commercial life, for without it there would be no railways, no ships to carry food abroad, no cities filled with teeming life. But spiritual life had its foundation in the faith of those who lived in the open country. The essay was not long. Its closing paragraph was what gripped the heart of President Baird, once a farm boy, for when the essay came to him from those in charge of awards marked as a winner from Brown County the words were underscored. "Agriculture is vital to America," Bob Barton had written, "because around the family altar of Christian farm homes like ours are sown the seeds of faith and hope. There prayers ascend not only for the immediate family but for the leaders of a great nation that they may faithfully discharge their duties. So to us as to our fathers is bequeathed a heritage of faith which has left impress upon those who once farm-reared are called to direct the destinies of the America we love so well. Upon the farms of America we may pause for reflection. And reflection ever must remind us of our dependence upon One who sends the rain and sunshine that food may be had."

"There is a basic truth in what that lad sets down," said President Baird emphatically. "In quiet farm homes the simple faith of our forefathers is kept alive. Thank God that it is so." Then turning to his secretary the executive announced, "Here is a boy with keen brain and more mature mind than most lads of his age. This company has need for such in its employ. Make a note, North, of the name and address."

Busy Bob Barton, about his farm tasks, highly elated to receive notice that soon he should accompany his fellows to Cardwell U. with all expenses paid, knew nothing of the impression made by his simple story or that one day it might be the means of his being required to decide on what his vocation in life should be. The farm work had progressed famously. Father Barton had proved a trustworthy caretaker for Lady Mary and her now rotund family. Added information of value could be gained during the four days' fellowship with country agents, club leaders and members. So off to Cardwell went Bob, his traveling companion none other than Vic Slade, Brown County's second winner in the essay contest.

Junior Farmers' Week, an outgrowth of Farmers' Week, where thousands gather annually for short-course lectures and attendance at state meetings having to do with agriculture, brought together the cream of 4-H Club membership. Clean-cut manly boys, alert, modishly dressed farm girls, bronzed farm agents and almost equally brown-skinned young women who made up the group of home demonstration agents thronged the little city. From every section of the state also had come the local club leaders, each filled with pride in the achievements of proteges. As State Leader Morton and his assistant, Miss Cowan, marshalled their forces for the first assembly, Victor Slade voiced

the thoughts that were in Bob's mind. "I'm mighty proud to be one of this crowd," remarked Slade as they filed into the building. "Looks to me as if these are the sort of folks who do things."

"Right you are," echoed Ross Burton, who had joined them. "But when you go to the International," he added, "you'll find that the club workers and members from about forty-seven other states are just about as keen a lot. Not that any of 'em can quite equal our folks in Brown County," he concluded, winking at Harmon's agent, who had just come up. "We win in everything—including ball games."

What Tucker might have answered was lost in the clamor of a lusty-lunged contingent shouting the glories of their particular county. Soon the boys and girls were singing stirring songs, club yells were being shouted in unison, competing teams were putting on demonstrations. The club leaders seemed tireless in their efforts to instruct and entertain. Each day



saw a repetition of strenuous activity with a program so varied that no member in attendance tired.

It was the first time in his life that Bob Barton had seen grouped together the fine young men and young women who had been trained for lives of service and usefulness by a great university. Different in type and personality there yet was upon them the stamp of an undefinable something which marks those college bred. Within the breast of Bob Barton there grew a desire that some time he, too, might have opportunity for such training and such contact. But he brushed the thought aside. What hope that the son of a renter who never yet had owned a home could go to college? But joying in the present Bob entered into the spirit of song and play, applied himself diligently to the judging tests, listened intently to the lectures given by college experts. Brown County had won its share of prizes offered and now as a climax of the busy days, county representatives for the style show at the state fair were to be named. Rose Cowan had been busy as judge, decision had been made, in the great hall where half a thousand attendants during the big week sat down as guests of the University at table, names of winners were to be called.

During the four days Bob had scarcely had opportunity for a word with Katie O'Neal. With its varied program of appeal to those interested in work of the farm or of the home there had been contact only during mass-meetings. Keen competition had developed, with a half-dozen girls from Brown County representing their community garment-making clubs, and Katie was flushed and nervous as she waited for the verdict. "You'll win, Kate," Bob had assured her as they sat at table and the partisans of other entrants chided them good-naturedly. All eyes were upon Miss Cowan as she began to call the roll of counties, prefacing her remarks by complimenting the girls upon the fine spirit ex-

hibited and the excellent work done. "Remember this is only the groundwork for the biggest thing of all," said Miss Cowan after the crowd had cheered the names of winners in Adair, Anderson, and Allen counties. "One of the girls named here tonight will be selected as state champion to go as our representative when all the state winners meet 4-H Club week during the International. At our state fair judges more competent, perhaps, but I am sure no more interested nor unbiased than I am, will make this selection. So now we are through with the 'A's' and come to the busy 'B's.' From Brown County—" Miss Cowan paused to flash a smile at her friend, Miss Edwards. "From Brown County, Katie O'Neal."

Up rose the small contingent from Pleasant Ridge to shatter the air with a yell of victory, while defeated contestants joined generously in the applause. As Katie O'Neal, cheeks crimsoned with excitement, blonde curls shining in the light, tripped down the aisle as had her predecessors that all

might see and admire her becoming self-fashioned frock, the room rang with warm applause. "There goes the state winner," announced Ross Burton and there was conviction in his voice.

"When did you qualify as judge of a style show?" inquired Miss Edwards, but her voice showed pride and happiness.

"I know class," replied the county agent with a meaning look which made his partner drop her eyes, "and I know who is going to help Kate win. Won't she win at the state fair, Bob?"

"I'll say so," replied Bob Barton, and there was honest admiration in his voice. "Kate's the prettiest girl in Brown County." The hearty laugh from his table mates which greeted this naive declaration on Bob's part caused him to murmur, "present company excepted" and subside. But when Katie, eyes like stars, came back to receive warm congratulations Bob's hand reached out and, gripping the small warm hand of his neighbor for a moment, held it fast. No words were needed to convey his sense of pride, and it was characteristic of Bob's thoughtfulness that when he left the room late that night a long-distance call conveyed the message to Kate's parents.

"Kate won, you say?" John O'Neal, roused from sleep, held the receiver. "Hurrah for Pleasant Ridge! Mother! Hey, mother!" Bob chuckled as he hung up and paid the bill. Nor did Katie know until she returned home what had inspired the telegram of congratulation which reached her before she left Cardwell. All members of the Pleasant Ridge garment-making club were on hand to greet their leader when she returned. Out of such seemingly unimportant victories comes inspiration for more notable achievement. Katie, modest in her triumph, but determined, if possible, to fulfill Bob's prediction, even while she received congratulations, was busy with brain and fingers planning the dress which Ted Baldwin slangily an-

nounced when told the news was to "knock 'em cold" in state-wide competition. In a far different sphere Bob Barton had to win recognition if he, too, was to be of the select body chosen to represent Brown County at the state exposition. All now depended upon Stonewall Jackson, grunting in lazy contentment in the lot where he reigned supreme.

Busy as only a county agent who is untiringly on the job can be, Ross Burton yet had found time for frequent visits to the Barton home. Ever a welcome visitor, his suggestions, never direct advice, came more and more to be the law of the farm. Out of this had come more than substantial hopes for a profitable year. More and more often Squire Jones had found it convenient to visit his tenants, ever a welcome visitor, for now that the crust of selfishness had been penetrated a lonely old man craved companionship. Three times during the summer months the old Squire had accompanied Burton, listened to his suggestions with noded approval, then sanctioned expenditures for improvement of the farm. "It's for my own good," he had remarked brusquely one day when Father Barton ventured a protest. "I'm not expecting you to pay for this," the old man had continued, "but I hope you'll do so well here that you stay on."

To Burton, too, the old Squire had made frank confession. "I always thought you book farmers had highfalutin' notions, sah," he had said one day. "I find, sah, it is just that you all use your brain young on the things it took me years to learn."

Bob, an interested listener, heard Burton's reply. "You've exactly hit the nail on the head, Squire," the young agent had replied. "College training is merely profiting by the hard experiences of other men. Farm-reared, I learned things in school which it would have taken me years to learn at home. It would be a great thing," he had added slyly, "if Bob could even take the short course in agriculture. Help him win with his pigs, Squire, and that may be brought about."

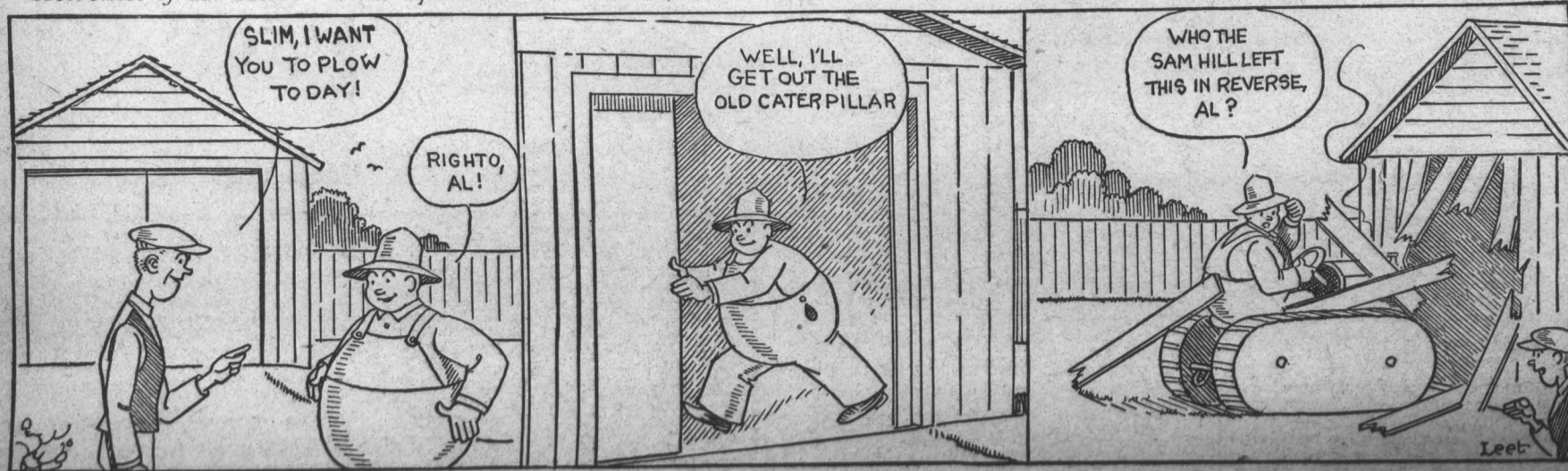
So youth and age joined forces to produce a winning club entry. Passersby became accustomed to the sight of a stooped old man and a stalwart lad in earnest converse as they worked about the swine lots. Again the old Squire was living over the days when he bred champions, was calling back the memories of feeding methods and of care and grooming which had won in national competition. As the time approached for the county showing of pig club porkers which would determine whose entries would represent Brown County in the state fair show, it was difficult to decide just who was "in the pig club" on the Jones farm. No longer was his farm work a task to Bob Barton. It held compelling interest and above all bulked the possibility of winning an award which would again enable him to accompany the chosen few who journey to the state fair city. Often during those busy days as show time approached Bob found himself thinking of those drab days of the year before when his mind centered on the problem of earning enough from the farm to pay rent and help buy food and clothing for the family.

The 4-H Club work had become a magic carpet, transporting its rider to other places of interest, to the making of firm friendships, to the weaving of dreams which some day might come true. How foolish those who ignored its possibilities.

As their friendship progressed until now it seemed as if the old Squire ever had been a member of the family, Bob found himself confiding desires and ambitions to a sympathetic listener. The farm owner had come to spend a week at his old home before the annual showing of club pigs

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Opens the Front Door, Then Doesn't Use it

Frank R. Leet



at the country seat when decision was to be made as to whom should represent each breed section of the club and compete for cash and honors at the state fair. The trip to Cardwell had rekindled Bob Barton's desire to complete high schooling, the contact with keen-witted Agent Burton and his college friends had aroused a vague longing that he, too, might some day enter the great university. Bob found himself living over again those few days of Junior Farmers' Week.

"Of course, it's impossible," Bob said one day as he put a final shine upon Stonewall Jackson's satiny coat, "but I am beginning to realize what an education means. If we do as well this year, Squire, as it looks as if we may, me for high school and vocational agriculture; that is, providing you let us stay on."

There had been real affection in the old man's eyes as he patted the lad's shoulder. "Who knows?" Squire Jones replied. "Son, you-all are the first quality folks who've rented from me. You can stay here just as many years as we get along. And these trips you are workin' for are an education. First, let's see that you go to the state fair."

"I'm glad that you want us to continue," said Bob gratefully. This is a bully community to live in. We'll try hard to please you, Squire. But there still is one thing that worries me." Hesitantly Bob again brought up the mysterious happenings that had driven other tenants from the farm, but he had barely begun to touch on the more recent happenings when a testy, "Stuff and nonsense, son!" brought him up short.

"Don't let your imagination run away with you," the old man commanded. "Boys are always imaginin' things. Don't you reckon that if anyone had wanted to run you off they'd have been about it before now? It was just those worthless tenants fightin' each other. Thought they'd beat the old Squire! But they didn't—I got the best of both of 'em." At the unpleasant memory the old man cackled his shrill laugh. Bob fell silent and despite his growing affection for the strange old man the thought obtruded that perhaps after all there was something in the community gossip which held Jones himself responsible that he might gain by tenant loss. Dismissing this thought as unworthy Bob again fell busily to work, nor did he resume the subject. Nevertheless, phantom or reality, over the Jones farm brooded the sombre spectre of a menacing unknown danger. Would the mystery be solved? (Continued next week)

Little Mary ran to her aunt and said, "Oh, auntie, something is running across the bathroom floor without legs."

"Good gracious, child, what is it?" Mary: "Water, auntie."

First Farmer: "How did your oats come out?"

Second Farmer: "Oh, just fine. I sowed nine bushels and threshed nine bushels and got the straw clear."

Teacher: It is the law of gravity that keeps us from falling off the earth.

Pupil: Well, how did we stick before the law was passed?

Money!

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

I REMEMBER seeing a motto in an office which read like this: "To make the winter pass quickly, sign a note in the fall." From experience I can testify that the prescription will work. Money makes or breaks, right along. We say, money isn't everything, but it is, pretty nearly. Money is minted life. It is experience and skill, done up in neat form, for transportation and for spending. Money represents what the brains and energy and skill of man have done. Used for noble purposes, it achieves noble ends. When master, instead of servant, it drives men to wildest excess. A few years ago a girl in her teens, who had free access to the paternal check book, did everything she could think of to have a good time. She married a busted Belgian count who was a brute. Then she tried an actor and they went to Paris to live. Husband



number two was not much improvement on number one. When the happiness-chasing heiress died, her actor-husband was too busy to attend the funeral. A Chicago paper observed

that poor Erma tried to be happy but didn't know how. Not over a month ago, a man in Ohio who had been worth a million or two lost it all through foolish investments. He went home and gave his wife and two sons what he said was cough medicine, took some himself, and all four died. Such instances could, of course, be multiplied indefinitely. Everybody reads about them. Money does not produce happy results unless it is used aright.

Turning to the New Testament, we find more space given to the use of money, wealth, or one's earning capacity, than to descriptions of Heaven, in the teachings of Jesus. Parables on the subject are, the Talents, the Two Debtors, the Rich Fool, the Wise Steward, the Unjust Steward, the Rich Man and Lazarus, Unprofitable Servants, the Pounds. Evidently He thought that the question of money was important.

The peril of riches does not concern most of us. Not many men are making fortunes in farming. But the man who can write his check in five figures, or even in six, is not the only man who is tempted in the abuse of money. We have all known men in moderate circumstances who were close-fisted, mean-minded, who never used their resources in any generous or enlightened way. We have known poor folk who were as poor of soul as they were of bank account. No one class has all the sins. Rich men are not the only sinners. It is a big question confronting all of us: How do we invest the means at our command? He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much.

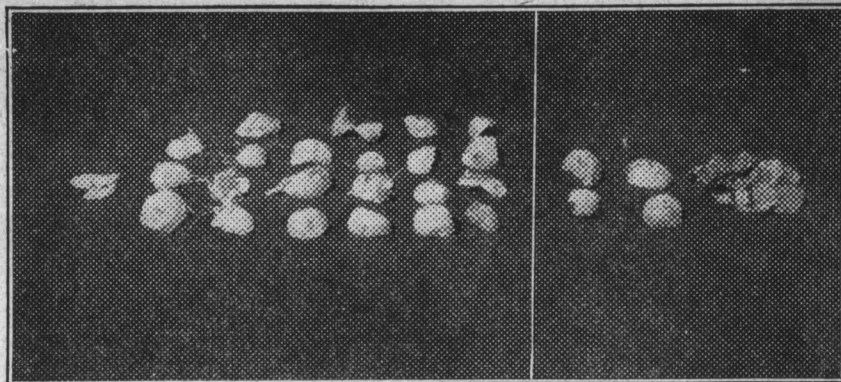
Nevertheless, riches are a peril. They sink many a soul so deep that it never escapes. These perils seem to be something like this. The man of wealth has at his command great power.

He can decrease human suffering, he can bring help and relief in a thousand ways to large numbers of people. If he fails in all of this, it is a tragic failure, much greater than with the man who has had no such opportunity. The man, having power in his hands, is tempted to use it in non-productive, selfish ways. Hence, the parties and orgies and gold-trimmed cars, and the fortunes lost in gambling. If he is inclined to be philanthropic, he is beset by folk who flatter him, tell him what a great man he is, how generous, how wise, until he begins to think they are right. Hence, the easy road to self-righteousness, and the entire absence of self-denial, for his gifts cost him no inconvenience. They are merely out of his surplus. And the sum of it is, as Jesus said, that it is well-nigh impossible for a rich man to get into the kingdom of God. He has lived on a false plane. Unless he has been exceptional, he is not as good a man as he thinks he is.

But now let us glance at the other side. There are good rich men. It looks as though they are increasing. Some men of very large wealth are working out plans whereby their employees are sharers in the prosperity of the man they work for. One man, back in 1921, reorganized his company so that any employee can become a member of the plant council, employer and men sitting down together to vote on problems connected with the business. The result is that the company makes more money than it ever has in the past, all employees are certain of permanent employment, and the wages are larger than ever before. It is a genuine brotherhood, the entire business of the company being decided by employer and employees together. This is what one rich man has done. Others are giving away their wealth where they believe it will do most service for humanity. Hospitals are being endowed for the study of cancer and other mortal enemies of the human body. An interesting case is that of a man who failed in business and was a hundred thousand dollars in debt. He resolved, if he got back on his financial feet, to follow the biblical system of stewardship. He not only began to practice giving one-tenth, but more. He borrowed money to pay one pledge he had made before he failed. He entered a new line of business and prospered. Money began to flow in. But it flowed out almost as fast, for he kept his vow to share his wealth with others, wherever it was most needed. He has become one of the best beloved men of the west, and his giving has enriched thousands of lives. His money has not kept him out of the kingdom. The same general principles can be applied to those of lesser wealth. It depends on what we do with what we have.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR APRIL 29th

SUBJECT:—The Peril of Riches. Mark 10:17 to 27, and 12:41 to 44. GOLDEN TEXT, Matthew 6:21.



Seed treated with DIPDUST
23 Sound—2 Decayed

Same seed treated with
corrosive sublimate
4 Sound—21 Decayed

Which Seed Will Produce the Most Potatoes?

Compare the results of the new Instantaneous Dip—DIPDUST—with the old-fashioned "two-hour soak" treatment. Above is a photograph taken on the farm of A. Schlechtweg, Freehold, N. J.

While vines are still green, 25 consecutive DIPDUST and corrosive sublimate treated hills were dug. Dipdust hills had 23 sound and only 2 decayed seed pieces. Corrosive sublimate hills had only 4 sound and 21 decayed seed pieces.

DIPDUST is much more effective than the old-fashioned ways of treating seed potatoes. Besides, you can treat your seed potatoes as fast as you can scoop them up. Just dip them in Dipdust solution and out again and your seed is all ready to plant. One man can easily treat from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per day.

There is not the slightest danger of injuring the sprouts or even cut seed. DIPDUST controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg, and protects cut surfaces from seed rotting organisms in the soil. It insures sturdy profitable plants that will increase your yield from 15 to 25 bushels per acre.

GUARANTEE

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

One pound treats 15 to 20 bushels of seed potatoes.

Treat your Corn and Vegetable Seeds too

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

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



4 ounces - 50 cents

1 pound - \$1.75

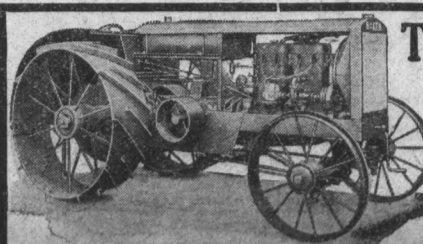
5 pounds - \$8.00

SEED CORN FRUIT TREES

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

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

Seeds—Berry Plants—Ornamentals
3-4 ft. Apple, 25c; 3-ft. Peach, 15c each postpaid. Guaranteed stock. Farm, Flower and Garden Seed. We have 500,000 Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shade Trees, etc., in fact, our 1927 Catalog has everything for Garden, Farm and Lawn.
ALLEN'S NURSERY & SEED HOUSE,
BOX 7, GENEVA, OHIO



The Baker Gas Tractor

Two Sizes—22-40 and 25-50

The tractor with the answer. Strong substantial frame. Heavy Duty Foote Transmission. The harder the tractor pulls the closer it hugs the ground due to special draw bar hitch. The purchase price of a Baker is not an indebtedness, only an investment. Moderately priced. Terms fair. Visit our factory. You are welcome.

Complete Tractor and Thresher Catalogs Free

THE A. D. BAKER COMPANY, Swanton, Ohio

Do you seek
Greater
Prosperity?



Then come to
CANADA

**Richer Land
Bigger Yields
Higher Prices
Lower Taxes**

For free literature on Farm
Opportunities in Canada
write nearest Canadian
Government Information
Bureau.

Mail This Coupon Today to
F. W. Kerr, Dept. B-39,
10 Jefferson Ave. E., Detroit

Name

Address

Why Burn Coal?

Or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater
when you can have instant heat with convenience by
installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene
Burner in five minutes' time?
For a limited time we offer to
send C. O. D. this \$15.00 burner
complete—including flexible fuel
supply tubes, regulating valves and
galvanized iron tank, ready to
install, for only \$6.00.
Fits Any Stove or Range
Fully guaranteed against all
defective workmanship and material for one
year. Any part that proves defective, if re-
turned, will be replaced free of charge.

New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit

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

ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY
432 Acorn Building Chicago, Illinois

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

Wet Weather Protection & Genuine FISH BRAND SLICKER

Styles for Men-Women-Children



"The Rainy Day Pal"

SOLD BY ALL GOOD DEALERS
Makers of the Best since 1836
A.J. TOWER COMPANY BOSTON



Woman's Interests

Eat an Egg a Day

For They are Rich in Materials That Build and Maintain Healthy Bodies

By Mrs. L. H. Funk

AN egg a day is one of the rules suggested by health specialists for a well-balanced diet. Eggs rank high in the group of tissue-building foods because they are excellent sources of protein and iron and fairly good sources of calcium and phosphorus—all materials that are needed for building and maintaining healthy bodies. One of the best ways of supplying approximately ten per cent of the protein and ten per cent of the iron we need, is to eat an egg a day. Eggs are also valuable because the vitamins they contain, aid the body to resist such infections as colds.

The family may tire of the inevitable poached, fried, or hard boiled method of serving eggs but they will not hesitate to eat their egg a day in:

Egg A La King

6 hard-cooked eggs, sliced	3 tbs. minced red pepper
5 tbs. butter	1 tsp. onion juice
1/4 tsp. salt	1 cup milk
3 tbs. minced green pepper	1 egg yolk, beaten
	1 tb. flour

If fresh peppers are used, cook slowly in half of butter but do not brown. Make a white sauce of rest of butter, milk, and flour and add beaten egg yolk. Add the peppers and sliced eggs and serve hot on crisp toast.

Scalloped Eggs

4 hard-cooked eggs	1 cup cream sauce
2 cups cold boiled ham	2 cups bread crumbs
chopped fine	2 tablespoons milk

Cut eggs into slices, cover bottom of greased baking dish with one-third of the crumbs, then add in layers eggs, ham, cream sauce, crumbs, being sure to save bread crumbs to cover top. Add milk and bake in a moderate oven.

Egg Timbales

4 eggs	Salt and pepper
1 cup milk	Onion juice

Beat the eggs until light and mix with the milk. Season with salt, pepper, and onion juice. Pour into individual greased molds and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Serve with tomato sauce.

Peas and Eggs

Drain two cups of freshly cooked peas and add sufficient flour to coat. Put them in a double boiler with a tablespoon of butter and a small onion that has been grated. Add a cup of water, one-half teaspoon salt and one teaspoon sugar. Cook ten minutes. Then add four well beaten eggs and stir until they thicken, they should be creamy.

Eggs In Cases

Line deep muffin tins with a paste

made of any left-over chopped cooked meat, bread crumbs, milk, and beaten egg. Drop a raw egg in the center of each. Cover with the same mixture and place in a slow oven until the eggs are firm. Serve hot on nicely browned toast.

Stuffed Eggs

Remove shell from as many hard cooked eggs as are needed. Cut in halves and remove the yolks. Mash the yolks and blend with an equal bulk of well cooked and seasoned meat or seasoned grated cheese. Moisten with melted butter or salad

Furnishing Farm Homes

IF a room is on the north side of the house or is poorly lighted, the soft light colors with a faint suggestion of yellow in them is suitable. If a room has a southern exposure, and is well lighted, the light and soft colors which have a faint suggestion of blue or green are good. These are but two of the principles of decorating or furnishing a farm home as described in our latest service bulletin "Michigan Approved Farm Homes."

Before you select your paper and paint, or any new pieces of furniture for your spring house cleaning, we advise that you send ten cents in stamps or coin for a copy of this bulletin to the Home Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

dressing. Form into balls and fill the cavity of the eggs with it.

MOTHER AS MANAGER IN HOME PARTNERSHIP

HOUSEHOLD duties, I have found can be arranged so that each member of the family takes part and profits by doing them. Mother's job is that of a teacher and executive, not that of a chore-boy. I measure the success of homemakers by their ability to arrange so that the whole family takes part happily in running the home. Each child should like his job and taking care of his clothes, toys, and tools should be a habit instead of a task.

Although I take the part of general manager, the rest of the family act as an advisory council in our business of living happily on a farm.—Mrs. F. R.

When making drop cakes or cookies, dip your mixing spoon in milk and the batter will drop off easily and not stick to the spoon.

GAY BATHROOM IN VOGUE

NO longer satisfied with its conventional white or cream, the bathroom asks this spring to be brightened up with the rest of the house. Perhaps this change may be due to the delightful colors that the new paints make available but at least it is altogether pleasing.

Many stores are selling bright curtains of waterproof, figured cretonne or other colored material which against a white wall, make a pleasant room, especially if the curtains and rug are in harmonizing colors. The wicker hamper, bath stool, mirror

frames and bathroom shelves may follow this lead in color.

MAKES RAZOR BLADE SAFE FOR RIPPING

THE latest addition to my sewing basket equipment was made from a safety razor blade that is safe to use without cutting my fingers. The double edged blade was mounted on a three-inch handle by means of two small screws and burrs and I find it very handy for cutting threads and ripping.

When one blade becomes dull, another can be mounted easily. A cardboard sheath protects the edges when not in use.—Mrs. E. O. S.

Woman's ambition nowadays is to keep her hair light and her age dark.

REVAMPING KITCHEN CHAIRS

I have some kitchen chairs which I would like to lacquer. The seats are of real leather and the backs have imitation leather. Would lacquer work all right on this leather or is there any coloring that can be bought to color the back and seat the same colors? One is dark and one is light now. If so, where could I obtain it and how shall I apply it?—Mrs. S. L.

I would not advise using lacquer on the leather of these chairs. Lacquer is used for wood and metal only, and would crack and wear off quickly on leather.

If the leather is in good condition, it would be more advisable to leave the leather as it is and paint the chairs an attractive color to harmonize with it. I have never heard of anything that will satisfactorily change the color of leather without having it affected by the heat or wear quickly. If the condition of the leather is poor, you might cover this with fancy cretonne in harmonizing colors.

WORN-OUT RUGS

IF you have any worn-out faded brussels rugs instead of discarding them, turn them over and give the wrong side a coat of paint, using a darker color for the border. They make good porch rugs, attractive and easily cleaned.—Mrs. C. H. F.



Snow Flakes for Summer Are the Latest in Silk Prints. This Smart Three-piece Suit with Pleated Skirt Will Be a Favorite.



"Use It—Nature Renews It" Was the Slogan Which Won Mrs. Maud Burt \$1,000 in a Nation-wide Slogan Contest for Wood. Mrs. Burt is a Farmwife Living on a 220-acre Farm Out in Iowa. She Has Three Sons and One Daughter and Her Principle Interests in Life Have Been Education and Rearing Her Family.

CLEAN CLOTHES HAVE FEW MOTHS

CLEANING clothes or blankets before they are stored is one of the best ways to prevent damage to them by moths. Moths prefer the soiled spots in a garment, particularly those containing grease, so before putting the winter woollens away, it is wise to see that they are clean.

If the garment can be washed this is the best preventive. If not, the spots may be removed with any good cleansing agent. Carbon tetrachloride is useful because it is non-explosive and does not alter the color of the fabric. Garments which are badly soiled should be washed in gasoline.

Airing and sunning are also good moth preventives. A dry sunny morning should be chosen and the garments hung on the line spread out as much as possible for the sun and air to reach them. They should be brought in before the air gets damp in the afternoon and should be perfectly dry before putting away. Other-

wise, mildew may develop in the dark storage box or closet.

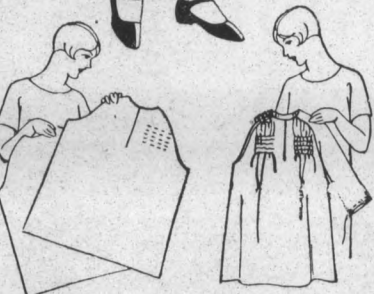
Beating, shaking, or brushing garments will help loosen any moth eggs which may have been deposited in them. Careful attention should be given to seams, folds, plaits, and the inside of pockets for moths put their eggs in protected places. Furs should be brushed the wrong way and the hide examined for the eggs which show as tiny white specks.

HOMESPUN HOUSECLEANING HINTS

THIS is a good time to go over your house and your personal possessions and sort out the junk. Either sell or give it away or burn it up. Too much hoarded junk soon clutters up a house. Remember, it's not what we have but what we enjoy that makes us happy.

Oiling a stove is far better than blacking it. Linseed oil with a little turpentine makes a good solution. Use it sparingly and rub in thoroughly. Old newspaper will serve as a polisher.

GAY PRINTS FOR PLAYTIME



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 Mating)	\$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 Banded Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns ONLY. Get a beautifully illustrated 160 page Poultry Manual with your order. Write for colored catalog.

Richardson Hatchery, Box A, Dundee, Mich.

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	
Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	62.50	

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments. JAMES A. KREICI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Baby Chicks

\$6.00 per 100

Good White Leghorn Baby Chicks below cost price. Also light mixed at \$5.00 per 100. Order direct from this ad. and do not delay. 100% live delivery guaranteed at your door.

MAPLE GROVE POULTRY FARM

R. No. 4 Zeeland, Michigan

Want to Make Some Money With Your Chickens This Year?

Are you tired of trying to raise un-healthy, non-accredited baby chicks—chicks from non-bloodtested stock? Our reputation for successful hatching is state-wide. A little above the average quality is our slogan. Write for our catalog today.

A Surprise Price List Soon. Get Yours. THE CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Mich.

BOS QUALITY CASS A CHICKS

From healthy heavy layers of large eggs. S. C. English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds, Rocks, and Assorted chicks at reasonable prices. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C. O. D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalogue free. BOS HATCHERY, R. 2 M Zeeland, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100 per cent live delivery. Wh. and Br. Leghorns, 10c; Buff Leghorns, 12c; Buff and Wh. Rocks, 15c; S. C. O. Reds, 12c; Bl. Min., R. C. Reds, 15c; Wh. and Buff Minorcas, 15c; Mixed 16c; Heavy Mixed 16c. Orders for 50 chicks one cent more, 25 chicks two cents more per chick. White Pekin Ducklings 20c.

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

White Leghorns hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trap-nested, pedigree 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.

HUNDERMAN CHICKS

New Low Prices C. O. D.

Our pure bred chicks from Michigan Accredited stock can now be brought at prices lower than usual. We will ship C. O. D. on receipt of a 10% deposit. All stock has been fed Cod liver oil during the past winter. Order your chicks right now from this ad. Ref., State Commercial Savings Bank.

PRICES APRIL 30 THRU MAY 14	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White English type & Brown Leghorns Heavy type	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Bd. Rocks & S. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Mixed Chicks	\$7.00	per 100	Heavy mixed	\$10.00	per 100

100% live delivery guaranteed. Our free catalog tells all about our special matings at slightly higher prices. It is time to order your Pullets now. Get our latest prices.

Hunderman Bros., R. R. 3, Box 50, Zeeland, Mich.

PEARL
"THROW
PEARL TO
POULTRY
AND
WATCH
RESULTS"
GRIT
T.O.M.CO.

Why don't my Hens Eat More PEARL GRIT?

We have had this question asked time after time. The answer is simple: "Hens don't need any more than they eat."

THE PROOF IS HERE

Maryland Experiment Station in comparing Lime Stone with Oyster Shell found: "The Limestone pen consumed 43% less material but laid 20% more eggs."

"Limestone can be safely used as the sole source of Calcium for growing chicks and laying hens."

Kentucky Experiment Station found that Limestone Grit produced by far the most eggs and the hens ate much less of the grit, thus making a gain both ways.

PEARL GRIT is Carefully Selected Limestone. It is clean and healthful. It is pure limestone, high in Calcium. It furnishes the necessary grinding action in the gizzard, also insures ample supply of Calcium for bone and egg shell structure. A small amount of it will do as much good as larger amounts of grit from less effective materials. "Less grit to buy and more eggs to sell" is borne out in actual practice when you use PEARL GRIT.

Made in three sizes: For Chicks, Growing Birds and Laying Hens.

THE OHIO MARBLE COMPANY
PIQUA, OHIO

We Have Dealers Everywhere. Ask Your Dealer

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

50	100	300	500	1000
\$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

BABY CHICKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

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

EXTRA SPECIAL—Deduct \$1.00 for every 100 chicks, except broilers, ordered at these prices. If you haven't our Special Discount Coupon, attach this ad to your order.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Tom Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.50	\$135.00
Tom Barron (Hollywood Strain) S. C. White Leghorns	3.50	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Reliable and Ream Strain S. C. White Leghorns	3.25	6.50	12.00	58.00	112.00
Shepherd Strain S. C. Anconas, Special Mating	3.50	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Shepherd Strain S. C. Anconas, Utility Mating	3.25	6.50	12.00	58.00	112.00
Rose Comb White Wyandottes, Evergreen Strain	4.75	9.00	17.00	80.00	
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	2.75	4.75	9.00	45.00	87.50

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

Reliable Poultry Farm & Hatchery, R. 1, Box 42, Zeeland, 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 30 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 A Grade
For week of May 21.....\$10.00 per 100 Our AA Grade is 10
For week of May 28.....8.00 per 100 per chick higher
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

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C. O. D. send only \$1.00 and pay postman the balance. Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices.
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, 25 50 100 250 500 1,000
S. C. M. Anconas \$2.50 \$4.50 \$9.00 \$25.00 \$41.00 \$80.00
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. &
R. C. R. I. Reds 3.00 5.75 11.00 32.00 52.00 100.00
S. C. B. Minorcas 3.25 6.25 12.00 35.00 57.00 113.00
Wh. Wydots & Bf. Orpingtons 6.00 11.00 20.00 59.00 95.00 190.00
Jersey Blk. Giants 2.75 4.50 8.00 24.00 38.00 75.00
Odds & Ends Mixed Chicks 3.00 5.50 10.00 30.00 49.00 97.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks.....
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY Box 42



Write for catalog or send full amount with order and save postage. GIBSONBURG, OHIO

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

RELIABLE CHICKS

ORDER AT THESE PRICES

Reliable chicks develop into heavy winter layers that make big profits. Every chick is hatched from pure bred carefully selected stock.

	50	100	500	1,000
Heavy Strain S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
Assorted Chicks (no culls)	6.50	12.00	58.00	112.00

We guarantee 100% live delivery. You can depend on Reliable Hatchery Chicks. RELIABLE HATCHERY, 92 East Seventeenth St., Holland, Mich.

KNOLL'S S. C. White Leghorn Chicks



BABY CHICKS 8 WEEKS OLD PULLETS

Michigan Accredited Chicks For May Delivery

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

	Per 100	200	500
White Leghorns	\$ 8.50	\$10.50	\$40
Brown Leghorns	8.50	10.50	40
Barred Rocks	10.50	21.00	50

Assorted Heavy 9.00 18.00
Assorted Heavy & Light 8.00
Assorted Light 7.00 13.00

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

KNOLL'S HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 8, Box M. F., HOLLAND, MICH.

LAKEVIEW BABY CHICKS



Buy Two or Three Week Old Chicks and Save Losses

STRONGER CHICKS - QUICKER RESULTS - BIGGER PROFITS

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

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

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


Barred Rocks	White Wyandottes	Buff Orpingtons
Rhode Island Reds	White Rocks	White Leghorns

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

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

A Solid Foundation for Success with Poultry—Lakeview Business Breeds

Town Line POULTRY FARM



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

Also Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Barred Plymouth Rocks

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

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

TOWNLIN POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Box 207, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN


1000 CHICKS ON HAND

Can ship at once at reduced prices

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

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

LAWRENCE HATCHERY Tel. 72525 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



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



TRADE MARK OF QUALITY CHICKS

S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns \$10.00 per hundred
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C., R. I. Reds, Bl. Minorcas \$12.00 per hundred
Wh. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons \$13.00 per hundred
Mixed heavies for broilers \$10.00; odds and ends \$8.00 per hundred; and Wh. Pekin 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 9¢ up.

Beckman Hatchery, Box 57, Grand Rapids, Mich.



QUALITY BREEDING COUNTS IN EGG PRODUCTION

FAIRVIEW Pure Bred Chicks and Pullets are Michigan Accredited. Big Type Leghorns. Originated from the Barron Strain. Official Records 269 to 291 eggs.

S. C. White Leghorns	R. I. Reds	White and Barred Rocks
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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.

SPRING CULLING

CULLING is not usually a spring job but prices for fat hens are good in the spring and if there are any culls in the flock the money they bring is much more useful. A little culling can often be done by observation. Open the trap-door of a hen house section on a pleasant spring day. Watch the hens that pass through in a lively manner. When the bulk of the flock is outside close the trap-door and inspect the remaining birds.

All that are not on the nests or at

the feed hoppers are apt to be the type that are first on the roost at night and last to come down in the morning. Some of them may be old and fat especially if they are beef type specimens of some of the heavy breeds. Some of them may be lacking in vigor and the most likely candidates for disease to attack.

The most thorough method is to handle each bird at night with the aid of a spotlight to locate the birds. Give each bird a careful physical inspection. Sometimes a ruptured oviduct will cause a mass of egg making

(Continued on page 601)

Common Poultry Diseases

VIII—Lice and Mites

THERE are at least seven different kinds of lice that attack chickens, besides others which are found on turkeys, ducks, and guinea fowls. The different kinds are usually confined to different parts of the body, thus they are usually referred to as head lice, tail lice, body lice, wing lice, etc.

Lice are different from mites as they are not blood sucking insects but live on the dead parts of the skin and feathers. However, they cause considerable irritation and pull down the resistance of the birds so that they are more susceptible to other diseases.

Under normal conditions hens will keep themselves quite free from lice by dusting, but the modern poultry man does not rely on the hens' natural dusting proclivities, especially as conditions around the modern poultry plant often do not give the hens the dusting opportunities they should have.

There are several methods of lice control. A very popular one is to dust each bird separately with sodium fluorid. The commercial sodium fluorid may be bought at most any drug store and may be applied by the "pinch method" or with a duster.

By the pinch method, a pinch or what can be picked up between two fingers is applied to the head, another to the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one on the tail, one on each thigh, and one on the underside of each wing. If the bird is held over a large shallow pan, the surplus dust may be saved and used again.

If the dust is applied with a common tin salt or pepper shaker, it may be reduced by using four parts of road dust or flour to one part of the sodium fluorid. This method requires the services of a second person to hold and turn the fowl. One thorough treatment a year should be effective. However, two treatments are often given.

Sometimes the birds are dipped, especially when large numbers are to be handled. The dip is prepared with one ounce of the sodium fluorid to each gallon of water. The bird should be held by the wings and plunged into a tub full of the solution, leaving the head out, and ruffling the feathers with the hand to allow the solution to get to the skin. This method should be used on warm days only and only on strong birds. It is rather hard to do and probably less preferred than other methods of lice control.

Another remedy quite frequently used is blue ointment or mercurial ointment. These ointments may be had from druggists and should be mixed with one-half petroleum jelly. Take a piece about the size of a pea and rub it in thoroughly around the vent and also under each wing. These ointments are poisonous and therefore should be rubbed in well so that the birds cannot pick it off. One or two treatments a year will be effective.

Mites

While there are many kinds of mites attacking chickens, the most common known is the red mite or chicken mite. This mite is quite dormant in cold weather but multiplies rapidly during the summer. As it is a blood sucker, it depletes the vitality of the chickens very quickly.

The mites stay in the crevices of the roosts, nests, and other hiding places and crawl on the birds at night or in the dark. The most effective way to control this pest is to make the roosts, nests, etc., uninhabitable to it. Spraying these poultry house fixtures with cresote sprays, oil sprays, or carbolineum will give results. The carbolineum is primarily a wood preservative, but is very effective in mite control. One thorough application a year is all that is necessary. When it is applied, the birds should be kept off of it at least a half day or until dry as it stains their feathers and is caustic to the feet. When applying, be careful not to let it splash on the face or in the eyes as it is very painful and is a very splashy liquid.

Crank case oil is used by many, as is also crude petroleum. The latter should be diluted with one part of kerosene to four parts of the petroleum.

Kerosene, kerosene emulsion, carbolic acid, and coal tar dips give results but should be used at intervals of about two weeks.

Depluming Mites—Chickens are often attacked by this insect which causes irritation at the base of the feathers. This weakens the feathers and causes them to break and often causes the habit of feather pulling. Around the stumps of the broken feathers, one will find crusts and scales.

The affected parts should be treated with an ointment consisting of one part of flowers of sulphur to four parts of petroleum jelly or lard, or one part of carbolic acid to fifty parts of petroleum jelly may be used. A convenient liquid preparation may be made from one ounce of Peruvian balsam and three ounces of alcohol. Either of these preparations may be used and applied at least twice at intervals of one week or ten days.

Scaly Leg—This is the work of a species of mite which causes a ruffled or scaly condition of the legs. It is easily recognized by the enlargement of the feet and legs and their rough appearance. The trouble is usually caused by contact with infected birds. It spreads slowly and many individuals escape it entirely, although exposed to it.

The treatment is to first smear the roosts with wood preserver or crude petroleum to prevent the further spread of the trouble. The infected birds should have their feet and legs washed with soap and warm water, removing all the loose scales. Then apply either of the ointments recommended for depluming mites. The treatment should be repeated in three or four days.

Next week—Starting discussion of chick diseases—Bacillary White Diarrhea.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs.
C. M. Bradshaw in Prevent-
ing White Diarrhea

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

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 517, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

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

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 517,
Waterloo, Iowa.

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

Name.....

Town.....

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

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

HOME-MADE FIRELESS BROODER

IT frequently happens that, for one reason or another, one desires some additional brooding space or quarters for chicks. Those already in the brooder house may be so old that it is impracticable to place the newcomers with them. In such cases, the fireless brooder will come in opportunely, and it will be found to meet the requirements very nicely. Best of all, these little brooders can be made at a very small expenditure of time and money by anyone who can use a hammer and saw.

Last spring, I ordered twenty-five baby chicks of 250 to 300-egg blood. They were purchased chiefly so that I could raise my own cockerels to mate with my flock the following spring. Naturally, I was desirous of getting them through the brooding period with as low a loss as possible.

My brooder house was already occupied by older chicks, so other arrangements were necessary to brood the younger lot. They were very successfully brooded in a home-made fireless brooder.

Here is how the brooder was made: ordinary lumber, boxing material in this case, was used to make two frames, eighteen inches square and four and a half inches high. One of these frames, to be used as the upper, was covered with the same material. In each of two sides of the upper, two holes of five-eighth inch diameter were bored for ventilation. In the lower frame, an opening about three inches square was cut to allow the chicks to go in and out.

A frame of four narrow strips was then made, just large enough to fit snugly inside of the lower frame. A piece of burlap was cut plenty large so that it sagged in the middle after being tacked to the frame of strips. Small nails nailed on the inside of the lower frame held up the burlap-covered frame, letting it down far enough so that the sagging burlap would come into contact with the chicks' backs. The upper frame was then set on top of the lower frame, and the brooder was complete.

This little brooder was set in a fenced-in corner of the porch on the south side of the house. The floor of the fenced-in space and under the brooder was covered with chaff and cut straw. It was very easy to keep the brooding quarters clean. At night, a stone, just large enough to keep the chicks from getting out, was placed in front of the opening of the brooder. On nights that were colder than usual, a folded piece of muslin was placed on the burlap frame.

Only three chicks of this lot died before they were placed in larger quarters, and their death could not possibly have been attributed to the brooding method. This home-made brooder kept the chicks sufficiently warm, there was ventilation without drafts, and there was no crowding.—Will C. Mullenburg.

HATCHING DUCK EGGS

Will you please let me know what kind of heat to have to hatch duck eggs in an incubator and must I have any moisture or sprinkle the eggs with water?—J. Z.

In hatching duck eggs with an incubator, it is best to follow the instruction book with your particular make of machine as the rules may vary slightly in regard to moisture. The temperature should be about 102 degrees for the first week and close to 103 degrees for the remainder of the hatch. During the last ten days it is the usual custom to sprinkle the eggs each day. The water should be slightly warm to avoid chilling them.

SPRING CULLING

(Continued from page 600)
material to develop in the abdomen

like a tumor. Such a bird may appear healthy on the range though worthless as a layer.

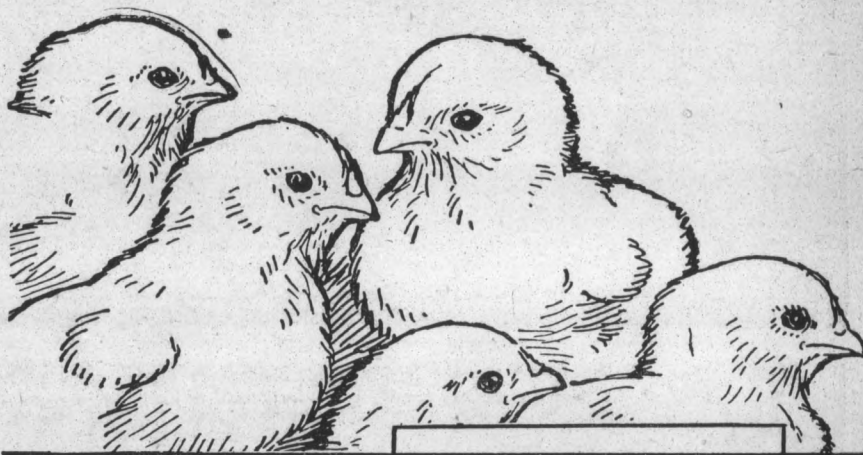
Some hens may have developed scaly legs although they are now laying and profitable to keep. But treating the legs with kerosene oil or commercial coal tar disinfectant may clean up the parasites and improve the appearance of such birds so they will look all right to market along in

June when their production may drop.—R. G. Kirby.

Send two cent stamp for Michigan Farmer Chick Bulletin, giving many practical suggestions on chick raising, to the Poultry Dept., Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Cleanliness is one of the chief factors in success with poultry.

SPEED— YOUR LATE-HATCHED CHICKS TO MATURITY



with AMCO STARTING & GROWING MASH



400 lbs.....	St. Wheat Bran
300 "	Flour Middlings
680 "	Corn Meal
100 "	Heavy, Fine Ground Low-fiber Oats
200 "	Meat Scrap 55%
200 "	Dried Buttermilk
100 "	Steam Bone Meal
20 "	Salt

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Protein	(Minimum) 17%
Fat	(Minimum) 3.5%
Fiber	(Maximum) 6%

MAY-HATCHED chicks have the handicap of a late start. But watch them grow on AMCO STARTING AND GROWING MASH!

We print the formula of this mash above so you may know exactly what it contains. Note the unusually large amount of milk used; this explains to a large degree the sturdy rapid growth of Amco-fed chicks. They get more out of this mash.

Ask your Amco Agent for the price of AMCO STARTING AND GROWING MASH. Then check the price against the formula, and you will realize that in this mash you are getting full feeding value for your dollar.

Remember you can feed AMCO STARTING AND GROWING MASH from the first feeding (at 36 to 48 hours) to maturity. No special chick starter is necessary. Along with the mash feed AMCO CHICK GRAINS.

AMCO

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES: PEORIA, ILL.

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

Name.....
Address.....
For feeding directions on young chicks, fill out the above and send to American Milling Company, Ill.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

WE SHIP C. O. D.

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

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

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

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

WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN

BLOOD WILL TELL **100% SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED** **BABY CHICKS** **MICHIGAN ACCREDITED**



FOR WINTER EGG PRODUCERS

Get our Large Leghorns, the birds with large combs that produce the Large Chalk White Eggs

SEND FOR OUR 1928 CATALOG

Tells all about our chicks and breeding stock. Egg Bred Since 1910. For 18 years we have specialized in the production of S. C. White Leghorns, and breed no other variety. All our time, thought, and energy in selecting and mating has been devoted to our Leghorns. You are assured of very desirable stock. We can deliver chicks to most points in from eight to ten hours.

Pullets. We are now booking orders for 8, 10, 12 week old Pullets for delivery in May and June. Order yours NOW!

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

WOLVERINE HATCHERY AND FARMS

H. P. WIERSMA, Owner and Breeder, Dept. 3, Zeeland, Mich.

SILVER WARD SELECT CHICKS



Have you seen the new low prices on our famous Silver Ward Chicks. Write today and get our money saving values on this strain of proven dependability. Silver Ward Chicks are Michigan Accredited which means that every breeder has been leg banded and selected by approved inspectors. Every chick is pure bred of well bred ancestry. They will make heavy layers.

YOU CAN GET THEM C. O. D.

You can now keep your money until your chicks arrive. Just send a small deposit and we will ship your chicks C. O. D. You pay the balance to your postman. Silver Ward is an old hatchery long recognized as one of the leaders. Michigan Accredited Silver Ward Chicks are chicks bred from foundations of such blood lines as Barron and Tancred Leghorns, Sheppard, Anconas, etc. They are fine chicks, moderately priced. Try some this year. The catalog is free.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY, Box 29, Zeeland, Michigan

Robert Pool

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Get
Our
FREE
Catalog



WORLD'S RECORD BLOOD LINES

Foreman's Official Champion Layers are again setting the pace for Michigan Breeders in many State Laying Contests. Twelve important contest winnings in 1927 by Foreman bred and selected stock. Breeder of Champion Layers and Contest Winners since 1918.

The only breeder in America using blood lines of World's recognized greatest Leghorn (351 eggs) and Barred Rock (326 eggs) hens. Write for Free Educational Catalog, the last word in successful poultry farm management.

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

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

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

MAY Delivery. 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

Babion's Pure Bred Chicks

Trapnested Matings add 3c; Blue Ribbon Pens add 4c Each.

100% Live Delivery guaranteed and Postage paid on	25	50	100	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$58.00
Brd., Wh. & Bf. Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas, Wh. Wyandottes, and Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	68.00
Silver Wyandottes and Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	78.00
Mixed all heavy Broilers, No Culls	3.25	6.50	11.00	53.00

BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS

Lock Box 354-C

Flint, Michigan

DUNDEE MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

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

DUNDEE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS

DUNDEE, MICHIGAN

SERVICE PURE BRED BABY CHICKS QUALITY

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalog and Price List

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1,000
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White Leghorns, Black Minorcas \$3.50 \$6.50 \$12.00 \$23.50 \$57.50 \$110.00

White, Barred and Buff Rocks 3.75 7.25 14.00 27.50 67.50 130.00

Single and Rose Comb Reds 3.75 7.25 14.00 27.50 67.50 130.00

White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 4.75 8.50 16.00 31.00 78.00 156.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 16c. Assorted Breeds, 10c. Member A. B. C. P. A. Our 22nd Year

THE LANTZ HATCHERY

BOX D

TIFFIN, OHIO

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

G. C.'s. Answer Mrs. A. B. C.

Some Good Thoughts on Parent-Child Relationship

I SCARCELY know what to write which will interest all of you, but of one thing I am certain and that is that I am very much interested in Mrs. A. B. C.'s letter sometime ago.

Mrs. A. B. C., would you please give us younger folks a chance? We at least want elbow room in your affection. I am almost sure you don't love the children which God gave you as you should. How could they act so ungrateful to you if you had treated them square? You say you treat them too good; well, here is what I have to say to you: "He that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is

groomed hair, gleaming white teeth, and a pretty manicure. I don't put powder right out but it should be used sparingly.

I know a lovely old lady who never used even talcum powder when she was a girl. Her only toilet was ice cold water, a good brisk rub of the face towel, soft water to wash her long and beautiful glossy black hair. That lady is my mother. Now at the age of most fifty she has ruddy cheeks, only a very few wrinkles, a few gray hairs, but, oh, she is beautiful. Her features through the wear and care of all these years are molded sweet and noble indeed.

If my mother rouged and powdered, had her face lifted, wore dresses designed for youth, in fact, tried to be what she is not, I would not have as much respect for her, but as she is, I'm proud of her. She is the most wonderful mother to me. Her hair isn't bobbed but that doesn't make her old fashioned to me. Her skirts are ankle long and not skimpy, for she detests sleeveless gowns and low cut neckline dresses. In fact, mother is the sweetest, kindest, noblest, and most respectful lady you could meet.

Mrs. A. B. C., did you every try to go with your daughters and sons once in a while? I would if I were you. You should meet your children's friends and be a companion to them at parties, but don't spoil it by scolding about how they act and speak. I'm sure you too did things your parents couldn't understand. Be sweet to the girls' boy friends and the boys' girl friends and you'll find the atmosphere about home loads pleasanter.

Music, too, dear lady, keeps the children home more. I wonder how many of your girls and boys play a musical instrument? Aren't they interested in dramatics, etc? I'm a member of several clubs like the Merry Circle and they keep me home a lot.—Nervey, G. C.

I was very much surprised when I received my Golden Circle pin, but I do love surprises—pleasant ones.

I had totally given up hopes of ever being a Golden Circler, seeing that a few months hence will find me another unhappy ex-M. C. I do wish I could linger yet for two years longer.

For the past four years that I've been an M. C. no other boys' and girls' page has been of more interest to me than "Our Page." Although my activities haven't been very numerous, I have been a very interested reader. The many interesting discussions especially by White Amaranth and Guilford Rothfuss—they might be glad to know that I am one of their many "fans."

The letters written by the parents, especially by the mothers, have great



Feeling Blue

Prize Drawing by Mabel Toben

sin." If you know that what you are doing for them harms them, and still you continue to lavish something that will mar their future, then aren't you to blame?

This isn't what I meant to write at all, but when I started, one thing led to another. We have discussed young folks so much, still I have more to say. Many, many "bad" ones are disgusted with themselves yet haven't nerve enough to say so. I thought that I'd be kicked clear out of the gang if I'd straighten up, but I finally was led to see that "the gang" isn't all that counts. I cast their sinful life from me and I still have many friends to be sure, not all the same ones I did have but I wouldn't want them, either.

The devil can easily have wicked people if he can make them be afraid to say "no" when they should. He can keep them without any trouble if they are afraid to say so, if they think something is wrong.

Hope to hear what some of the rest of you think about this.—Phantom.

This is Golden Circle month. I am sending a letter in answer to that of Mrs. A. B. C. to be included with the G. C.'s Jubilee.

My dear lady (Mrs. A. B. C.) somebody hurt you just a little, maybe your eldest son or one of your daughters. Anyway, you were a bit peeved when you wrote that interesting but just a teeny bit rude letter. "The younger generation is not going to dogs!" No matter how many experienced parents say yea, I say nay and I mean it!

Maybe they do keep later hours than you did at your age, but in your day there were no radio programs taking up the later hours as they do now. Show houses didn't run so late as they are obliged to do now and if you are older than I'm guessing, there were none when you were seventeen. The styles nowadays just keep your nerves ajumping I suppose. Yea, some are just too daring, I agree.

I think the young people of today actually are foolish but it's the elder folks who are really to blame. They hate to grow old and every increase in wrinkles means that more paint and powder is needed; short skirts and high heels are adopted to make them look more girlish.

I wish every woman could grow old gracefully and charmingly without use of such cosmetics as they are want to use. True beauty is just a clean sweet skin (no cosmetics), carefully



Prize Drawing by Marella Weishuhu

ly been to my interest. I want to sympathize with Mrs. A. B. C. There are many children that purposely break their mother's heart by doing as her children are doing. Although I have no mother, I don't see why I wouldn't want to tell her where I've been and where I was going if she were here to guide me.

Uncle Frank, I want to thank you a thousand times for the G. C. pin. The prizes I've received through the contests are among my most treasured souvenirs. Thanking you again, I remain, your neice, Martha E. Koilmainen.

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 trap-nested on our own farm, a large part averaged 24 to 30 eggs monthly during the past winter.

Our Sheppard's, Anconas, and Holtermans' 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.

Trap-nested Pure Hanson	100	500	1,000
Strain S. C. White Leghorns	\$18.00	\$72.50	
Barron and Tancred			
Fdn 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



BE SURE

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

HILLSIDE HATCHERY

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

HILLSIDE HATCHERY, HOLLAND, MICH., R. 3

S. C. W. Leghorn Baby Chicks

Buy Mich. Accredited Baby Chicks from Michigan's largest poultry farm. We buy no eggs to put in our incubators but produce them on our own farm from selected hens mated with 50% 200 to 336 egg Tancred males, pedigreed. All breeders have been blood-tested 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 50c for liberal package (or \$1 for large economy size) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 926 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

FAREWELL TO THE MERRY CIRCLE

For over four years I've been
A Merry Circle member,
The time I got my card and pin
I always will remember.

The contest that I answered
Was a Read-and-Win
And I was quite surprised
To get a pretty pin.

Then after I was a member
I wanted to win a prize,
So contests I did answer
'Til I had another surprise.

Then I answered more contests
'Til six prizes I had,
And now I'm nearly eighteen
And it's almost too bad.

But let me tell you, cousins,
Our Page has surely grown,
In these four short years that I
The M. C. Page have known.

The boys and girls at first did write
With pencil or with pen,
And told about their favorite pet,
Even if it was a hen.

The letters then were put in print,
For nearly any lad or lass,
But not so today, I'm here to say
It takes the wiser class.

The Merry Circle Fund has come,
The Christmas Chest has too,
And there are many other things,
Even contests that are new.

But Uncle Frank has not yet change
He's still the same kind man.
But W. B. still thinks he's starved
And gobbles up all he can.

This is a poor poem 'tis true
But this is what I'll call
My Farewell and Best Wishes
To Uncle Frank and cousins all.
By Virgie M. Baer, M. C.
Remus, Mich, R. 3.

SUMMER CONTEST

EVEN though it is still cold, it is good to plan on what one is going to do this summer. So at this time I believe a contest on "What I Plan for This Summer" is appropriate. Tell us in about 200 words what you are going to do to make the best use of the summer vacation. Don't forget your names and addresses in the upper left hand corner of your paper, and M. C. after your name if you now have a Merry Circle button and card. Ten prizes will be given: two fine fountain pens, three dictionaries, and five clutch pencils. Send your contest papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before May 4th as the contest closes then.

CONTEST WINNERS

THERE were more incorrect papers in this contest than correct ones. It seems that question number six was the great stumbling block. Also some did not give the page numbers as requested. From the correct papers the following were picked as winners:

Fountain Pens

Eino Wertenan, Wainola, Mich.
Eddie Laurila, Winters, Mich.

Dictionaries

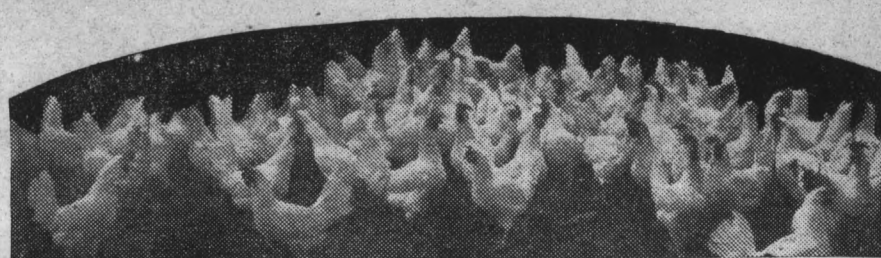
Berneita Bell, Union City, Mich.
Belle Stroup, R. 4, Lapeer, Mich.
Marion Kelly, R. 3, Box 88, Uby.

Clutch Pencils

William T. Quinlan, Carsonville.
Mable Hill, Trenary, Mich.
Marion Pratt, R. 2, Byron, Mich.
Franklin Willard, Luther, Mich.
Stanley Langy, Crystal Falls, Mich.

The Correct Answers

- 1.—Forty per cent.—11-525.
- 2.—Peat moss.—542-28.
- 3.—South Eaton Dairy Herd Improvement Association.—544-30.
- 4.—Edward Carrington.—542-28
- 5.—1919.—7-521.
- 6.—Sixty-nine per cent.—5-519.
- 7.—Six to eight pounds.—538-24.
- 8.—\$500 per year.—3-517.



CHICKS For MAY-JUNE Delivery

Send For Circular and Prices

Hollywood White Leghorns

All Stock Michigan Accredited

Large Size Production Type, Egg Bred Leghorns. Known Layers and Profit Makers. Producing Large WHITE Eggs—Prolific WINTER Layers.

Eggs from our Contest Pullets during January this year, averaged 25 ounces to the dozen. Local Customer reports over \$3.00 per bird profit, with best grade of eggs at the local producers' association, which has a membership of about 400 farmers.

PURE HOLLYWOOD and HOLLYWOOD MATED LEGHORNS at Prices That are Right!

Barred Rocks and Anconas

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

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

Wynngarden Farms & Hatchery
Zeeland, Box M Michigan



ROYAL EGG BRED CHICKS

75% OF OUR SALES EACH YEAR ARE TO OLD CUSTOMERS

Hanson -- Tancred -- English

Remember, that Royal Leghorns are Contest winning Leghorns—and that you get in our chicks exactly the same bloodlines that have produced these winners. Our demand from old customers was never so great as it has been this year.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR JUNE 1st, 7th

	50	100	500	1000
A Mating	\$5.50	\$11.00	\$55.00	\$105.00
B Mating	4.50	9.00	45.00	85.00

Broiler Chicks 6c each. For May 22nd shipment add 2c per chick, 500 lots 1c per chick.

Order direct from this ad at the above prices. We guarantee 100% live delivery and we know you will be pleased. Circular fully describing sent free. Reference—Zeeland State Commercial & Savings Bank. ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, S. P. Wiersma, Prop., R. 2 Box M ZEELAND, MICH.

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

Special Summer Prices

Egg prices are steadily advancing. Market poultry is fast increasing in price. Right now is your opportunity to make good money raising Brummer-Fredrickson quality chicks at the low prices given below. Choose your breed and write or wire your order. We will ship C. O. D. All chicks are Michigan Accredited.

PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 15th

	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Barred Rocks—R. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50

Broilers, all heavies, \$9.00 per 100; 500 for \$42.50. Mixed Broilers, \$8.00 per 100; 500 for \$37.50.

Will Ship C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Pay your postman when you get your chicks. Just write or wire your order. We have large hatches each week and can fill large orders promptly. Write for free catalog that describes our special matings.

Brummer & Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 20, Holland, Michigan

CHICK PRICES REDUCED

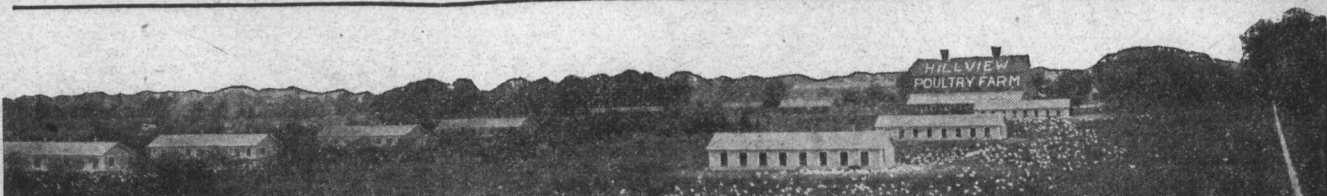
All Breeders, Michigan Accredited, Blood-Tested for 4 Years

PRICES FOR MAY

	100	500	1,000
Barred Plymouth Rocks, "AA"	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks, "A"	12.00	55.00	110.00
S. C. White Leghorns, "AA"	11.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. White Leghorns, "A"	10.00	45.00	90.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks, "AAA", (Canadian R. O. P. Matings) (202 to 252 eggs)	15.00	70.00	140.00
S. C. White Leghorns, "AAA", (Eng. & Tancred Matings) (218 to 300 eggs)	13.00	60.00	120.00

100% live delivery guaranteed by prepaid mail. Any deposit books your order, send it today. JUNE PRICE—One cent per chick less.

Siler Hatchery, Box A, Dundee, Mich.



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



The Path to Profit is Fenced with "Pioneer"

Have you discovered the way that leads to greater farm profits? Farmers all over the United States are realizing that good fencing pays big dividends! Poor fencing may be robbing you of your hard efforts and labor, year after year.

"Kokomo Pioneer" farm fencing is built with all the requirements of good fencing in mind. It is made of COPPER CONTENT, rust-resisting wire, every inch of which is LEAD ANNEALED. Further protection against rust is afforded in a heavy coating—99½ percent PURE ZINC. This insures the longest lasting fence that can be made. The copper-bearing steel, made in our own mills, is especially suited for fence manufacture.

The famous PIONEER KNOT IS ALSO DOUBLY PROTECTED FROM RUST. RUST CANNOT ENTER

AT THE KNOT—AND THE KNOT CANNOT SLIP! The harder the strain the tighter the knot. These advantages are found only in "Kokomo Pioneer."

Extra coil in the line wires prevents sagging. KOKOMO PIONEER STRETCHES LIKE RIBBON AND STAYS STRETCHED!

KOKOMO STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

Division Continental Steel Corporation

Department K Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. A.



We have prepared at great expense and after a thorough research, a valuable hand-book on DIVERSIFICATION. It will show you the way to bigger returns from your farm. It is FREE. Write for it without obligation. You can't afford to miss this book! It will mean DOLLARS to you. WRITE TODAY!

PIONEER

FARM AND POULTRY FENCE

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.

LANGWATER MAY ROSE VALENTINE SEQUEL GUERNSEYS

Very rich in the blood of Imp. King of the May 9001 A. R. and Sequel's Slogan A. R. 3895 P. S. and many others in their line of breeding. Another young sire now ready and a good one. W. W. TERRY & SON, Remus, Mich.

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

GUERNSEYS either sex, whose sires' dams have official records of 15-109.10 milk, 778.80 fat, 19,460.50 milk, 909.05 fat. T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich., R. 1.

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

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

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.

FOR SALE A good record Reg. Holstein bull, born June 30, 1926, sired by a 30 lb. bull, and from a 4% dam that made 160.01 butter in 60 days on two milkings. A very typy bull. WHITNEY BROS., Onondaga, Mich.

Registered Jersey Bull

Sire Oxford Majesty's Shyluck, a proven sire with daughters producing over 500 lbs. fat C. T. A. Dam: Royal Lass, Susan produced 442.2 lbs. fat at 3 yrs. of age C. T. A. This bull is very typy, solid color, 18 months of age. J. L. Carter, Lake Odessa, Mich.

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM, Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

For Sale—Durham Bull 18 months old, strain. BOX 110, R. 1, Rockford, Mich.

MICHIGAN Concrete STAVE SILOS

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

Special Terms if You Order Now!

MICHIGAN SILO CO., Kalamazoo, Michigan

Build Your Barn with Kalamazoo Glazed Tile

You can build your barn or any building with fire-safe Kalamazoo Glazed Tile at the same cost as wood. Easy to erect, lasts longer, no upkeep. Warmer in winter, cooler in summer.

Kalamazoo Glazed Tile Costs no more than wood. Fire-safe. Lasts longer. No upkeep. Write for free book—Better Farm Buildings. Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Company Dept. O Kalamazoo, Mich.

Less Than 2¢ Per Running Foot

I'll Save You Money on Poultry Fence and Poultry Netting

Before you buy get my new 1928 catalog. Lowest in 15 years for Farm Fence, Lawn Fence, Gates, Barb Wire, Steel Posts, Roofing, Furnaces, Cream Separators, Paints, etc. My catalog is free. All products guaranteed—24 hour shipping service.—Jim Brown. THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 2831, Cleveland, O.

VENTILATE Jamesway

KEEP YOUR BARN

- Warmer in Winter
- Cooler in Summer
- Drier Year 'Round
- Save Feed
- Increase Production
- Prevent Disease

All of these and many more benefits may be yours at very little cost. Write today for free booklets telling all about Ventilation as worked out by Jamesway Engineers. Jamesway Ventilating Systems cost less than home made systems. Easy payment terms. Write to nearest office.

JAMES MFG. CO.

Dept. 6527 Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N.Y. Minneapolis, Minn.

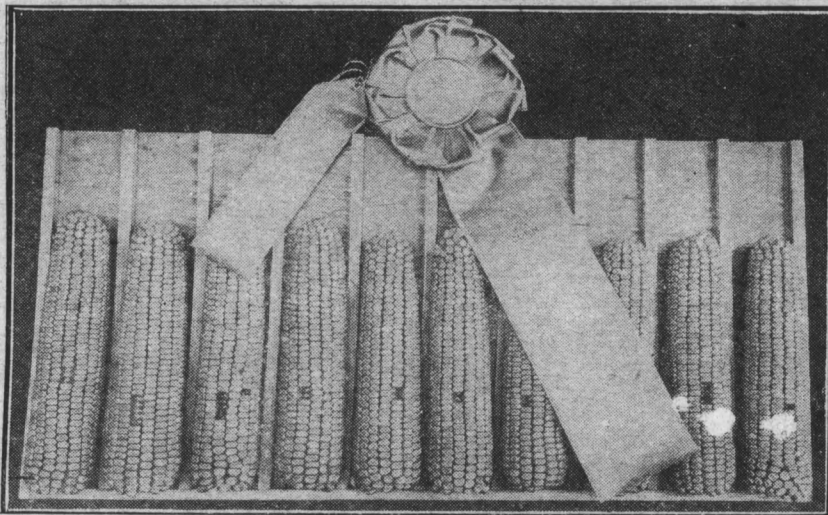
LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

WHEN CATTLE ARE HIGH AND HOGS LOW

DURING these past several years when the supply of cattle was plentiful and the prices low, the stockman raising and feeding steers learned that the easiest and cheapest method of feeding steers was the most desirable to follow since prices did not justify as much care in the selection and preparation of rations as had the prices paid several years earlier. The hog market has been so much better than the cattle market during most of the past several years that pork production has been considerably

lot receiving shelled corn. Along with this decreased feed consumption, however, went an increased daily and total gain of nearly ten per cent over that made by the steers receiving whole alfalfa and shelled corn. Further, the lot receiving the ground and mixed feed seemed to have taken on a better finish than those receiving whole alfalfa and shelled corn as they were valued on the South St. Paul market at fifteen cents a hundred more than the steers receiving whole alfalfa and shelled corn.

The market for steers is good at the present time. It is difficult to say how long this market will remain so good.



A Good Corn Crop Spells Success to the Live Stock Man. To Grow Such a Crop Requires Good Seed. The Ten Ears Above, Grown by J. C. Wilk of St. Louis, Were Awarded High Honors at the 1928 Michigan Corn Show.

more profitable than the production of beef.

Today this condition is reversed. Hogs seem to be plentiful and the market for them is the lowest it has been for a number of years. While pork and beef production go hand in hand on most farms, at the present time it is much more to the advantage of the live stock feeder to produce gains on his steers than on his hogs. The rather common practice of feeding shelled corn to steers is of questionable value today. Steers pass a great deal of this corn through their digestive system without obtaining any feed value from it. As has always been the case, the hogs following beef cattle get this corn but corn utilized by fifteen or eighteen dollar steers will be much more profitable than that consumed by eight dollar hogs.

To illustrate this condition, an experiment carried on at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station last year is of considerable interest. A comparison was made of whole alfalfa hay and shelled corn fed to one lot of steers and ground alfalfa and ground corn fed to a similar lot. The ground alfalfa and ground corn was fed mixed together while whole alfalfa and shelled corn were fed separately. These steers were fed for 180 days at the end of which time a comparison was made between these different methods of feeding. It was found that the hogs following the steers receiving shelled corn made considerably more gains than those following the steers receiving ground corn. If hog prices were high and those of steers low, this would be greatly to the feeder's advantage. When these prices are reversed, however, corn fed to steers should be fed in such a way that the steers can make the best use of it.

The steers receiving ground alfalfa mixed with ground shelled corn consumed somewhat less hay than the lot receiving whole alfalfa and consumed over ten per cent less corn than the

It is to the advantage of every feeder of steers to furnish such feeds and prepare them in such a way as to produce the fastest and most economical gains on these steers. The pork produced along with these steers is of considerably less importance this year than is usually the case. The wise feeder will take advantage of means which will enable him to get his steers with a good finish, on the market while the prices are high.—L. H. Fairchild.

WINS WHEN FEEDING ON PRODUCTION BASIS

GAYLORD CROUSE, tester in the South Wexford County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, reports that six herds in the organization averaged above 300 pounds butter-fat production for the testing year just ended. The leading herd is owned by George Rock of Cadillac with six pure-bred Holsteins that averaged 1,138.6 pounds milk and 388 pounds butter-fat. The other high herds of this association are owned by the following dairymen: William Nienhuis, Cadillac; John Bosscher, Lucas; Harry Finstrom, Cadillac; S. J. Shine, Cadillac; E. F. Brehm, Tus-tin.

All the members in this organization except one are using pure-bred sires. Mr. Harry Finstrom of Cadillac, owner of eleven grade Guernseys shows that feeding to production pays good dividends. More than a thousand dollars return over feed cost was realized for the eleven cows in this herd due to the fact that grain was given each cow according to her butter-fat production.

Twelve of the members fed grain during the pasture season and eight-een of the members fed a balanced ration according to the roughage on hand. This organization, according to County Agricultural Agent Ousterhout is continuing to test and the services of Gaylord Crouse are being continued as tester.



\$100 F.O.B. DETROIT

Cut 20 acres of hay in one day with this Fordson Power Mower

If your local dealer does not handle the Detroit Mower, write or wire us direct for special field representative plan.

THE DETROIT HARVESTER CO.
DEPARTMENT T-4
Detroit - Michigan

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 even in size, age and quality. Will sell your choice from any bunch. Some bunches shorthorns.

VAN S. BALDWIN, Eldon, Iowa

A HEREFORD BULL Profitable Investment

Raise your high priced feeders instead of buying them. Buy several good young bulls ready for service for \$500 now. Glad to show you our cattle any time.

Harwood Hereford Farms, Ionia, Mich. Tel. 7118 F. 4.

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

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

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

Shorthorn Bull For Sale age 14 months, roan. **C. V. TRACY, Ithaca, Mich., 4 mi. south Ithaca, M-27.**

Cows Wanted Have 400 acres fenced, clover, timothy pasture, watered. Want 20 to 30 milch cows. **G. F. FEATHER, Barton City, Alcona Co., Mich.**

HOGS

DUROCS

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

FOR SALE—Duroc Gilts of type and quality, bred to High Orion No. 265227. Also a few spring boars at right prices. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. **W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.**

Duroc Jersey Pigs for sale; registered, six 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 Originators and most extensive breeders. **THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 196, Salem, Ohio**

O. I. C.'s good gilts to farrow in April and May. Last fall pigs and this spring pigs. **OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.**

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

CHESTER WHITES. One Sept. and one Oct. boar. Also good Sept. gilt. Will sell cheap. **NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, Mariette, 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 Registered, Percheron stallion, coming 5 years, color black, sound in every way. **John Ebels, Holland, Mich., R.2.**

BEHIND CONTAGIOUS ABORTION CONTROL

THREE county breed associations, Holstein, Jersey, and Guernsey, held their annual meetings in Kent County the past month. At each of these meetings, Dr. E. T. Hallman, of the veterinary department at State College talked on the subject of "Contagious Abortion." He discussed the characteristics of the disease and control methods. A plan was outlined for the building of herds free from abortion or an accredited herd. All of the above breed associations endorsed the plan and went on record in favor of starting the work as soon as suitable supervision can be provided for.—V.

NO FARM SURPLUS IN NIGERIA

(Continued from page 591)
vice, a great improvement over the hand "plow" of the natives.

Every farmer has his chickens—scrawny little birds that lay eggs just like themselves. Jim and I bought fourteen eggs one night for our supper and had to throw twelve of them away. We would probably have thrown away the other two also if we hadn't been so hungry that we ate them without examination. After those two, we weren't quite so hungry for eggs for two reasons.

THE cattle, in the few districts where cattle may be kept, are a monstrous, big-horned, sad eyed breed with a distinct hump and flapping dewlap, looking very much like pictures I have seen of the sacred cows of India. The hump, of course, is logical, for the cattle are really native of the northern provinces and the edge of the desert where it is sometimes necessary to live for a time off their hump when the grass is bad or the water scarce, or both. Monstrous horns these cattle have, and massive and gaunt of frame as they are, they do not look like domestic animals at all but almost like some huge sacred buffalo immune from human slaughter.

Hundreds of miles these great beasts come from the edge of the Sahara down toward the coast, marching, marching, sweltering in the heat and dust, just as our own range cattle did in the days of the Texas Trail. Great herds we met every day, sometimes only a few, sometimes hundreds—and many a herd we stampeded into the bush with our roaring motorcycles, some I am sure never to be rounded up with the herd again.

Palm oil and cocoa are the two most important export crops and the ones to which the white man probably gives the most attention. Crude indeed are the methods of extracting and preparing for shipment the huge quantities of palm kernels, palm oil, and raw cocoa, and the British government is doing all that can be done to prevent the waste that takes place in the native processing. Just as the cotton is ginned by hand so does the naked savage climb the towering oil palm trees, throw down the pulpy mass from which palm oil is extracted, also by hand process. Inside this pulp is the hard shell of a nut and inside that the kernel containing the palm kernel oil. And all this breaking of the nut, pressing, and cooking, and drying, is done by hand with a great loss of oil as well as time. From this oil is made margarine and glycerine for soap.

What the future of this farming in Africa will be no one can say except to point out that the people are content and happy and are doing almost exactly as they did a hundred years ago—and you may draw your own conclusions.

More about our motorcycle trip across Africa will be described next week.

SAVE MILK

~and earn a Double Profit!



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

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

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

Ryde's Cream Calf Meal
(with concentrated sweet skim milk)

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

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



Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's

"More Chicks Will Be Chickens." Push your poultry along, from newly-hatched chick to laying hen. Feed these well-known feeds which contain elements adapted to every stage of growth—choicest granular grains, whole seeds with natural oil retained, special meat scraps and dried buttermilk. At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100-pound bags, or write us. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FREE

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

Complete Dispersal

RED ROSE GUERNSEYS

Property of **F. B. Ainger, Jr., Detroit**

NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN (At the Fair Grounds)

Friday, May 18, 1928 12:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time

80 HEAD REGISTERED GUERNSEYS 80

Cows, Bred Heifers, Heifer Calves, Serviceable and Younger Bulls.
A PROVEN SIRE INCLUDED.

In the herd are 3 full sisters and a full brother of Norman's Missaukee Red Rose 89724 A. R. who holds one World's Record with 900.7 lbs. butter-fat (Class C) and second high two year old of the breed in Class GG with a record of 760.7 lbs. butter-fat. There are also 2 full sisters and the dam of Missaukee Blue Bell Jane 174479 A. R. who holds the present World's Record for a two year old of the breed with 824.3 lbs. butter-fat (Class G), and several half sisters (out of the same dam). 58 animals in this sale are directly related to the only bull of any Dairy breed whose daughters hold three (3) World's records simultaneously. Many of the cows have A. R. Records. This is your opportunity to buy the blood which has produced World Record Cows.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision
(Never a reactor on the farm)

Satisfactory Hotel accommodations at the Mayflower Hotel, Plymouth.

For further information and catalogs, address

MICHIGAN GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Sale Manager
Box 1018 - EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN

(Sixth) SALE (State)

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

on TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1928
at MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

See Ad. Next Week For Details

Michigan Holstein-Friesian Ass'n

J. G. HAYS, Sale Manager, Box 1018-A, EAST LANSING, MICH.

Send for Catalog



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, April 23, 1928

Wheat.

Detroit—No. 2 red at \$1.97; No. 2 white \$1.96; No. 2 mixed at \$1.96.
Chicago—May \$1.54½; July \$1.55½; September \$1.51½.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$2.04 @ \$2.05.

Corn.

Detroit—No. 2 yellow \$1.15; No. 3 yellow \$1.12; No. 4 yellow \$1.09.
Chicago—May \$1.09½; July \$1.09½; September \$1.09½.

Oats.

Detroit—No. 2 Michigan 72c; No. 3 white 70½c; heavy oats 2c premium.
Chicago—May 61½c; July, old, 53½c; new 54½c; September, new, 47½c.

Rye.

Detroit—No. 2, \$1.40.
Chicago—May \$1.30½; July \$1.26; September \$1.17.
Toledo—\$1.40.

Beans.

Detroit—Immediate and prompt shipment \$9.90 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 \$1.05; Feeding \$1.

Seeds.

Detroit domestic seed—Cash clover \$16.75; October \$17.50; cash alsike \$15.20; timothy at \$2.10; May \$2.15; December \$2.40.

Hay.

Detroit—No. 1 timothy at \$12.00 @ \$13.00; standard \$11.00 @ \$12.00; No. 2 timothy \$9.00 @ \$10.00; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$12 @ \$13; No. 1 clover \$10.50 @ \$11.50; wheat and oat straw \$10.00 @ \$11.00; rye straw \$11.00 @ \$12.00 alfalfa hay, alfalfa No. 1 at Chicago \$26.00 @ \$28.00.

Feeds.

Detroit—Winter wheat bran at \$44; spring wheat bran at \$43; standard middling at \$43; fancy middling at \$47; cracked corn at \$46; coarse corn meal \$44; chop \$41 per ton in carlots. Poultry feeds with grit \$52.00; without grit \$57.00 per ton.

WHEAT.

Confirmation of severe damage to the winter wheat crop stimulated a big wave of speculative buying in the last week which carried prices to a new high point for the season with a sharp setback at the close of the week. The May delivery at Chicago has gained over 30 cents since the February low point. Winnipeg and Liverpool prices lagged behind on this rise. Merchandising conditions were rather colorless.

Besides the official report showing the poorest growing condition on April 1 on record with two exceptions, and pointing indirectly to enough abandonment to bring the acreage remaining for harvest down to the same size as last year, the crop seems to have

deteriorated rather than improved since April 1.

While the buying responsible for the present burst of strength is largely speculative, there is no indication as yet that the move is exhausted. Nor does the extent of the advance seem to have overdiscounted the amount of damage to the crop. The market is a weather affair, however. A turn to generally favorable weather would result in weakness, while further unfavorable climatic conditions will bring additional advances.

RYE.

Rye prices have advanced to a new high point for the crop year as a result of the unfavorable report on the condition of the new crop, light commercial stocks, some export demand and in sympathy with the strength in wheat prices. The visible supply has continued to increase but with the opening of lake navigation, clearances for export probably will increase sharply.

CORN

After moving in a generally side-wise direction for a month, corn prices strengthened in the last few days and advanced to a new high point for the season. The rise was partly due to speculative demand which appeared first in wheat and then spread to other grains. Merchandising conditions were favorable for a firm market, however. The visible supply has decreased in each of the last four weeks, primary receipts have declined sharply in the last few days, and commercial demand has been well maintained.

OATS.

Oats prices have advanced to a new high point for the season. Besides the influence of rising prices for other grains, the small visible supply and light receipts have caused a strong cash situation. High grade oats are selling in Chicago at the highest prices since 1920. In addition, crop

news has been unfavorable as the recent freezing weather has done damage in parts of the middle west.

SEEDS.

Early April freezes took a heavy toll of spring sown stands of red clover which will mean that considerable re-seeding will have to be done. Prices are holding mostly steady, as dealers believe the demand during the next few weeks will be sufficient to reduce much of the surplus stock. Alfalfa seed crops likewise were given a setback by the cold weather. Fear of a late spring and unfavorable crop development has increased the demand for cane, millet, and Sudan seeds in some markets. Retail prices of white clover, sorgo, orchard grass and Kentucky bluegrass seeds averaged higher on April 1 than a month earlier, but other seeds such as red and sweet clover, alsike, timothy, and soybeans, declined during the month.

FEEDS.

Demand for feedstuffs has continued to improve although prices are firmly held. Production of bran and middlings is moderate and mills are maintaining spot prices for delivery later in the month. A good demand for standard middlings and the heavier wheatfeeds from the cotton belt is reported by southwestern mills.

Chicago—Bran, \$36.50; standard middlings, \$36.50; hominy feed, \$38.50; gluten feed, \$38.70; old process oil meal, 34%, \$53; tankage, 60%, \$65.

HAY.

Moderate offerings of hay are the principal sustaining factor in the steady market although demand has been more active during the past week. Relatively high prices for other feedstuffs tended to stimulate the demand for good quality hay which is in light supply. Some advance in fancy grades of hay during the next few weeks before pastures become generally available is not unlikely.

Top grades of very leafy alfalfa hay are scarce and bring a substantial premium over ordinary hay. Pastures in the middlewest have made little progress recently as a result of the cooler weather but probably will green up rapidly under a few days of spring sunshine.

EGGS.

Receipts of eggs arriving at the large distributing markets last week were about 5 per cent smaller than in the preceding two weeks, largely a result of the irregular weather which curtailed the lay temporarily and interfered with deliveries. Production is approaching the flush period, however, so that supplies are expected to gain rapidly again during the next few weeks. While there is still some hesitancy to store eggs at present prices which are more than 3 cents a dozen higher than a year ago, the movement into storage continues to absorb the surplus from day to day. The firmly maintained values reflect the almost general belief that the peak of production will be reached early this year and that summer egg collections will fall off as they did a year ago. It is probable that prices have seen the low point for the season.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 26½¢ @ 27¼¢; extras, 34¢ @ 35¢; ordinary firsts, 24½¢ @ 26¢; dirties, 24¢; checks, 24¢. Live poultry: Hens 27½¢; broilers, 46¢ @ 48¢; capons, 36¢ @ 38¢; roosters, 16½¢; ducks, 30¢; geese, 16¢; turkeys, 30¢.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 26½¢ @ 27¼¢; dirties and Checks, 23½¢ @ 25¢. Live poultry: Heavy springers, 31¢; light springers, 25¢; broilers, 50¢ @ 53¢; heavy hens, 28¢; light hens, 26¢; roosters, 18¢ @ 19¢; ducks, 30¢ @ 32¢.

BUTTER.

Butter values have been steadier during the past week although the market still has the nervous, unsettled undertone which is typical just prior to the opening of the new season. Reports of production indicate a definite increase in the output which is small as yet. Pastures have not made much progress so far, but should green up rapidly at the first warm weather. Dealers trade strictly on a hand-to-mouth basis, but consumptive demand is sufficient to keep supplies fairly well cleaned up, so that there is little accumulation of stock, and if the season should continue backward, delaying the spring increase in production, a strong market might result before prices settle to the new season basis. Storage butter has ceased to be any market factor of importance as stocks are being steadily reduced.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 45¢; New York, 46¼¢; Detroit, 43¢ @ 44¢ per lb.

POTATOES.

Potato markets are stiffening following nearly a month of weakness. Good white potatoes are scarce at Chicago where Wisconsin stock is quoted on the same level with western Russets for the first time this year. Distributing markets are still burdened with much poor quality stock which is selling for little more than enough to cover freight and demurrage charges. Last season, potato prices advanced sharply during late April and early May and some dealers anticipate a similar rise this spring as stocks of old potatoes are rapidly dwindling and the new crop is later than usual. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.85 to \$2.10 per 100 pounds, sacked in the Chicago carlot market. Off grades are quoted at a substantial discount.

APPLES.

Consumptive demand for apples has been helped by the colder weather and the recent downward tendency has been halted. Stocks of apples remaining in storage on April 1 were 23 per cent smaller than on the same date a year ago and 19 per cent below the average of the past five years.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes, \$1.25 @ 1.30 bu; onions, \$1.25 @ 1.35 bu; green onions, 8c bch. of 36 onions; parsnips, \$1 bu; apples, \$1.50 @ 3.50 bu; wheat, \$1.76 bu; rye, \$1.05 bu; barley, \$1 bu; buckwheat, \$1.65 cwt; beans, \$9.25 cwt; pork, 10 @ 12½¢ lb; lamb, spring, 35¢ @ 40¢ lb; yearling lamb, 20¢ @ 28¢ lb; beef, 6 @ 17¢ lb; hens, 20¢ @ 25¢ lb; broilers, 35 @ 45¢ lb; eggs, 25¢ @ 26¢ doz; butter-fat 46¢ lb.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, April 23, 1928

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 59,000. Market fairly active, steady 10c lower than Saturday's average; big packers inactive; top \$10.40 paid for 190-220-lb. weight; bulk better grade 180-230-lb. \$10.15 @ 10.35; good and choice 240-280-lb. weight \$9.85 @ 10.10; big weight butchers down to \$9.50 for 250-lb. average; bulk good and choice 150-170-lb. weight \$9.75 @ 10.25; good to choice kind \$10.35; packing sows 10¢ @ 15¢ lower; bulk \$8.25 @ 8.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 21,000. Market larger since early in January; light and medium weight steers predominating; better grades scaling 1,100 lbs. down, others weak; weighty bullocks steady 25c lower; light natives fairly active; she stock weak 25c lower; bulls fully steady; vealers 50¢ @ 75¢ lower; best weighty steers \$13.35; yearlings \$14.50; packers and feeders scarce, largely \$12.00, bidding \$10.00 @ 10.50 on light vealers, only selected lots selling above \$13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 12,000. Market fed lambs active 15¢ @ 25¢ higher; bulk good to choice clip \$15.60 @ 16.25, best held higher; wools \$17.50 @ 17.80, asking better on choice kind, no loads of wools below \$17.50; only few clipped \$13.25; sheep scarce, strong 15c higher; few packages of feeding and shearing lambs scarce.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 975. Market 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 @ 11.50. Common light butchers 8.25 @ 10.25. Common butcher cows 7.00 @ 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 @ 10.50. Bologna bulls 7.75 @ 9.00.

Stock bulls 7.00 @ 8.50. Feeders 9.00 @ 10.75. Stockers 7.00 @ 10.50. Milkers and springers 7.50 @ 13.50.

Calves.

Receipts 942. Market \$1.00 lower. Best \$14.50 @ 15.00. Bulk 16.00. Others 7.00 @ 12.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 595. Market steady. Bulk good lambs \$16.75 @ 17.00. Best lambs 15.25 @ 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 @ 5.75.

Hogs.

Receipts 2,007. Market active. Pigs \$7.75. Mixed hogs 10.50. Lights 8.50. Roughs 7.75. Good yorkers 10.50. Stags 6.00. Extreme heavies 8.50 @ 9.00.

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 8,500. Hold over 534; 10 @ 15c lower; 130-lb. down strong 50c higher; bulk 170-225-lb. \$10.75 @ 10.85; 255-280-lb. \$10.65; 140-150-lb. \$10.25 @ 10.50; packing sows \$8.00 @ 8.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 2,400. Market weighty steers 15¢ @ 25¢ lower, others steady; good steers \$13.00 @ 13.75; bulk of medium steers and yearlings \$11.75 @ 13.00; heifers \$13.50; medium to good cows \$7.75 @ 9.50; all cutters \$5.00 @ 6.75; bulk \$7.50 @ 9.50.

Calves.

Receipts 1,500. Market 15c higher; best \$15.00; culls and common \$8.00 @ \$11.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 6,000. Market 15¢ @ 25¢ higher; good to choice clipped lambs \$16; few culls \$17.00 @ 17.75; throwoff culls \$10.50 @ 13.50, few \$8.00 @ 9.00; early weights \$13.00.

Eureka

SPRAYERS

Traction or Power

Do the biggest, most important job in raising field crops and fruit. Increase yield 50 to 200 per cent. Improve quality. Insure investment by destroying bugs, preventing mold and blight.

Traction Sprayer has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row; 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to width of rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks. Double or triple action pumps. Thousands of satisfied users.

Combination and Power Sprayers for orchards, groves, and field crops, have 3 cylinder pump; pressure regulator; 2 H.P. Engine; 100 gal. tank. Develops 300 lbs. pressure with one spray gun or several spray rods. With or without truck.

In stock near you. Write for Catalog on Eureka Sprayers

Eureka Mower Co., Box 1408, Utica, N. Y.



COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Kalamazoo County—Wheat has failed some during the past two weeks. About the average acreage of spring crops will be sown. Eggs are selling well. Wheat brings \$1.70, corn \$1.00, oats 65c.—L. H.

Sanilac County—Wheat and new seeding look good. Normal acreage of spring crops will be sown. More commercial fertilizer will be used than ever before. Milk brings \$2.07 at farm, butter-fat 50c, eggs 24c, wheat \$1.55, oats 60c, beans \$9.00, potatoes \$1.00.—L. M.

Allegan County—Wheat heaved considerably. Acreage of spring planting will be about normal. Practically no seeding done to date. Butter-fat brings 46c, eggs 25c, wheat \$1.26.—A. O.

Gladwin County—Cold wet weather has delayed farming. Winter grains have been damaged some. Milk brings \$2.10 per cwt., butter-fat 50c, eggs 23c, beans \$8.50, potatoes \$1.00.

Antrim County—Crop acreage will be about normal here, except that more certified potatoes will be grown than heretofore. Stock is looking better than usual. A bumper fruit crop is in prospect. Farmers are us-

ing more fertilizer than usual.—H. W.

St. Joseph County—Farmers are plowing. The average acreage of crops will be about the same as last year. Pastures have grown but little so far. The cold backward spring is delaying farm work. Winter wheat looks fair and rye good. Some early potatoes have been planted. Butter-fat brings 43c, eggs 23c, wheat \$1.70, oats 85c, corn \$1.00.—O. B.

PERCHERON HORSES



If you want to buy stallions or mares write us. We will help you find them. Send for the 1928 Percheron Review. Free. Address PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Ellis McFarland, Secy., Union Stock Yards, Chicago

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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.

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13.....	1.17	3.64	29.....	2.61	8.12
14.....	1.26	3.92	30.....	2.70	8.40
15.....	1.35	4.20	31.....	2.79	8.68
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23.....	2.07	6.44	39.....	3.51	10.92
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All advertising copy, discontinuance orders or change of copy in-
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93 ACRE MONEY-MAKER—Fine Bldgs; 3 Horses, cows, Sheep, flock poultry, mow, cultivators, hammers, plows, gas engine, small tools, crops corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, hay, etc., thrown in for good start; in high-priced section near beautiful lake, convenient to Flint; 60 acres heavy tillage, cuts 2 tons hay per acre, pasture, 75 apple trees; fine 7-room house & \$3,000 barn, poultry & tool houses, corn crib. To settle estate all goes for \$8,800, only part cash. James L. Cross, Strout Agency, 708 Smith Bldg., Flint, Mich.

50. MICH FRUIT FARM—80 Acres & Lot Fine Equipment. Excellent farming community; 60 acres best loam tillage, 12 acres alfalfa seeded, spring-watered, 530 choice fruit trees, attractive 10-room house on pretty lawn, A-1 basement barn, etc. 3 sows settled now 3 good horses, 4 dandy cows, 3 sheep & 10 shoats, 200 poultry, sheep, corn, oats, potatoes, full equipment included, all only \$5,500, part cash. Send for picture. Clara H. Warren, Strout Agency, 12 W. Shepard St., Hartford, 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.

80 ACRES, Valuable Wood—Near Fishing; Only \$800. On improved road near village & easy walk fine fishing; 40 acres level warm loam tillage, bal. stream-watered pasture & estimated 2,000 cords firewood; berries & fruit, cozy small shaded home, and barn. Hard to equal at \$800, only half cash. Details pg. 42 illus. spring catalog. Copy free. Strout Agency, 1105-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

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.

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FOR SALE—40 acres, 30 improved, orchard, fencing wood. Price \$260.00. H. Freund, R. 1, Mesick, Michigan.

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WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale. O. Hawley, Gladwin, 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. F., Albany, Indiana.

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

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FOR SALE—New perfection two row potato planter. You drive—the machine furrows, drops and covers. 99% accurate. Bought new last season for \$200. Sold our farm and will sacrifice. Pay for it planting for your neighbor! Manufactured by an old reliable company. J. W. Sallard, D. U. R. Block, Romeo, Michigan.

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MATTRESSES made any size, low factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill.

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TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS. Frostproof Cabbage, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Succession, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market and Golden Ace. 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; 500, 1.50; 1,000, 2.50. Express Collect \$1.50 per 1,000. Care used in packing. We guarantee to arrive in good condition. Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

PLANTS, TWELVE BEST VARIETIES. Cabbage, Onion, 100, 15c; 500, 70c; 1,000, \$1.25. Tomato, Lettuce, 100, 25c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. Pepper, Sweet Potato, 100, 30c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25. Smallest order shipped \$1.00. Prompt shipment. Good condition arrival guaranteed. Catalogue, wholesale prices, valuable information free. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

MY FROST PROOF Cabbage Plants will make headed cabbage three weeks before your home grown plants. I make prompt shipments all leading varieties. Postpaid 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.75. Express \$2.00, 1,000. Special prices on large quantities. Tomato and pepper plants same prices. First class plants, roots wrapped in moss. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

COPENHAGEN, Wakefield, Flat Dutch, frostproof cabbage plants, \$1.00 1,000; Bermuda onion \$1.00; tomato \$1.00; Collard \$1.00; Ruby King pepper \$2.00; Porto Rico potato \$1.75. Good plants carefully packed. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS all varieties, Tomato plants, Prize Taker and Bermuda Onion plants. Cabbage and Onions \$1.00 thousand. Tomato plants \$2.00 thousand. Plants are stocky. Coleman Plant Farms, 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, vines, wholesale, 35 varieties. Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and Onion Plants. Bermuda and Prize Taker, \$1.00 thousand. Prompt shipment of very fine plants. Guarantee Plant Co., Ty Ty, Ga.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, \$1, 1,000. Tomato Plants, \$1, 1,000. Onions, \$1.25. Pepper and Potato Plants, \$2, 1,000. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

SEND NO MONEY. C. O. D. Frost Proof Cabbage and Onion Plants. All varieties. Prompt shipment. 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS 100 40c; 500 \$1.25; 1,000 \$2.25 postpaid. By express 1,000 \$1.00; 5,000 \$3.75. W. L. Beardin, Tifton, Ga.

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

100 ACRES CABBAGE, Onion and Tomato Plants. Special \$1 per thousand. Farmers Supply Company, Franklin, Va.

GRAPE PLANTS, guaranteed to grow. Root & Son, Paw Paw, Mich.

SEEDS

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 Sinn, 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.

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

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

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

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REGISTERED and Certified Picket Yellow Dent Corn, butts and tips graded out, germination 97%. Fairgrove Associated Seed Growers, Fairgrove, Mich.

SWEET CLOVER, white blossom, Michigan Grown, 99% pure, \$5.00 per bu., bags free with 2 1/2 bu. or more. D. J. Monroe, Elkton, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Manchester Soy Beans, test 90% germination, \$2.25 per bu. delivered. Lester Slote, Constantine, Mich.

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SEED BEANS FOR SALE, early Petoskey. Floyd Graham, Rosebush, Mich.

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TOBACCO: Kentucky Sweetleaf. Mellow, Aged, Smoking 10 pounds \$1.40. Chewing \$1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, Pryorsburg, Kentucky.

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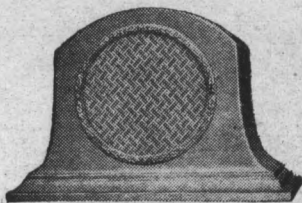


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