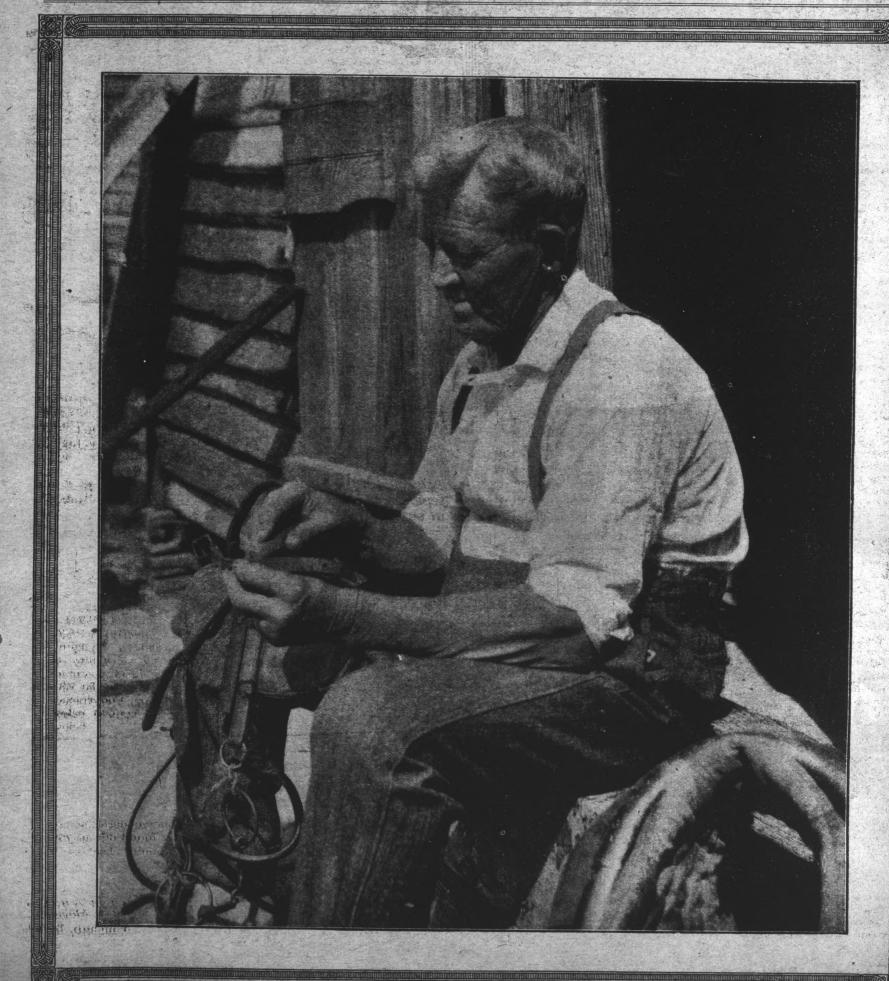
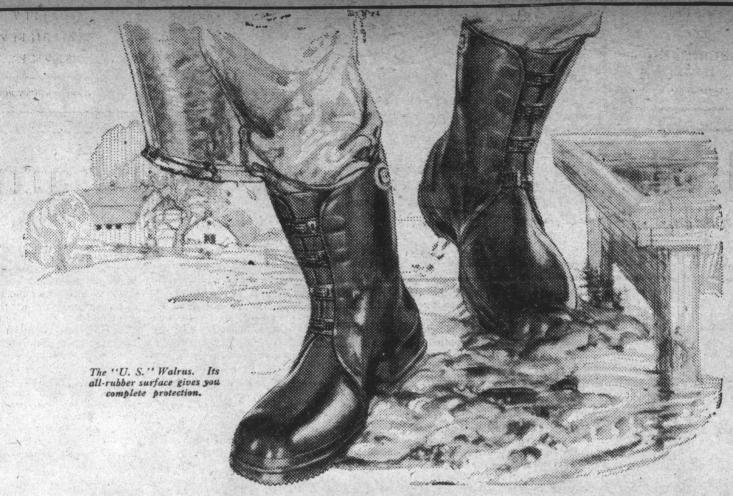


VOL. CLV. No. 24 Whole Number 4283 DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1923

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DEVOTED TO MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXI

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

QUALITY RELIABILITY SERVICE

NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR

Alfalfa Puts Pep Into Old Farms

Oak Openings Land Comes Back Under the Almost Magic Influence of this Plant By Jason Woodman

N the fall of 1917 my son, John G. Woodman, purchased a piece of land adjoining the homestead on the north. In a state of nature it was typical "openings." The surface undulating, originally covered with a somewhat scattering growth of oak and with rank growing bluestem and Indian grasses. A few burial mounds, still visible, relics of the mysterious people who occupied the land before the Indians came, dotted its surface.

The soil varies, ranging from a fairly good sandy loam to a light thin sand. Broken up about three-quarters of a century ago, for many years it produced good crops of clover and grain. About twenty-five years ago the clover began to fail and the land gradually grew less productive until it became distinctly poor. Its history has been that of a large proportion of the lighter oak opening lands in southern Michigan and its condition when purchased was neither better nor worse than that of many thousands of acres of similar soil in this part of the

The fall the land was bought it was sown to rye, two and one-half tons of finely ground limestone per acre was applied. Timothy was sown with the rye in the fall and clover was drilled in the spring following, both clover and timothy made a good start. By cient to pay the interest on the total the first of July tne clover had disappeared and by August 15 the timothy was dead, except in isolated spots. The season, while rather dry, was not especially unfavorable for securing a

This year ten acres of the land where, in 1918, neither clover nor timothy would stick, produced 345 bushels of potatoes per acre. A brief description of the treatment given this ten acres during the four years pre-

some of the readers of the Michigan Farmer. The spring following the failure of the clover and timothy the land was fitted for alfalfa. No manure or other fertilizer was applied, but another one and one-half tons of lime was given the land. The alfalfa was sown the middle of July, too late to insure the best results. The summer was hot and dry. Grasshoppers and the garden web worm thinned the stand, especially on the sandier por-tions of the field. The result was a somewhat spotted seeding.

The following year, 1920, it was mown twice, the season's crop amounting to about one and one-half tons of

ceding the potato crop may interest and under the shade of a luxuriant second growth and of the mulch of manure and decaying alfalfa stems and leaves, myriads of bacteria working in a lime-sweetened soil made still further substantial additions to the fertility being accumulated for the potato crop that was to follow. The growth of alfalfa that shot up on the field this last spring was a joy to see. In May this accumulation of organic matter was rolled under. The disc and springtooth harrow completed the prepara-Past experience has shown conclusively that this particular type of sandy soil is deficient in available potash so that about the middle of June four hundred pounds of potassium sul-

ed ninety bushels. The rest of the field produced slightly over three hundred and fifty crates per acre. Inasmuch as the young man paid by the crate to have the tubers picked up, it is unnecessary to say that the crates went to the potato cellar well filled. The land will be fitted for oats next spring without plowing. Alfalfa will be seeded with the oats, with the certainty that it will catch and stick. Dry weather will not kill it. What was done with the rest of the

purchase? It was all seeded to alfalfa during the first three years after it came into the hands of the present owner. A part of it was plowed this fall and sown to wheat, the rest is still in alfalfa. The greater portion of the hay raised on all this land since it was seeded has been sold and a reasonable cash income has been derived from the investment while the soilbuilding process has been going on.

While the nine tons of manure per acre, and the potash, aided materially in producing a good yield, after all, it was the alfalfa that made the 345 crates possible. Clover in its best days, with only nine tons of manure to go with it, would not have produced the crop returned by this alfalfa sod, mulched by the hay crops that grew on it last year.

Similar cases of soil renovation can be seen on hundreds of farms in these southern counties. Ride where you will over our pleasant "opening" lands and you will see fields covered by the green mantle of alfalfa. Their number is multiplying every summer and the gift of prophecy no longer is need-

pen in the next few years to the depleted sandy loams that have been "the agricultural problem" of lower

ed to foresee and tell what will hap-

hay per acre. The second year, 1921, phate per acre was spread over the

the field was mown three times, the total yield being two and one-half tons to the acre. Both years the hay was sold, producing a net income suffiinvestment and a moderate additional

During the spring and early summer of 1922, nine tons of good manure per acre was spread on the field. About July first the alfalfa was mown down and left on the ground. Through this mulch of hay and manure came a strong, vigorous second growth. The thin spots received an extra dose of manure during the latter part of the summer. The land was not pastured

field and disced in. The last days of June, twenty-eight bushels of certified seed to the acre were planted. The crop received the usual cultivation and was sprayed thoroughly with bordeaux mixture six times.

As a rule the weather was favorable up to October 5, when a heavy frost killed the vines. The crop was harvested the latter part of October and 3,450 bushel crates of potatoes were taken from the field. On the west side along the highway is a row of sugar maples about seventy years old, and on the east side a body of second growth oak. The half acre shaded by these two boundaries of timber yield-

Ole Hired Man O' Mine

By P. P. Pope

HAD a short visit the other day with an old hired man of mine. He is well known to people hereabouts as Edd Carey. He came to work here on Francisco Farm back in 1915 and drew down the whole of \$28 a month.

He spent five years with us and when he left he had acquired a number of the things that go to make life worth living; namely, a beautiful young wife, a sweet little babe, a comfortable household equipment, a cow, a small car, and \$500 in eash. If you ask Ed he will also say that he had learned a few things about farming.

Makes the Farm Pay.

Although I cannot explain, it has become sort of a habit with men who spend a few years with me, to go directly to farming for themselves when This man followed the usual custom, and, although his first years on rented farms have been the hardest years of this generation, the story he tells is well worth passing on to those who have been led to believe that farming doesn't pay any more.

Mr. Carey is an especially good horseman. He has learned that good, well-trained draft horses are always saleable; so he keeps that kind. For his young draft team, which he has mated and handled himself, he was re-

cently offered nearly twice what they class live stock, who will be among cost him. He has a very good farming equipment and says: "I bought me a new grain drill this spring, a new sulky cultivator, and a new beet rack, and several smaller tools. My first beet check for the 1923 crop has given me enough to pay up all my bills, besides paying for all the hand labor, and I have more than half of the crop to hear from next month. My rent is all paid and I don't owe any man a dollar. I have rented the same farm for two more years, cash rent, and now I want a few good cows and I'll have to come over to your house after awhile and get another pig."

Mr. Carey has abundant confidence in the farm, and his confidence is founded upon experience. Good seed, placed in good soil, in good season, and tended with plenty of hard work, has it all over a city job, even in judging. these days, in his opinion.

It is men of his stamp, who are not afraid of hard work, who have a keen interest and unbounded faith in the farm, and who are intelligent enough to apply their efforts, only, to good soils, with adapted crops, and first-

the successful farmers of tomorrow. Then unless history turns round and goes backward, those who stay by the job these difficult days will be in line for the higher rewards that are to

And right in this connection may it not be interesting to add a word about a thing that happened at our farm the other day, which indicates a little of the kind of training being given our future farmers

Judging Live Stock.

ment of agriculture of the nearby Normal College, came out to the farm recently with his animal husbandry class. The boys, a dozen or more of them, spent a couple of hours in going over the live stock and getting some practical experience in comparative

We turned out for them to work on a class of four aged sows, a class of four fall gilts, a class of four yearling heifers and a pair of young bulls.

We enjoy having these boys come, and are always glad to spend an hour with them. They get a worth-while

experience in actual live stock judging, and learn the feel of a good cow, the value of true action in a horse, or of breed character in a hog. These things they cannot get from books or charts.

We learn what the public thinks when they look at our stock. casual visitor may be backward about saying what he thinks for fear of giving offence, but these lads do not hesitate to call attention to the crooked feet, the deficient hearth girth or the high tail head, and, believe me, if those things are there, these lads are sure to find them.

It is an interesting event for all of Professor Cobb, head of the depart- us, and all too soon the professor calls, "time," and there is a scurrying for the cars, the motors wave a good-bye to us and roll down the road to the next class. We shall see them again next term.

In this way, many of the boys of today are getting a new light on farming and, as a consequence, will early learn many of the good signs, as well as the numerous warnings, along the way toward successful agriculture. Many of them, without doubt, will have a deep abiding interest in agriculture and, largely because of this, will make it a go, as has Mr. Carey.

1100 MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS a view to making it constructive, rath-LIVE STOCK TO JOURNAL O

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CURRENT COMMENT

Everything is uncertain except death and taxes, and farm taxes during the past few years have almost been comparable to death.

One of our economists predicts a promising future. He says that in a few years the farmer will be better off than his city cousin.

The Marketing Problem

WHILE Michigan farmers are making some progress in the development of cooperative marketing, they have yet a

long way to go before the marketing problem is solved. If we are to reach early and satisfactory solution of this problem, we must all do some constructive thinking along this line, both individually and collectively and then act on the conclusions reached in an intelligent manner.

The principle of cooperative marketing as a means of solving the problem is so essentially sound that there are few farmers who have given the matter careful thought, who do not recognize it as the best, if not the only available solution of the problem. In addition to this it has been so well demonstrated that cooperative organization along commodity lines is the most effective type of marketing organization that there is not much division of opinion among thinking farmers on this point.

This is real progress toward the desired end of a successful solution of the problem. It may also be said that it is satisfactory progress, when the difficulties involved in developing a new program of such magnitude are considered.

That the visible results of this program, as it has been worked out to date in this state, are not wholly satisfactory to many of the farmers who have aided in its promotion, is too evident to be disregarded, when the desirability of the early solution of the problem is considered. It is our belief that a full and frank discussion of the whole problem from a disinterested standpoint would clarify the situation and aid in the crystallization of opinion among the farmers of the state to an extent which would materially aid in hastening the ultimate solution of the problem, and to this end we have determined to discuss and to invite the discussion of all phases of the problem in our columns at this time.

We shall aim and undertake to base this discussion wholly on well established or clearly apparent facts, with

er than critical, and trust that openforum discussions in our columns by interested readers may be similarly, directed.

Such a friendly discussion can do no harm. It should accomplish some good and bring about a better mutual understanding of the problem involved and how it can be best and most quickly solved.

Expansion US. Prosperity

WE have read with interest an account of the controversy between the Secretary of Agriculture and the National

Real Estate Board regarding the best policy to follow in the matter of our raw lands.

Naturally, the real estate men are anxious to bring in colonies to take up the remaining available agricultural land, while the secretary points out that this would tend to aggravate the discouraging situation from which the farmer has just begun to emerge.

Some time ago, the development bureaus of Michigan were confronted with this matter. They finally chose to take the side defended by the Secretary of Agriculture. As a result, they have discontinued, almost entirely, the expenditure of funds in advertising for additional settlers that they might have more energy and funds to assist the men and women now on the land in making good.

Farmers generally are in full sympathy with the position of the Secretary of Agriculture and the development bureaus in this matter. Any considerable expansion of production area is most certain to delay the time when agriculture will stand on a par with other industries. When the adjustment between agriculture and the commercial and manufacturing world is complete and our consumption and production are more nearly balanced, farming is bound to be remunerative. Then, the work of colonizing our remaining raw lands should become

The Annual Round-Up

TIME for the annual round-up is near at hand. We should be thinking about it. It will not be necessary to sad-

dle the cow ponies nor uncoil the lariat. A pencil and plenty of paper, your old check stubs and bank book, day-book or memorandum pad are all the equipment that is required.

Any sort of weather is suitable for the farmers' round-up. The days that hover around New Year's Day are ideal. Other work is not usually too pressing at that time, and it is a good plan to strike a balance of the year's

stand financially at the close of the even where you are now. old year and the beginning of the new.

A few days spent with the pencil, such records as may be available, and our thoughts, will teach us many things about our business. In the absence of exact figures, estimates, carefully made, may be quite satisfactory; in which case, we should be perfectly honest with ourselves, and remember that we are trying to learn things, not prove or disprove them.

There is an endless number of questions that will come up for consideration once we set ourselves to thinking about them, and there is a fairly accurate answer to most of them if we will dig in and find it. Truly enough, the answer may not always be what we would like to have it, but it will not hurt us to learn the facts, and the facts will give us some rather definite information upon which to base our farming operations for the coming

A Philosophy of Life

A S we go through our earthly toils, through sweat expended but not rewarded, through the vales of discourage-

ment and despair, do we go as dumb, driven cattle or as upright, sun-seeking human beings?

It seems that only too often we travel life's journey even less philosophically than our dumb friends. They accept mutely the inevitable and forget it, while we often, with our active minds, are wont to add doleful decorations to our already drab surround-

The human mind can be our greatest asset; it can also be our greatest liability. Each of us determine, often unconsciously, on which side of the human ledger our minds are to be. If we can look at the sun while the thorns prick our feet, the pricking of the thorns will not be noticed so much. But if we are wont to be doleful we can make each thorn prick seem an almost unbearable torture.

It has been the clinging to an idea, to a philosophy of life, that has made our great men great. They have accepted each buffet as a challenge to greater things, or perhaps as a lesson which was to teach a greater appreciation of the good things of life.

The good and the bad are about us. Each of us alone makes his choice. The good will repay all it costs; the bad grows greater in cost and never gives a reward.

Man is the only one who can pull himself by his bootstraps to a bigger and happier life. So, if in despair, why not take hold of a philosophy which involves an appreciation of the little

business, and thus learn where we sunbeams of life? It will help you,

For Better

THERE is no doubt but that we need some change in our immigration laws as Ummigrants there are too many restaurants and fruit

stands now being opened, while there are not enough of the kind of people who make good artisans and farmers.

Back in the eighteen nineties this condition did not prevail. Then our incoming population consisted mostly of the sturdy north European folks who knew how to farm, and did so with credit to themselves and rural America. Michigan is proud to have many of them within her borders.

While the present immigration laws restrict, they still let in a too great proportion of those who say, "Yes, we have no bananas today." Often their characteristic restlessness, and radical turn of mind tend to disturb the peace of the country.

One of the things put into the congressional hopper is an immigration bill limiting the number of immigrants to two per cent instead of three, as it is now, the quotas to be based on the number of the various nationalities in the country in 1890 instead of 1910, the basis of the present bill. This will permit more of the northern European folks to come in, and decrease the number of incoming southern European people.

The Week Before Xmus

M AYBE the night before Xmus is as still -as a mouse stealin' cheese, but the week before ain't. It's somethin' like the mouse chewin' several boards tryin' to get to the cheese.

Mornin', noon and night, all I hear is about Xmus; what somebody is goin' to give somebody, and what somebodywants and ain't goin' to get. They's wonderin' whether they should give somebody else somethin', 'cause somebody else gave them somethin' last year, and they is wonderin' how much what somebody else gave them cost, so they kin spend

as much but no more, and so forth and etc.

Sophie is keepin' awful busy sewin' on somethin' I dasen't look at without gettin' bashful, fer somebody else's wife,

and she's got her sewin' machine right where my nice big chair used to set by the bay window. She don't care when she gets dinner ready, so long as she kin get them what-you-call-em's done. My comfort and appetite ain't got no considerashun these days, even if they are of considerable consequence to me.

Sari, Sammie and Babe just thinks I'm a millionaire. They want me to buy a railroad and a Oughto and a house and a piano and a buggy, and so forth and etc. Of course, they's just toys, but I'm goin' to fool them; I'm goin' to buy Sari one of them ventriloquist dolls what kin say "mama" without openin' her mouth. (I just wonder what she would say if she did open her mouth). And Sammie? Sophie, she won't let me buy him a drum, 'cause it makes too much noise, so I'm goin' to buy a tootin' horn instead.

I ain't goin' to tell you what I'm ' to buy Babe, 'caus be nice. But, you know, I gotta carry

Sophie is what you call a problum fer me. She's got purty near everything she wants. Her dress we bought in 1919, and it ain't got no holes in it yet, and she put new feet in her stockin's the other day, and her shoes has been half-soled and they shine up purty good, so I guess I gotta get her some of them flapper ear rings what'll hold her ears down so she kin hear better. HY SYCKLE.

Our Farmers Shake Down International Prizes

S we go to press, returns from the judging at the great International Live Stock and Grain and Hay Show, held at Chicago. are incomplete. The following information, however, has been wired to us and we hasten to tell our readers of the standing of Michigan in a number of the classes.

Of the twenty-five prizes offered for soft red winter wheat, Michigan farmers took twelve.

The first five on white wheat were awarded to exhibitors from Michigan.

Of the thirty prizes for rye, exhibitors from this state took sixteen.

In barley, where thirty prizes were offered, fourteen came to this state.

Twenty of the thirty places in the oat class were captured by Michigan farmers.

On both beans and peas three of the first five prizes come to Michigan. Six prizes out of ten on soy-beans were taken on entries from

The judges gave to a Michigan exhibitor, sweepstakes on hay.

The Grand Champion Belgian mare was exhibited by the Michigan Agricultural College. On hogs forty ribbons were captured by exhibits from the Agri-

cultural College at East Lansing. A detailed report of the big show will be given our readers in a later issue.

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As Ye Sow, So Shall Ye Reap

Farmer Discovers that Small Matters are Sometimes Very Important

R XPERIENCE is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." As I look back over the last five years I realize that Benjamin Frank-

lin was not guessing—he knew.

I spent most of my life in the city. As the proprietor of a business house I knew practically nothing of farming. I realize now that my associates were in the same position as I, but that did not keep us from discussing the farmer at luncheons, clubs, or any other place that several of us got together. Paper profits were enormous, my health was failing, and I was tired of the city. I decided to sell my business and become a gentleman farmer.

During the six months previous to the time I embarked upon my new career I read all of the general information concerning farming that I could get. By the time I was settled in my new home I considered myself well equipped to proceed with my newprofession. As I look back on that time now I realize that I did not have even a basis upon which to build the store of knowledge it was necessary for me to acquire before I could hope to suc-

I started by buying a run-down farm about fourteen miles from the city. In my opinion the owner had been lazy and shiftless because of lack of interest in his work, and I was getting a bargain. I paid dearly for my egotism in thinking that I could beat another man at his own game. In addition to the land being poor, the implements were in such bad condition that many of them had to be replaced. After having replaced several machines at the prevailing high prices I decided to see what my neighbors might have to offer. I posted a notice in the general store to the effect that I was in the market for some good second-hand

I was an angel to that community. Everything destined for the scrap heap, and some things that I suspect were already there, immediately assumed a value. By early summer, I was the possessor of the best looking junk pile in the vicinity, but in no case was I so badly "stuck" as with my seeds, which I purchased from a local

I spared neither time nor expense in

By E. F. Crane

followed the best prescribed methods and placed my fields in what I considered perfect condition before a seed was sown. My experiences since that time have taught me that my cultivation preparatory to planting was one of the few things that I did right. After the seed was in the ground I indulged in a mental picture of it at maturity. It resembled the advertising pictures sent out by a real estate

preparing my ground for planting. I one regrettable experience I was willing to try anything, and decided to try it before planting the following year.

When purchasing seeds for the previous year I had bought on the theory that it was better to have too much than too little. As a result, I still had, in the granary, seed of practically every kind that I had planted. I took a sample of each and, with the cooperation of a son who, though small, was a most interesting associate, went to

der, night flowering catchfly, and oth-The rest of the grains tested produced practically the same results with the exception of the clover. It was worse, containing over thirty different varieties of seeds, prominent among which were clover dodder, bladder champion, night flowering catchfly, frenchweed, wild mustard, wild carrot, and rat-tailed plantain.

The tests for adulteration had been so productive that we decided to test for germination. In testing corn we used the rag doll type of tester. It was evident from the result that the early freeze of the previous fall had affected our seed, as forty per cent of that tested germinated less than eighty per cent. In testing our forage seeds we used a soil test and they showed to better advantage. However, there was a comparatively small amount of them on hand, and the adulteration test had shown their grade to be so poor that we decided to discard them and make a fresh start.

This time we tested samples of every different kind of seed that we had bought. We knew we were getting the best possible grades before we pur-chased, and the result justified the time and labor expended in obtaining them. Corn was our best crop and we averaged forty-nine bushels per acre from a field that had not yielded thirty the year before. Our crops were the surprise of the neighborhood and I received congratulations where I had received ridicule the previous

I have followed this system since that time with uniform success and. for the past two years, my farm has been one of the show places of the neighborhood. It is pointed to with pride by the same men who ridiculed me at the end of my first year, but the biggest compliment paid me was when they followed in my footsteps. There are seventeen men in my community who planted tested seeds this year. They realize that enough hazards are encountered after the seeds are in the ground without making a positive discount on the yield by planting inferior seeds and are as firmly convinced as I that it is the only

method by which they can insure a



Occasionally a Neighbor Would Drop in and Watch Son and Me at Our Task.

dealer. Picture my chagrin when I gazed upon acre after acre that resembled nothing so much as an artist's pallette. In some fields I had most of the colors of the rainbow, while in others there were huge spots that were sparsely grown, or almost barren. There could be only one solution to the question-inferior seed.

I took the many jocular remarks that were passed for my benefit as best I could and determined not to be caught again. I had heard of seed testing but the operation was not practiced by my neighbors and I had considered it a waste of time. After this work. At the expiration of the first week I was firmly convinced that the next year would be a bumper one for crops. I felt that I had a corner on all of the adulterated seed in the

In addition to the wheat, which I knew I was purchasing, we found the seeds of the sand burr, wild oats, chess (or cheat seeds), as well as darnel, cockle, and the much dreaded frenchwood. The oats test yielded samples of wild oats, chess, bull mustard, wild mustard, and ragweed. To the alfalfa we were indebted for specimens of dock, wild carrot, clover dod-

Getting Cows Without Cash

Interesting Plans of Financing the Dairy Business - By L. A. Chase URING the past year a successful This calls for a description of the machinery and other resources of the thus sought calls for payment in three

counties of the Upper Peninsula to finance an improved dairy farming program with the aid of capital secured from banks and business men, or through the organization of stock companies participated in by farmers and business men alike.

The capital thus provided is employed in the purchase of high-grade and pure-bred dairy cattle, commonly imported from some high-class dairy section outside the district. The so-called "Ashland Plan" has been presented to farmers through a series of meetings at various times and places, and has been followed with such variations as local conditions seem to call for.

The form of contract used in Gogebic county states that the would-be purchaser of cattle applies to three persons named in the contract as trustees appointed by the Ironwood banks that are to underwrite the financing, for a loan to enable him to make the desired purchase. The number and kind of cows to be purchased are stated in the contract. The applicant makes a statement of his resources and liabilities with his application.

effort has been made in several acreage of land owned, including acres applicant. Under liabilities, there is cleared and partly cleared, with the place for the statement of debts owed interest being payable quarterly. The value thereof; the number of horses and the security therefor. and cattle owned and their value; and

The terms of payment of the loan

years with interest at seven per cent, applicant agrees to sell all his milk, cream or butter produced, except that required for family use, and from the proceeds of these sales there must be paid out monthly to the trustees for the loan, a sum not less than three dollars for each cow so purchased, until the loan with interest is fully

The applicant agrees to breed the cows purchased from the proceeds of this loan to a registered pure-bred sire of the same breed as the cows and to raise all the heifer calves. The applicant agrees to weigh the milk of each cow daily, test it once monthly and keep a record of these results. which, it is recognized, can best be done through membership in a cowtesting association.

The applicant also agrees to adopt modern feeding practices as laid down by the county agricultural agent, this to insure better returns from the cow, it being recognized that the old "bran and middling method is too expensive." The applicant agrees to purchase

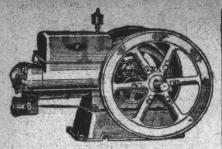
(Continued on page 625).

Shop Now and Mail Early

W HILE the entire postal organization of the United States is making greater preparations to take care of the holiday business this year than ever before, still the public by a little thought and consideration in the matter of early shopping and early mailing, thereby spreading the holiday load over several days, can be of far greater assistance than any expenditure of money or temporary expansion of floor space, equipment and personnel that the post office department may be able to effect. The entire solution of the holiday postal problem is really with the public—SHOP NOW AND MAIL EARLY.

Parcels and greetings for delivery within one day's travel should be mailed not later than December 21; two days' travel, the eighteenth; three days travel, the sixteenth, and for more distant points, on or before the fifteenth. If cards and parcels are so posted, congestion at post offices, railway terminals and in railway mail cars will be largely avoided and delivery assured before Christmas.

Careful packing, addressing in full with ink, including the name and location of both the sender and the addressee, will facilitate handling and avoid disappointment.



Runs hours a day IRBANKS-MORSE



Geo. Styahan, South Jacksonville, Fla., says:
"The 'Z' engine which I have used for more than a year has exceeded our greatest expectations. At times we operate it for stretches of 24 hours duration. Very economical. Requires no attention whatever.". P. W. Ostwald, Baker, Oregon, says: "The 'Z' engine bought in 1916 is the most reliable piece of machinery I ever owned."

Over 350,000 users have approved the "Z" Engine. No matter what your power requirements, there is a "Z" Engine to exactly suit your needs. Over 5,000 dealers carry these engines in stock and will save you money on freight.

1½ H.P. "Z" (Battery Equipt) \$ 54 1½ H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt) 74 3 H.P. "Z" (Battery Equipt) 90 3 H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt) 10 6 H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt) 170 f. o. b. factory

Add freight to your town

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Brown's Beach Jacket The best cold-weather garment for out-

door workers, made with the same care and of the same high-quality material which first gave it its reputation many years ago. It is as warm as an overcoat, comfortable to work in, and can be washed without losing its shape or warmth. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and yest.

Ask your dealer. BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY Worcester, Massachusetts

TION.

I N answer to the question, "What part of the burden of taxation for highways should be borne by the motor vehicle to place it on an equality with the steam and electric railways, the sub-committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce on the taxation of transportation lays down the principal that it should pay the cost of maintaining the improved highways it uses in as good condition as when they were built.

This declaration coming from the United States Chamber of Commerce is looked upon as backing a movement, said to be promoted by the railroads, to meet motor transportation competition by means of increased taxes upon motor vehicels.

PEAT EXPERTS TO HOLD CONFAB.

HE seventeenth annual convention of the American Peat Society will be held at the Washington Hotel, in Washington, on December 6-8, when leading authorities on muck and peat from the United States and foreign countries will meet in discussion. Papers will be presented on the use of muck and peat as fuel, as fertilizer, for cultivation in natural position in growing crops and other phases of the industry.

In the United tSates large areas of peat and muck are found in Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina and Florida.

GET DATA ON COOPERATIVES.

R EPORTS from 8,135 farmers' business organizations, located in forty-eight states, and marketing more than 100 different commodities, have been received by the United States Department of Agriculture. The department has also received reports regarding some one thousand farmers' cooperative organizations that have gone out of business during the past ten years. A few of these associations are functioning as general selling agencies for the farmer members, but the greater number are interested in the marketing of one commodity, or a few commodities.

Of the active associations reporting, thirty-one per cent are engaged in the handling of grain, twenty-one per cent in the marketing of dairy products, over fourteen per cent in the marketing of live stock, and over eleven per cent in the marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables.

When the other several thousand farmers' associations send in their reports, the department will have a fund of information which will enable it to formulate a helpful program for the betterment of cooperative selling and marketing.

WANT LOWER FREIGHT RATES.

FARMERS are complaining that freight rates are too high, and strong pressure will be brought to this winter to amend bear in congress that will insure lower freight rates on farm products. This agitation for lower rates has been so loud that the fact has evidently been overlooked that, owing to reduction in freight rates since 1921 the freight bill in this country was \$431,000,000 less during the first eight months of 1923 than it would have been if rate levels had remained unchanged.

. It is declared by the Bureau of Railway Economics that these savings resulted chiefly from reduction in the rates on agricultural products, which laid for greater progress of the club

WOULD INCREASE MOTOR TAXA- became effective January 1, 1922, and from the general reduction of ten per cent made in all rates on July 1, 1922.

LET THE ROADS DO IT, THEY SAY.

V OLUNTARY railroad consolidation rather than under legislative compulsion is advocated by the United States Chamber of Commerce committee on railroad consolidation. Improved train service and more economical operation are among the advantages claimed for consolidation. This committee also recommended the enactment of a law permitting railroads to take out federal charters. It is believed that if railroad consolidation were worked out as anticipated the railroads in the United States would be owned and operated by corporations as large or larger than those that control the largest existing sys-

FACILITIES MORE THAN MEET DEMAND.

S ALE of another \$10,000,000 Intermediate Credit Bank four and onehalf per cent debenture bonds of six months maturity, is announced by Commissioner Cooper, of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

This will be the last sale for the present crop year, being the third of the kind and making a total of \$30,-000,000 obtained by the sale of bonds for short-time credit to farmers' cooperatives. The Agricultural Credits Act appropriated \$60,000,000 as the bank's capital, but thus far the board has found it necessary to draw only \$29,000,000 of this capital.

FREE SEED BILL INTRODUCED.

ONE of the first bills introduced in the house was one providing for the restoration of the congressional free seed distribution. Representative Langley, of Kentucky, who introduced the bill, says he is prepared to make a strong fight for this bill, which carries a \$500,000 appropriation for the purchase of seeds.

FEWER FARMERS-MORE PROwed DUCTION.

and farm wage earners to the cities, a larger crop acreage was planted in 1923 than the ten-year average, which is no doubt in part responsible for the unsatisfactory prices at which some farm products are selling. Nevertheless, it is pointed out by Secretary Wallace, the value of eleven lead- mittee for three or four years.

ing farm crops was \$5,289,000,000 for 1921; \$5,711,000,000 for 1922, and 6,-947,000,000 for 1923. These are prices on October 1 of each year, on all the crops except corn, which is taken as the December future price.

LOST FARMS.

I T was found by an inquiry through both bankers and farmers as to the number or farm owners and farm tenants who lost their farms or property through foreclosure or voluntary relinquishment, that of the owner farmers in fifteen corn and wheat producing states, on an average over four per cent had lost their farms through foreclosure or bankruptcy, while near ly 4.5 per cent had turned over their farms to creditors without legal process. In addition, more than fifteen per cent were, in fact, bankrupt, but were holding on through leniency of their creditors. Considered by groups of states, the percentage of owner farmers who lost their farms since 1920 was found to be as follows: For five north central states, nearly six per cent; for seven west north central states, over nine per cent, and for three mountain states, nearly twenty per cent. The percentage of tenants who lost their property ran materially

FAVOR SALE OF MUSCLE SHOALS.

BILLS providing for the sale and lease of Muscle Shoals property to Henry Ford have been introduced by Representatives Madden and Mc-Kenzie, of Illinois. Mr. Madden's bill provides for the erection by the government of a steam power plant to replace the Gorgas plant, which was declared by Mr. Ford to be necessary to proper operation of Muscle Shoals, and Mr. McKenzie's bill offering the Muscle Shoals property to Mr. Ford, being the same bill that was reported on favorably by the military affairs committee last winter.

WHY THE FARM BLOC?

O N December 17, from Station W. R. C., Washington, Senator Arthur Capper will broadcast an address on "Why the Farm Bloc in Congress?"

PROGRESSIVES WANT HOUSE RULES CHANGED.

HE progressive program in congress includes a provision for a N spite of the migration of farmers procedure for discharging committees failing to act on bills and placing measures before the house for a vote, and for putting a ban on pocket vetoes by chairmen. Such a change would have a tendency to put an end to pigeonholing such bills as "truth-in-fabrics," which has been held up in com-

State Farmers' Clubs Meeting

HE Thirty-first Annual Meeting movement in the future, and for a of the Michigan State Associa-tion of Farmers' Clubs was held at the Agricultural College on Tues-An excellent program included the discussion of many phases of agriculture and organization work, as well as the transportation act in some way banquet session, the banquet being served by the Home Economics Department of the College.

While the attendance was not as large as that of some of the previous meetings of the organizations, owing to conflicting meetings during the week, the sessions were fully up to the standard in interest and in the enthusiasm exhibited by the delegates present.

Space will not permit the discussion of the many interesting features of the program in detail. The foundation was

closer working arrangement with other farmers' organizations in the state through a resolution adopted requiring day and Wednesday, December 4-5, the newly elected president to promote this work. New officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

President, W. A. Cutler, of Grass strictly farmers' club topics. The Tues- Lake; vice-president, S. J. Skinner, of evening session was as usual, a Belding; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. I. R. Johnson, of Rushton; directors, E. W. Fenton, of Richmond; Earl Severence, of Wixom.

Resolutions were adopted covering the following points:

State Affairs.

1. Favoring the restoration of representative state government by the trative board or the modification of its elimination of the extraordinary power now possessed by the governor through the abolition of the administration

2. Reduction of operating expense of state government by removal of (Continued on page 627).



Dollars from Winter Days

many farmers. Here is how a the winter months.

BAILS HAY WITH HOME-MADE PRESS.

ONE method I have of using the winter months is preparing the crops for market, instead of spending a lot of money to get it done. I do the baling of the hay and straw by hand. I made a box so as to hook the corners together, stand it on end, tramp full, place chain around box

TOW to utilize the winter days is every month the tester comes to my an ever-increasing problem to place and checks up on the cows and their feed, showing me the ones which few of our readers are making use of are the most profitable, also, prepares a formula for a balanced ration, using the feeds I have on hand first, and buying the balance. Under this system a cow which does not show a profit does not stay around my place long.

The pleasure side comes in when I can go to a clean, warm stable on a cold, stormy day, do up the chores and feel that the bossies are paying me for my labor, and doing it with pleasure, too, while some of the other fellows are grumbling about the weather, hard times, and everything in general.-R. M. Stewart.

HAS A VARIETY OF WINTER WORK.

S UMMER profits depend upon winter preparations. These include keeping as many fall and winter fresh cows as possible, hauling the manure to fields as rapidly as it is made, feeding the separated milk to comfortably housed fall pigs, saving the tools by protection from weather, and through proper repairing, feeding up all fodder and coarse grain on the farm, and getting everything in ship-shape for the summer campaign.—George W. Rice,

COWS AND HENS DO IT.

WILL explain, in a few words, how I keep busy during the winter months, pay expenses, and make a little income. I have a farm of eighty acres, on which we keep twenty-seven pure-bred Holsteins and a few hundred White Leghorn chickens.

We plan to have twelve cows milksecure an average of \$200 a month throughout the year. Every morning after the cattle are milked and the barns cleaned, the manure is taken to the fields. I raise all the feed consumed by the herd.

We have two coops of White Leghorn chickens, one hundred and twenty-five in each coop. These coops are cleaned every morning. The chickens are well cared for and they return HAVE been reading with interest around \$100 per month for the year. the letters of the Handyman's Cor- We raise all the feed required for the

This keeps me busy throughout the I have a herd of pure-bred Guern- winter months. I usually work from night. My wife and I do all this work, In the first place, I belong to the only hiring at theshing and silo-filling

The Chore Buga-a-Boo

WHAT a wealth of suggestions there must be on the thousands of farms of the state in short-cutting the everlasting job of doing chores. If we could get these ideas together and select the most serviceable, what a blessing in the saving of time and energy it would be to the farmer.

We want to coax these ideas out in the open where they can be passed around. Here is our proposal. For every suggestion that seems worth while we are going to send to the contributor, one dollar. Mail your letter to me, The Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, not later than December 19.

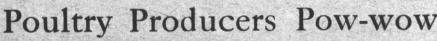
and timber across top, then press with lifting jack, giving the length of jack, ing the year around, and from these then catch with prop, trip the jack, put block under, then repeat until hay is brought to proper size. Bales can be made in this way in ten minutes each, with only one man at press and one man in mow. I made the box so as to have the bales larger than ordinary.-Gilbert Ferris.

DOES IT THROUGH GOOD COWS.

ner, so will give you my idea of in- chickens, including green feed. Each creasing winter profits. It seems to year, we hatch about four hundred me that the most pleasant and profit- chickens, from which our laying stock able way to increase or make any is selected. We get \$1.00 for the yearprofit at all through the winter months ling hens in the fall. is through the dairy cow.

seys which I expect to make me a five in the morning until seven at profit during the coming months.

county cow-testing association, and time.-F. A. Beasore.



week of Thanksgiving. Not only show. the chicken men, but the chickens

The fundamental occasion of this chicken convocation was the Annual Michigan Poultry Show, staged by the West Michigan Poultry Association. The accessory occasions were the meeting of the Michigan Poultry Producers' Association, culling schools, students' judging contests, and rooster fights.

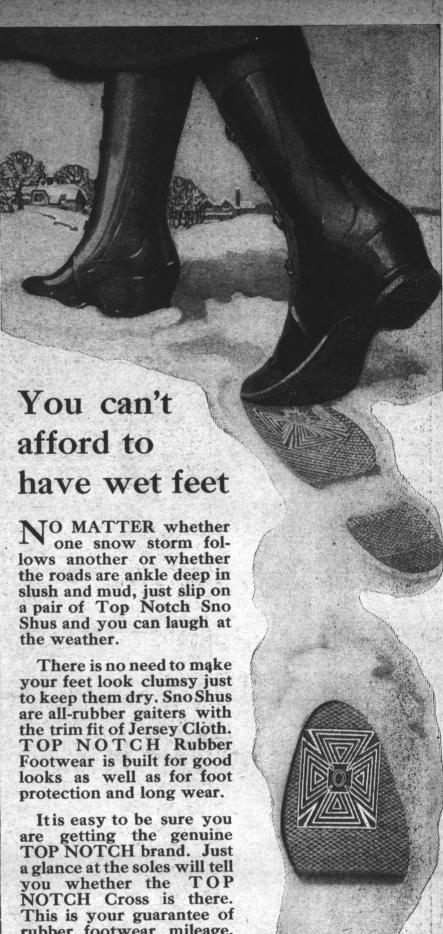
The poultry show had everything, from banty roosters to turkeys, from fine-feathered Rocks and Reds to bedraggled-looking Leghorns, which were

RAND RAPIDS had a regular so busy laying that they had not had poultry get-together during the time to change their clothes for the

The culling schools were instructed themselves were there, not the fur- by Professor Foreman, and others, of coated, silk-stockinged variety, but the M. A. C. The students' contests were ine the M. A. C. team which to detern would go to the big show at Chicago BEACON FALLS RUBBER SHOE COMPANY to compete with teams from other states, and the cock fight was a tame affair because the officers of the law would not allow the roosters to follow standard fistic regulations.

At the poultry producers' meeting some real good advice was given but not taken. In order that the words of wisdom there given may be spread to further fields, we give a condensation of them here.

(Continued on page 624).



rubber footwear mileage. Every pair of Top Notch Rubbers is made by hand just as carefully as fine custom made shoes.

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Always Give Name and Aldress When Sonding Inquiries as Satisfactory
Service Connet to Given to Unsigned Letters

RE-RENTING BEFORE LEASE IS TERMINATED.

I traded my crops, stock and tools on my farm for a man's equity in a house, and gave him three year's lease on said farm. Both the man and his house, and gave him three year's lease on said farm. Both the man and his wife signed the papers. After being two years on the farm, he has called a sale and intends to leave. He has until next October. Can I sell or rent the farm before October?—A. W. F.

The statement indicates that the party mentioned has a lease for a term of three years not yet expired. Announcing a sale, or any communication to anyone other than the lessor, does not amount to a surrender of the lease; and until there is a surrender or some other termination of the lease, the lessor has no right of possession and can give no such right to anyone else. There is nothing to prevent his making a new lease at any time to begin upon the termination of the prior lease.-Rood.

PERIOD OF FORECLOSURE.

How long can a person stay on a farm after he discontinues paying interest on the principal? If landlord forecloses, how long can a person stay?—H. B.

If the property was deeded to the purchaser and he has given a mortgage back it takes about fifteen months to foreclose and get possession. If there was merely a land contract and the purchaser has no legal title, his rights may be foreclosed in about forty days and possession restored to the seller by the sheriff or constable.—Rood.

AGE OF MARRIAGE.

A girl got married at the age of fifteen, parents saying she was sixteen. Was it a legal marriage? What can was it a legal marriage? What can be done now? Can a girl get married at the age of eighteen if her parents object? How old must a girl be to get married without her parents' consent?—A. R.

The statute forbids the clerk to issue marriage license for a female under the age of eighteen years without the personal consent of one of her parents or her legal guardian. If she is older than that no consent is necessary. Marriage under the age of consent and without the consent of the parent is not void, and can be avoided only by the female. The person illegally performing the license is criminally liable.-Rood.

ROAD NEGLECTED.

I live on a town-line road, which was the main traveled road a few years ago. Now there is a new gravel road ago. Now there is a new gravel road a mile from here, and this road isn't fit for a dog to travel on. They pay no attention to it. It has a ditch washed in the middle of it, but they say they haven't money to spend on this road because there isn't enough travel on it. Can we force them to fix up the road?—H. B.

If the highway commissioner will not spend any money on the road, bring the matter up at the next town meeting and get an appropriation voted.-Rood.

FATHER WOULD GET PROPERTY.

I am twenty-two years of age, own a small piece of property and have a bank savings account. My only living relatives are a father, step-mother and half-brother. In case I should die before any of the above, who would receive my real and personal property as above noted, if I have no will made? If I wish that my father receive the above, must I make a will?

—J. C.

The the pircurstances stead the small causes these those those those those those those those of trees and shrubs, and other plants, most people prefer to have the birds, even though the falling mulberry fruits are "messy" for a while.—Bessey.

Vegetable oysters, also known as salsify may be left in the ground un-

whole property, real and personal, after the debts and administration expenses, would go to the father without any will being made, and if that except to name the executor; and if

no executor is named, the father would be permitted to name the administrator.-Rood.

TURNING COWS OUT IN COLD WEATHER.

I would like to know if turning milking cows out in the cold, dries them up?—S. C.

A cow, to do her best, must be kept comfortable. She is not comfortable when she is compelled to stay out in the cold, winter weather.

Have a warm, dry, well-lighted stable and keep her indoors when the weather is very cold and stormy. But as soon as the weather modifies let her out for exercise, but put her back before she becomes chilled. Don't have the stable too warm. Forty or fifty degrees is about right.

POISON FOR NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

Will you please post me on the law as to using poison for noxious animals? I understand it is not lawful to use poison, but the state hunters are using it every winter in the Upper Peninsula. If it is lawful for them, why not for a farmer?—G. F.

Compiled Laws 1915, Section 15353, forbidding the mixture of poisonous substances and exposing them where they might be eaten by horses, cattle, dogs or other animals of another, expressly permits the placing of poisons on the premises of the owner, outside of an incorporated city or village, and with proper safeguards, for the destruction of predatory or dangerous prowling animals.-Rood.

TO PREVENT MULBERRIES BEAR-ING FRUIT.

Would like to know whether there is anything that can be done to brevent a mulberry tree from bearing fruit. We have a large one in our front yard which never fails to bear. The fruit draws the flies and chickens, which makes it very disagreeable.—E. V. K.

The mulberry tree has two kinds of flowers-the male flowers, which produce pollen but do not produce fruit, and the female flowers which produce fruit. These two kinds of flowers are on separate trees. In most plants it is necessary for the pollen to reach the pistil in order that the fruit may develop. This is why an apple tree covered with netting so that bees and other insects can not reach the flowers will not produce fruit, even though the pollen is produced in the same flowers with the pistils, for, in the case of the apple, the pollen, being somewhat sticky, can not reach the pistil unless carried by an insects. Unfortunately, in the case of some kinds of mulberries, fruits will be produced on the female flowers without pollenation. These fruits, however, do not contain viable seeds. This being the case, I know of nothing that can be done to prevent the tree from bearing fruit. If it is desired to have a mulberry tree and fruit is not wanted, one should have cuttings taken or trees grafted from male trees. Usually, however, the female trees are preferred because of the fruit, which is attractive to birds and causes these to frequent one's place. Since many of

Under the circumstances stated the salsify, may be left in the ground until spring, for freezing does not harm the roots. However, if it is desired to use some of these roots during the winter, part of the crop should be dug is the desire a will would be useless up before the ground freezes, and stored in a cool, moist place.



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WHY HIS JUDGMENT GREW.

R ECENTLY we spent the larger portion of a day with Mike Jones. Mike is a farmer of ordinary attainments. I had been interested in the matter of farmers' judgments. Mike's tests proved to me that on the average farm there is ample opportunity for the manager to exercise initiative and decision.

Before he had gone to the barn in the morning Mike had to decide whether he would take his load of hogs to market that day, or not. Would he, also, include the three

Would it be better for the hired man to search for a little more dead wood



L. Zimmer, of St. Clair County, Says this Team is Just as Good as they Look.

in the woodlot for fuel, or bring a load of soft coal from town?

What kind of sheep-feeding racks should he build, and how much material will be required for their construction?

How shall we handle three of the hogs which had gone off their feed? How shall he protect the watering

tanks against freezing this coming

When should he open the silo? Would it be wise to shred the dry corn fodder or feed it in the stalks?

In less than an hour, this man had a dozen questions which required definite decision. I wondered what executive is called upon to answer more questions having a direct relation to the outgo and income of his business than did this farmer?-Burt.

BANKERS FAVOR COOPERATION.

A T the recent meeting, the American Bankers' Association, in annual convention, declared themselves favorable to cooperative farm marketing. This suggests that our national bankers have awakened to the fact that the cooperative organization has become a permanent institution, and that unless the bankers fall in line with the movement, other means of financing would ultimately be provid-This action of bankers should, therefore, prove a distinct advantage in financing cooperatives.

MICHIGAN ALFALFA ACREAGE GROWS RAPIDLY.

W E are not fully apprized of the fact that here in Michigan great strides have been made in developing alfalfa in connection with dairying and other live stock activities. This is the case, however.

Since 1919, the alfalfa acreage in this state has increased from 75,000 to nearly a half million acres. Vigorous campaigns by our extension men to on the most enective cultural methods and to secure for the farmers a dependable supply of northern-grown seed has placed the state in an outstanding position regarding this crop. Further, the utility of the crop has been impressed everywhere, particularly with farmers interested in dairying, and cattle and sheep feeding.

Potatoes breathe, so they must have air or they die.

About Farm Machines and the McCormick-Deering Line

THE U.S. Department of Agriculture has shown that farm equipment is one of the smallest items in the cost of farming, the yearly average being only 4 to 8% of the total.

Farm machines are sold for less money, pound for pound and quality for quality, than any other similar manufactured article. Yet in profitable farming there is nothing more important than good equipment.

Check the cost of your farm machines against the rest of your investment land, buildings, labor, live stock, etc.and your figures will probably agree with the average.

Now is a good time to inspect the condition of your machines. Most of them have been used lately. Are any of them worn out? Are some of them so out of date that it does not pay to use them? Are there new methods on the market you should be adopting? Have you been getting along without certain

machines that would save you money and labor?

To help you take an inventory of your needs, we are printing the full McCormick-Deering line.

The purpose of all McCormick-Deering machines is to make farming better, easier, and more profitable for their owners. They are all useful, modern, and efficient. The Harvester Company's work of standardization has simplified the variety of lines, combining many good features in fewer essential machines. Power farming is at its best where McCormick-Deering Tractors [15-30 and 10-20] are used with McCormick-Deering machines for drawbar and belt work. They are made to work together.

We will send you descriptive material, catalogs, details as to sizes and styles on any machine or line that may need attention on your farm. Write the address below. Call on the McCormick-Deering dealer; he will always be at your service.

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Binders, Headers, Push-Binders,
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Ensilage Cutters, Corn Shellers,
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Silo Fillers, Feed Orinders, Hay
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BEET TOOLS Seeders, Cultivators, Pullers.

HAYING MACHINES

Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Loaders (alltypes), Stackers, Bunchers, Combination Side Rakes and Tedders, Sweep Rakes, Baling Presses, Combination Sweep Rakes and Stackers.

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Planters, Listers, Drills, Binders, Cultivators, Lister Cultivators, Pickers, Ensilage Cutters, Shell-ers, Huskers and Shredders, Huskers and Silo Fillers.

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Tractor Harrows, Orchard Harrows,
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Horse Cultivators, Culti-Packers.

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Grass Drills.

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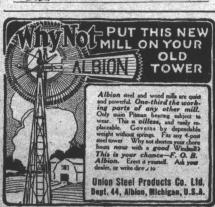
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HEESEN BROS. & CO., Dept.1 TECUMSEH.

By Dr. C. H. Lerri

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS.

White Plague, tuberculosis, was taking the very pick of America's best citizens every year at the rate of 2,020 period of twenty years. On an estifor every million inhabitants. There mated population of 110,000,000 we sprang into existence the National save more than 110,000 lives each year Tuberculosis Association, and an or- because of this successful fight. More ganized effort was begun to educate than that, tuberculosis no longer apthe public in health and hygiene and pears to us as a grim spectre of wage a systematic fight against the death. We have learned how to conbrightest and best of our land. The opened our eyes and we see that tu-Association shot forth National branches in every state, and the Mich- ease, is one with which we may cope igan Tuberculosis Association was successfully. formed. An aggressive campaign was put on to show that fresh air, good food, and rest would cure tuberculosis, that people of tuberculous families losis has been financed by the little were not doomed, that there was hope for prevention and hope for cure.

So well has this campaign against disease been carried on that the last

official report of the United States Census Bureau places the deaths per WENTY years ago the Great million from all forms of tuberculosis at less than 1,000. The death rate is therefore better than cut in half, in a wasting disease that was stealing the quer. The educational campaign has berculosis, though still a terrible dis-

While we congratulate ourselves on these facts let us keep in mind that the whole campaign against tubercu-Christmas Seal. Last year Michigan sold seals to the amount of \$153,293.25,

which is 3.9 seals for every man, woman and child. December is the month for the annual seal selling campaign. When the seals come to you, buy as liberally as your means permit. The

executive secretary of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association is Mr. T. J. Werle, of Lansing. He will be cheered and heartened by your support.

GOITER TREATMENT.

I have been an interested reader for some time, on this goiter problem, and I wonder if any one can tell me what iodine to use, and what doses, etc., for a girl of fourteen years of age, who has had symptoms of one for about one year. Shows more at a certain period than other times. Also, does a goiter affect the kidneys?—Mrs. W. W.

For a girl of fourteen the best method of taking iodine for the prevention of goiter is in the form of sodium iodide. A large dose is not necessary. It is always well to have dosage regulated by some physician who is able to study the patient. The same condition that produces the goiter often has a marked effect on the kidneys.

RED SPOTS THAT ITCH AND SMART.

I am a girl sixteen years of age, and for the past year I have had red spots swell up on my feet, hands and hips, and would like to know what it is. They swell up like that every month. I can notice it more in the cold weather than during the summer. Would it be my blood, and if so, is there any cure for it? I did for a while wash those spots with salt and water, but it didn't do any good. They itch and smart.—M. R.

This is a form of periodic urticaris

This is a form of periodic urticaris and probably indicates that the monthly periods are not fully established, but may also be aggravated by some dietary disturbances. No external application will do any good. Attention to general health and special care at the periods of disturbance is advised, but I do not think the condition serious.

CATCHING PENUMONIA.

Is it possible for a person to "catch" pneumonia from being in the same room with a patient? I have always understood that the disease came from exposure to severe weather.—L. P.

Pneumonia often follows exposure to severe weather but it is certainly one of the "catching" diseases. I believe this should be more generally known. Many a watching mother lies down with the sick child who has pneumonia, quite unconscious of the fact that she is thereby greatly increasing the probability that she will herself take the disease.

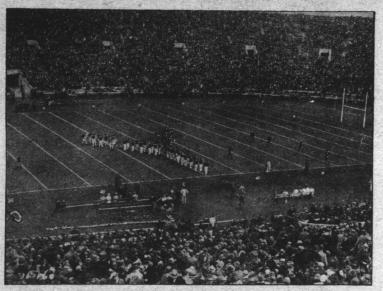
Men of old learned for their own sake; the men of today learn for show.—Confucius.



WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



The broken column of this memorial monument symbolizes lives of children killed in accident.



Just before the beginning of the football game with Princeton, the University Band of Yale College formed this Y that spelled victory. They defeated their rival college with a score of 27-0.



Lord Carnegie and Princess Maud were recently married in London in presence of five queens.



A dozen persons were injured when two bomb explosions were set off at the residences of a Spanish and Italian consul in Philadelphia. Reports have it that anarchists are responsible.



M. Maginot, French minister of war, with an alcohol torch is lighting the Memorial Lamp, which is to burn forever at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Paris.



This quiet, mild young Russian prince, with his wife, is credited with being the leader of those who killed Rasputin, hypnotic monk.



Senator Hiram Johnson, California, was first to formally announce candidacy for president.



"An easy life" is that of Marah Farah, Hindu strong woman, who allows this huge boulder to be broken upon her body.



Halide Hanum, the lady in the center dressed in black, is the leader of the feminist forces in Turkey, and organized the country's first Ministry of Education.



Mme. Charissi, with her ten children, is detained by immigration officials, the Greek quota having been exhausted. As family supporter she taught each to become an accomplished dancer.

N the first place, I want to know and the second contract the seco how so many accidents can happen in a single plant, just at the wrong time. I want to know why it is that I can go out and fight for a contract, and then lose it because a saw has broken, or an off-bearer, lugging slabs away from the big wheel, can allow one to strike at just the wrong moment and let the saw pick it up and drive it through the boiler, laying up the whole plant for three weeks. I want to know why it is that only about one out of three contracts I land are ever filled. Thayer's got something to do with it, I know. Why? That's another question. But there

"How you intend to fin' this out?" "I don't know. I've got one leadas soon as I'm able to get into town.

must be others. I want to know who

they are and weed them out. I've

only got three and a half years left, and things are going backward in-stead of forward."

That may give me a good deal of information; I came out here, at least, in the hope that it would. After that, I'm hazy. How big a telegraph office is there at Tabernacle?"

"How big?" Ba'tiste laughed. "How petite! Eet is about the size of thewhat-you-say-the peanut."

"Is there ever a time when the operator isn't there?"

"At noon. He go out to dinner, and he leave open the door. If eet is something you want, walk in."

"Thanks." A strange eagerness was in Houston's eyes. "I think I'll be able to get up tomorrow. Maybe I can walk over there; it's only a mile or two, isn't it?"

But when tomorrow came, it found a white, bandaged figure sitting weakly in front of Ba'tiste's cabin, nothing more. Strength of purpose and strength of being had proved two different things, and now he was quite content to rest there in the May sunshine, to watch the chattering magpies as they went about the work of spring housebuilding, to study the colors of the hills, the mergings of the tintings and deeper hues as the scale ran from brown to green to blue, and finally to the stark red granite and snow whites of Mount Taluchen.

Ba'tiste and his constant companion, Golemar, were making the round of the traps and had been gone for hours. Barry was alone-alone with the beauties of spring in the hills, with the soft call of the meadow lark in the bit of greenery which fringed the still purling stream in the little valley, the song of the breeze through the pines, the sunshine, the warmth-and his problems.

Of these, there were plenty. In the first place, how had Thayer known he was on the way from the east? He had spoken to only two persons-Jenkins, his bookkeeper, and one oth-To these two persons he merely had given the information that he was going west on a bit of a vacation. He had deliberately chosen to come in his this, if nothing more. But-and he proaching the cabin from the opposite car, so that there might be ever; in- drew a sheet of yellow paper from his dication, should there be such a thing pocket and stared hard at it-there as a spy in his rather diminutive was something else, something which office, that he merely intended a jaunt had aroused his curiosity to an extent inette and a sort of rear guard who, through a few states, certainly not a of suspicion, something which might twenty or thirty feet behind her, fol-

The White Desert

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

journey half across the country. But just the same, the news had leaked; Thayer had been informed, and his arrival had been no surprise.

That there had been need for his coming, Barry felt sure. At the least, there was mismanagement at the mill: contract after contract lost just when it should have been gained told him

mean an open book of information to him if only he could reach Tabernacle at the right moment and gain access to the telegraph files without the interference of the agent.

HEN suddenly he ceased his study of the message and returned it to his pocket. Two persons were ap-

When Birds are Fledged and Gone By William Leonhardt

My pathway led, through a brambly wood With many a tree decayed; Near a briary fence where the leaves were dense I paused in an open glade. And the lurid hue, of a crimson dew On the golden foliage fell; For the leave's were tossed in the autumn frosts That covered each nook and dell.

And a hoary tree, with its leafless limbs Was humming a lifeless tune; And an oriole's nest that hung on its crest Was swayed to the waning croon; 'Twas whipped and frayed by every blast, For many and many a dawn; And its battered shape in the wild wind's wake, Show'd the birds were fledged and gone.

And the pleasant home the orioles built With caution and wondrous care, Has its walls decayed, and the nest is frayed 'Till it's ghastly grim and bare. And there comes no cheep, or birdies' peep, Or a mother's hovering song, O'er a little brood so snugly woo'ed, For the birds are fledged and gone.

So I journeyed on to a winding stream. Where a house stood by the way: And the rotten shell but told too well Of life in an earlier day. Yet the shapeless mass of the chimney's brick Still stood in the wreck and ruin, And an angel's tongue in my fancy sung Of a babe and a mother's cooing.

I heard the shouts of childish glee, As I mused in my backward dreaming, And the songs and jokes, of the older folks, Was myrth, in the lovelight, beaming, And the wild winds moan through the chinkless home, A dirge, sung ever, and on; Who cares, for the memories, soon forgot, When the birds are fledged, and gone?

hill-a girl whom he was glad to see, and a man who walked, or rather rolled, in the background: Medaine Roblowed her every step, trotted when she ran down the steep side of an embankment, then slowed as she came to a walk again. A bow-legged creature he was, with ill-fitting clothing and a broad "two-gallon" hat which evidently had been bequeathed to him by some cow-puncher, long hair, which straggled over his shoulders, and a beaded vest which shone out beneath the scraggly outer coat like a candle on a dark night. Instinctively Barry knew him to be the grunting individual who had waited outside the door the night before-Lost Wing, Medaine's Sioux servant: evidently a selfconstituted bodyguard who traveled more as a shadow than as a human being. Certainly the girl in the foreground gave no indication that she was aware of his presence; nor did she seem to care.

Closer she came, and Barry watched her, taking a strange sort of delight in the skipping grace with which she negotiated the stepping stones of the swollen little stream which intervened between her and the cabin of Ba'tiste Renaud, then clambered over the straggling pile of massed logs and dead timber which strewed the small stretch of flat before the rise began, leading to where he rested. More like some graceful, agile boy was she than a girl. Her clothing was of that type which has all too soon taken the place of the buckskin in the west-a riding habit, with stout little shoes and leather puttees; her hair was drawn tight upon her head and encased in the shielding confines of a cap, worn low over her forehead, the visor pulled aside by a jutting twig and now slanting out at a rakish angle; her arms full of something pink and soft and pretty. Barry wondered what it could be-then brightened with sudden hope.

"Wonder if she's bringing them to me?

The answer came a moment later as she faced him, panting slightly from the exertion of the climb, the natural flush of exercise heightened by her evident embarrassment.

"Oh, you're up!" came in an almost disappointed manner. Then with a glance toward the great cluster of wild roses in her arms, "I don't know what to do with these things now.'

"Why?" Barry's embarrassment was as great as hers. "If-if it'll do any good, I'll climb back into bed again." "No-don't. Only I thought you were

really terribly ill and-

"I am-I was-I will be. That isgosh, it's a shame for you to go out and pick all those and then have me sitting up here as strong as an ox. I-

"Oh, don't worry about that." She smiled at him with that sweetness which only a woman can know when she has the advantage. "I didn't pick them. Lost Wing"-she pointed to the skulking, outlandishly dressed Indian in the background-attended to that. I was going to send them over by him. But I didn't have anything to do, so I just thought I'd bring them

Thanks for that, anyway. Can't I keep them just the same-to put on the table or something?"

(Continued next week).

AL ACRES -- Al's Cat Isn't Afraid of Rats

By Frank R. Leet



World-Wide Missions

Our Weekly Sermon-By N. A. McCune

discovered America. Faraday wanted a bit of copper between the poles of a horse shoe magnet, and found that the copper whirled around, and this was the beginning of the dynamo, which is the mother of all street cars and automobile motors. When Paul started out on a little exploring expedition, which is usually called his Second Missionary Journey, he and his traveling companion, Barnabas, had a falling out over Mark. Barnabas wanted to take the young man, and Paul declined, saying that he didn't have the nerve, or words to that effect. So Barnabas took Mark and went one way, while Paul took Silas and went another. The result history. He crossed the Alps, fell upwas that twice as much territory was covered.

This has been one of the results of the many Protestant denominations.



With all our regrets over the unreasonable divisions in the church, the overlapping and the increased expense of operating, it is well to remember that some good

has come from the separation of the church into many branches; it has covered more ground, in all likelihood, than it would have covered otherwise. In foreign lands, it has been the practice, of late years, to divide up the territory, one denomination being responsible for one section, another for another.

ON this journey Paul had the vision which has been taken as a type of divine guidance, ever since. He wanted to go into certain parts of the country, but he was forbidden by the Holy Spirit. One night he had a vis-"There was a man of Macedonia standing, beseeching him, and saying, "Come over into Macedonia and help This is believed to have been Luke, as from this time on Acts no longer says "he," but "we," so that the writer must have been one of the party. "Help!" cries the man of Macedonia. "Help is a word fundamental in missions; help us out of our temptations, our degradation, our sins; help us to Christ, to the Teacher, the Healer, the Friend, the Savior; help us out of hell and into heaven.

Are we as certain of divine guidance as was Paul? Can we pray and be sure that the Divine hand will show us the way? There is much uncertainty as to this, in these days. People say they are not always certain, after they have prayed. But the testimony of those who practice prayer in earnest is, that the course they ought to take becomes more clear after thoughtful prayer than it was before. Like other things, prayer requires practice. One becomes more skilful and sure of his ground when he prays as a habit, than when he is stampeded with fear or worn with long anxiety, and then tries it. The man who keeps up daily physical exercise is not injured if he sprints for a train, while the man who is soft and flabby may drop dead

WHAT happened to Paul as he went on would be considered by a good many folk as a decided anticlimax. The little party of evangelists came to Philippi, and there they found a business woman, named Lydia.. She was in the business of dieing purple cloth, which required considerable capital, as purple was a very expensive dye. She received the teaching of the Christians with intelligence and a good heart. She was so

B ig things result from strange be- impressed with the teachings and the ginnings. Columbus started out example of the evangelists that she to find a new route to India, and invited them to make their headquarters at her house. She must have been to see what would happen, if he placed a woman of wealth, with a large house very likely with a number of servants. But note: After the wonderful vision in the night, and after the long journey following it, the result was-one woman convert! If a modern evangelist was invited to a town, built his tabernacle, organized his chorus choir, and could only persuade one woman to "hit the sawdust trail," he wouldn't get a very big collection. The smallest of results, however, are more significant than we sometimes imagine.

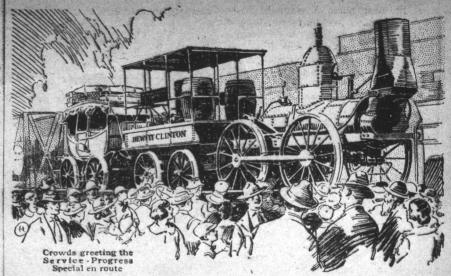
> "In 1800, Napoleon was living, the greatest warrior of his day, and the most successful military man of all on the Austrian armies, shattered them, and for the moment altered the history of France and Italy, and perhaps of Europe. In the same year a little Welsh peasant-girl tramped over the hills in Merionethshire, barefooted, in quest of a Bible. There were two or three people in the little village who knew about it, and that incident started the Bible society. And the Bible Society gave new life to the Sunday school. The Sunday schools taught the great things of God to millions of people here and in America. Napoleon's work will get feebler and feebler in its influence. That little story of the Welsh girl will get more powerful, more thrilling, deeper, and more permanent in its influences as the centuries roll by." The above are the words of Lloyd George, spoken before the British Sunday School Union. The work of Paul and his companions in making a convert of an influential woman may not have been so unimportant, after all.

> T is interesting to note that the T is interesting to hot writer of Acts, Luke, does not indulge in hero-worship, with regard to Lydia. There is no describing her virtues, her wealth, the number of thousands of vards of cloth she dyed in a year, how far her goods were exported, who some of the royal buyers were, how much she was offered by a big firm of Jews to become general manager of a mailorder house in Philippi, or how large her model farm was, just outside the city. She is referred to in a few simple words: "And a certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyaira, one that worshipped God. heard us: whose heart the Lord opened to give heed unto the things which were spoken by Paul.". If anyone is inclined to doubt the inspiration of the Bible, let him compare this bare, simple account, with what the ordinary writer would have put in, in describing the same facts. There is a simplicity and an adherence to truth in the narrative here, marking it off from the ordinary book.

The three travelers were honored with plenty of persecution. Whenever there was severe persecution, a church sprang up. In Lystra, in Derbe, in Iconium, in Corinth and Ephesus, there was decided opposition to the work of Christian teaching. Frequently it took the form of rioting, followed by imprisonment. In Athens, on the other hand, there was no persecution, and no church was formed. Some one has named these five ways in which the gospel spread, in Asia Minor, in the time of Paul: By persecution, by Bible study, by prayer, by the guidance of the Holy Spirit and by the energy of the Christians, especially Paul.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 16.

SUBJECT:—World-wide missions.
Acts 16.1 to 28.31; Rom. 15.18 to 21.
GOLDEN TEXT:—I am not ashamed of the gospel; for it is the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth. Rom. 1:16.



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Muconic



Woman's Interests

Home-made Candy for Xmas



old St. Nick apparently has a phychological connec-

tion with our sweet tooth. No sooner do we see his genial smile, or hear his jolly laugh, than we think of candy canes, lollipops, sugared animals, and many other sweets that are found in the Christmas stocking.

During the holiday season nothing is more pleasing to the children, and I will include the grown-ups, too, than to have a handful of candy to munch while enjoying their Christmas stories.

These recipes for home-made candy you will find to be accepted in high avor.

Fondant.

1¼ lbs. sugar ¾ cup water

1-8 tsp. cream tartar Flavoring

Cook sugar and water slowly and stir until the sugar is dissolved. When boiling, add cream of tartar and cease stirring. When syrup forms soft ball in cold water, pour onto a moistened platter. When cool, stir with a knife until creamy. Form into a large ball and place in earthen jar and cover with damp cloth. This will keep a long time. When ready to use, work

HE genial nut meats or candied fruit, and mold smile of into small pieces.

Cocoa Caramels.

2 cups sugar 1 cup molasses 2 tb. butter

1 tsp. vanilla

Cook all together except flavoring, until the hard ball stage is reached. Do not stir after sugar is dissolved. Add flavoring and pour into buttered pans. When cold, cut in cubes and wrap in waxed paper.

Lollipops.

1 cup sugar 8 drops oil of cinna-% cup light corn syrup mon Coloring

Cook sugar, syrup and water, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Then continue cooking until very brittle when dropped in cold water. Add flavoring and coloring, stirring as little as possible. Pour into greased molds and when the lollipops begin to harden, insert the sticks.

Chocolate Divinity.

2 1-3 cups sugar 2-3 cup light corn syrup
4 cup water
1 tsp. salt

Cook the sugar, syrup, salt and water, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Then cook to the soft ball stage. Gradually pour the syrup over the egg whites, which have been beaten stiff, stirring constantly. Add cocoa and beat until candy will hold its shape. Add vanilla and nuts and drop by teain the desired flavoring, coloring and spoonfuls on waxed paper .- M. C.

Recipes for Preserving Pork

So runs a Mother Goose rhyme. Perhaps that is why Mother Goose never was rich, for in raising the family meat supply on the farm and preserving it there for home consumption, there is a saving that rural folks should not overlook.

These recipes show how pork products may be prepared and canned at

Pork Tenderloin and Chops.

The chops and tenderloin may be canned separately. Wipe each slice with a damp cloth and sear in hot fat. Season according to taste, and roast until nicely browned. It is best to remove the bone from the chops. Pack in sterilized jars to within one inch of the top, and add gravy made from the stock and hot water. Partially seal and process in hot water bath for ninety minutes. Finish sealing and store in a dry, cool place.

Roast pork may be canned in the same way. If canned raw, the process is the same, except that it will need to be in the hot water bath for three hours.

Spareribs.

Roast the ribs in the usual way until nicely browned. Remove the rib bones gravy made from the contents of the evenly, and is more digestible.

O market, to market, to buy a roasting pan. Partially seal and process in hot water bath for two hours. Finish sealing and store in a dry, cool place.

> As a novelty, place a row of spare ribs around the can and stuff with sauerkraut, seal and process as for the other method.

Pork Sausage.

For every three pounds of fresh lean pork, allow one pound of fat. Grind the meat and add one and one-half ounces of salt, one-half ounce of black pepper, one-half ounce of ground sage. Mix the seasoning and meat together and pass through the grinder the second time. Pack into muslin casings and dip into melted lard to seal the

A bulletin containing full information on how to cure and can meat of all kinds, together with numerous recipes, may be had by sending five cents to cover postage and cost of mailing. Address your request to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Desk M., Detroit,

My hands have never been chapped or cracked in the winter time since I used a mop wringer. It seems as if I couldn't keep house without it now .-Mrs. E. V. V.

If you will dry bread slightly in the and pack in sterilized jars. Add hot oven, you will find that it toasts more



(Credit for cut is given U. S. Dept. of Agriculture). Showing the Three Primary Cuts of Pork. The Spareribs May be Removed Before These Divisions Are Made.

Reader's Gift Suggestions

brought this week would fill old ville, Michigan. Santa's bag to over-flowing. In case these gifts materialize, they will not be, cast aside shortly after the holidays are passed, for they are all practical.

I want to thank each contributor for their friendly letter at this busy season of the year.-Martha Cole.

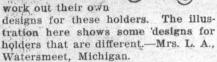
Attractive Spice Set.

Ingave a number of tin cans which hat contained food, a coat of blue enamel, then I put a line of white enamel around the top, bottom, and the lids of the cans, also a little spray of flowers. Between the white enamel lines I painted rice, coffee, cocoa, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, etc., making a neat spice set. I treated an oddshaped bottle in the same manner and painted vinegar on it.-Mrs. J. E. V., Middleville, Michigan.

Handy Holders.

For the set of handy holders I made

a band to go around the waist, and fastened it with a button and buttonhole. To two bands that hang from this waist line, I attached two hot-pad One may holders.



Gifts From Unbleached Muslin.

One may use the sugar sacks after they are neatly ironed and pressed, or unbleached muslin. For a married sister who uses her kitchen as a diningroom, I made sash curtains, tablespread and napkins to match. This set may be bound in a contrasting color and a small design etched or appliqued on it. For a friend's baby I made a dainty coverlet of this material, etching a design representing one of the Mother Goose rhymes.-Mrs. M. D., Hillsdale, Michigan.

Gifts For Kiddies.

For the children so many things can be made from scraps of left-over Little girls never tire of new



doll clothes and would enjoy a little work-bag to carry her first sewing in, like the on e illustrated here. This year I have made a lunch cloth with tiny napkins for the dolly's tea ta-For boys, a ble. marble bag with a cat's or bunny's head appliqued upon it, with the

ears coming above the draw-string, is appreciated. I often give jars of apple butter, jelly or canned fruit which has been put up in cans or bottles that have been enameled in colors and attractive designs during the summer. My special hobby is making cottage cheese. At Christmas time my customers and many friends receive packages of the cheese wrapped with Christmas trimmings.-Mrs. P. F. Mc., Hillsdale, Michigan.

A New Table Mat.

I make table mats from used can rubbers, by crocheting around the rubbers as you would around a linen doiley. Instead of putting the hook through, let the thread come around the rubber, making the stitch on the outside of the ring. Fasten the rings together in any desired pattern. This permits an air space under hot dishes

HE heap of Christmas gift sug- and does not allow the table to begestions that the postman come heated.—Mrs. M. M., Decker-

Service

PEAR CONSERVE.

Have you a recipe for pear conserve?—Mrs. J. D.

This recipe comes recommended by one of our subscribers.

Pear Conserve.

Few sticks cinnamon Sugar to sweeten Boil all until well done, and then A potato masher or colander mash. may be used. Boil slowly for about an hour, then put into jars. By adding the apples it is given a nice flavor and the apples give it a better color.

DISGUISING MILK.

My little boy doesn't like milk very well. Can you tell me how to get him to drink more?—Mrs. B. F.

You may prepare custards for him, using plenty of milk. The addition of a tablespoon of fruit juice often changes the taste and color of the milk and makes it more tempting to children. The fruit juice must be well mixed with the milk. Either shake it in a fruit jar or beat with an egg beater. Often children will take milk through a straw when they will not drink it from a glass. Have you tried giving him an egg-nog, using cinnamon instead of nutmeg?





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M. C. Poets and W. B.

THE WASTEBASKET.

By Maydah A. Neddermeyer, Fair Haven, Michigan. Uncle Frank has a helper. Didn't you know it? Why, say! I found it out right quickly, "Twas not the other day.

'Twas when I first sent answers
To a contest. I've forgot
What kind it was. A Read-and-Win?
Perhaps—but I did not.

I was rather disappointed.
But then—you see—the help
Needed special food that day, I guess,
For he's a hungry elf.

His name—it's just Waste Basket. He has lots of work to do. Our Uncle feeds him papers— Answers, and letters, too.

He devours them with a relish.

But without a touch of greed.
Uncle gives him those letters first
Whose writing he cannot read.

I've tried my very hardest To win a prize, you see. Perhaps I won't, but then I may If this eecapes old W. B.

POOR OLD W. B.

By Rex Ellis, M. C., Reed City, Mich.
"I know I'm a Horrid Old Waste Basket," said he,
They're saying all manners of things

They're saying about me,

"Tis a terrible thing for what I am used,
If they knew, they'd agree, I am terribly abused."

"Now here is a nice big, fat letter,"
said he,
"If the contents were printed, you all
would agree,
"Twas safer and nicer, to cast it aside,
And let all it's secrets within me
abide."

"Just listen to this one, I'll read it,"

Said he.

'Dear Uncy, I would your niece, like to be.

Who are you, what are you, where are

you, and why? hope I can see this in print, but—" "Oh, my."

So saying he picks up another and reads, Of tales about sorrow and tales of

brave deeds.

Of eyes that are dark and hair that is light,
Of pounds that are "hefty" and feet that are "hight."

Some contain nothing but descriptions galore. Three or four rages, but wish it were

more,
Writes as their minds roam, just as
they "lets it,"
Then wonders why the old "Waste



Jennett Wainwright's, (Yale, R. 2), Cow Seems to Enjoy it Anyhow.

Basket" gets it. So here's to Old W. B. May it always be busy. Those letters and poems would sure

make us dizzy,
For just such a task, they jolly well need it,
That takes to its in'ards, just what we all feed it.

MR. WASTE BASKET.

By Mary Wert, Laingsburg, Michigan. I write of the wastebasket With wide open mouth That catches the letters from East, west, north and south.

He's a very close friend Of our dear Uncle Frank And for keeping our letters We have him to thank,

m not much of a poet But I thought I would try it

To furnish "Mr. Basket" With his waste paper diet.

Now paper is bad For digestion we know, So take heed, Uncle Frank What I tell you is so.

"Mr. Basket" will suffer From acute indigestion From living on paper Which is tough, without question.

"Literary Digest"
Will cure all his pain
nd in a few days
He'll be quite well again.

THE WASTEBASKET.

By Harriet Wordelman, Centreville, Michigan.

There is an old thing with the biggest mouth— He could almost devour a whole

The things he eats aren't affected by drouth;
But he has to be fed—I know it."

He is the editor's special pet—
A pup would be far better—
Tho' I've known one of them to get
Hold of a friendly letter.

This old bogey always hides

Not far from the editor's chair.

He doesn't chew, and he never chides,

No matter how tough his fare.

He gobbles a missive of dainty blue,

Then swallows a dunning letter-Next—of poems—a dozen or two. He's a regular old "go getter."

Picture post cards and photographs—
Articles and stories galore—
A love-letter which caused some chuckled laughs. For dessert—just a few rhymes

He eats.—That's his business—And it's all he does do:



Mae Rosene's, (Brighton, Mich.), Picture of Farm Conveniences.

It doesn't cause him dizziness As it would make me—or you.

On Thanksgiving Day
He should be real thankful;
For at work or at play
He gets his old tank full.

He may be useful to editors and such— His name? Well, why don't you

Personally-I do not care for him much— Pesky old—greedy old,"Waste Bas-ket."

Dear Uncle Frank:

I guess this is about the twentieth letter I've written to you, and the wastepaper basket has gladly received them all. I guess I will certainly have to "work to win." I have felt pretty discouraged at times. But I would think of the class motto and try again. And I won't let the wastepaper basket get the best of me either.

I think my twin sister, Margie, will try the "Work-to-Win" contest, too.—Yours truly, Mary LeoDell Shoemaker, R. 2, Grass Lake, Mich.

You have a fair amount of that essential to success, called persistency. It has helped you win out this time.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Ho! ho! ho! Here I am again, all safe and sound. Oh, don't get skeered, girls, I'm not on the war path this time.

I read the letter from Thomas N. Hurd, and thought I would write a

little.

I know how it is to have algebra in the neck, because I had it there the first week or two. I have kept after it until now I like it better than any of my other studies.

Latin is the worst one for me. That gives me the "stomach ache," almost. I would like to hear from anyone that loves Latin.—Yours very truly, Harold Coles, Montgomery, Mich.

I judge Harold likes Latin about as

I judge Harold likes Latin about as well as he does bobbed hair and knickers which, if I remember right, also gave him the "stomach ache."

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I think I should take a part in the doings, 'cause I'm an M. C. Member. I have never tried to take a chance with Mr. W. Bt before.

I live on a farm, always did and I suppose always will. I have enjoyed all the pleasures of farm life, such as picking stones, digging potatoes, weeding sugar beets, stacking grain and riding horseback, swimming and climbing trees, etc. Perhaps you don't know what digging potatoes or weeding sugar beets all day on your hands and knees in the burning sun is, if you have always lived in the city.

Well, as I'm a newcomer I will tell you what I look like, if you'll accept bobbed hair. I wouldn't have had my long hair cut if I knew so many boys were against it. Ha! Ha! Am in the tenth grade. Had pretty fair marks, but nothing to boast of.

'Harold Coles, you needn't back out just because the curled, bobbed hair,

and paint tinted maidens had a word to say for their own defense.

For suggestions, I wish we had something about animals, as their wise and clever actions, and those that can be taught to do tricks. It is very in-teresting to watch the geese take a bath. Jokes and incidents happening at school, everyone can write

bath. Jokes and incidents happening at school, everyone can write.

Can more than one in the family try the contests, and can the contests be written in pencil if wanted?

Well, I guess I'll have a game of hide-and-go-seek with Mr. W. B., and if I get a good hiding place he might not find me.—Just a country niece, Emma Behrsin, Stephenson, Mich.

You have certainly enjoyed many

You have certainly enjoyed many of the country pleasures. I have experienced quite a few of them myself. Bobbed hair does not disqualify one as a Merry Circler. Thanks for your animal suggestion.

Howdy Everybody: (Wastebasket Included):

Howdy Everybody: (Wastebasket Included):

Probably W. B. will receive more benefit from this than anyone else. Poor old W. B., how I do pity him!! Always receiving the cast-off. I do hope that he is an optimist for it must surely take one not to get pretty disgusted at some of the letters he must receive. I know, for I have sent him five myself. Oh, I say! "Good Luck, W. B." I hope that you don't get this one for I don't believe in wishing anybody bad luck.

I received my membership card and pin a week or so ago. And I wish to thank you for them—also for the map. Oh, yes, speaking about electing officers. I hardly know what to think. But I think that it would be foolish to even suppose that it would cause jealousy. As soon as one enters high school the class is organized and officers are elected. Does this cause jealousy? Supposing that it does, the class must be organized regardless. I should think that one would hate to admit it, wouldn't you? I do hope that we have no such members among our members.

I must close.—Bernice Wright, Sarour members

I must close.—Bernice Wright, Saranac, Mich.

It seems to me that old W. B. has every reason to be cheerful, he gets more letters than anybody else, and many are good ones, too. However, I read them all because I do not want

W. B. to have all the enjoyment. You have some good ideas on electing offi-

TONGUE TWISTER WINNERS.

KNOW all about Esau Wood, the black and white bootblacks, Susie who sews shirts for soldiers, the old cold scold, the seven shimmering soldiers, and Theophilus Thistle, because I have just finished going over the tongue twister contest.

Mr. Thistle seemed to be the most popular with the Merry Circlers, Esau Wood next, and the bootblacks third. Incidentally, my tongue has had more exercise than it has had for some

The prizes were awarded to those who sent the twisters which were hardest to say and still made sense. I am giving the names of the winners below ; the twisters will be given next week, so that you can practice them for your Christmas vacation.

Flashlight.
Frederick Reynolds, Waldron, Mich.
Philamena Falls, R. 2, Carsonville, Mich

Fountain Pen.
Edgar Macdonald, North Branch,

Irene Lewis, Britton, Mich. Ruth Howd, Breckenridge, Mich.

Candy.

Elaine Johnson, Rapid River, Mich.
Staurt Brown, R. 3, Hastings, Mich.
Middred Lucille Rush, R. 3, Clarks

Wm. Danes, Lake Mine, Mich. Bertha Waltz, 199 Griswold Avenue, Hillsdale, Mich.

Resolutions Contest

I T seems that it would be fine for all Merry Circlers to make some good resolutions at New Year's time, and it would be nice if we could have some resolutions which all of us could make. I would like to know what kind of resolutions you think we ought to make, so am making this a resolution contest.

Please write three resolutions which you think would be helpful to Merry Circlers, and send them in before De-

The two young readers sending in the best three resolutions will get our handy tubular flashlights; the next three best papers will bring their writers handsome nickled fountain pens, and the next five, cute little boxes of candy.

The regular Merry Circle resolutions for this year, which we hope all Merry Circlers will make, will be picked from the winning papers, and will appear in our December 29 issue.

Address your letters to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

that by all these actions Bruin was

It was nearly dark before he saw the boy again. This time he brought

Bruin some food and a small basin of

water. He set the food and water just



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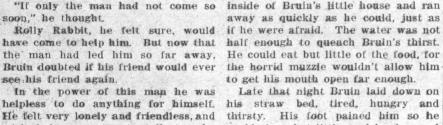
Bruin Is Taken to a New Home

T had been a long walk for Bruin, thought the boy. But he did not know and he dropped down wearily by the post where the man had tied him. His foot pained him where it had been pinched in the trap. The muzzle hurt his nose and pressed behind his ears

"If only the man had not come so soon," he thought.

Rolly Rabbit, he felt sure, would have come to help him. But now that the man had led him so far away, Bruin doubted if his friend would ever see his friend again.

In the power of this man he was He felt very lonely and friendless, and wished for someone to talk to who



trying to tell him something.

thirsty. His foot pained him so he could sleep but little, and he dreamed of horrid bang, bang guns pointing at him, and of big traps ready to catch him if he moved.



Dear Little Folks:

Letters are coming to our new department from far and wide. One from Nellie Somner, who lives in Nebraska, tells of the mountains with their white hats of snow, and of seeing a real bear. I wonder if he looked like our Bruin?

James Fetzner, of Arizona, tells of talking with real Indians and of his father buying blankets from them. Let us hear what you have learned in your geography of these two distant states.

Here is a little trick that Burton Bennett wants us to try. It is like the "Pat the stomach and rub the head." Grasp nose with the right hand and right ear with left hand. Now quickly reverse, taking hold of left ear with right hand and nose with left hand. Always have the arm grasping the ear on the outside." He says it is In a few minutes the man and boy lots of fun when tried alone or with

Sincerely, Aunt Martha

A FINE RECORD.

He could go in and out as he wished, but was always dragging the big chain after him. (Boys and girls never have something heavy tied around their neck all day, so don't know how disagreeable this felt to the bear).

As the little boy started to go away, Bruin tried in every way he could, to the country of the country o this year. I have five sisters and no brothers. I work outdoors a little bit, and milk once in a while.—Your niece, and milk once in a while.—You Esther Luecht, St. Johns, Mich.



Toward Dark the Boy Brought Some

might understand his animal language. He was not quite sure whether the boy was his friend or not. When the man had been ready to shoot him with his bang, bang gun, the boy had saved him and had always spoken kindly to him. But the boy had helped the man put on the horrid muzzle that now hurt his head and made it impossible for him to get away.

came out of the house and led Bruin your playmates. toward the barn. They put some straw Sinc in a little shed and tied Bruin near it. He could go in and out as he wished,

tell him he was thirsty and hungry, But he didn't seem to understand.

"Bears are funny acting animals,"



R. F. D. P. O. State

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Poultry American Guide



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Eggshatched in an incubator absorb the air from the incubator. If fumes from poor oil are present they will penetrate the egg shell, which is porous, and the little chick dies in the process of incubation.

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Deluxe Silver Fox Ranch, Manistee, Mich

Poultry Producers' Pow-wow (Continued from page 613).

creeping organization asked Mr. Hale Tennant, of the M. A. C. Markets' Department, to give a concrete plan of organization for marketing purposes. Individually he did not give a plan, but he had others with him who did. He generalized by talking on the needs of, and the necessity for cooper-

Mr. Tennant said that investigations showed the inefficiency of farming as compared with other industries. On a good capitalization the farmer would not earn interest on his money, or a good average labor income. This is probably because of the small units in which farming is carried on, although big corporate enterprises have also failed to make good.

Farming on the one-man basis, the farmer cannot hire expert scientists, accountants, etc., as the great corporations can. Therefore, the college and government forces are furnishing this expert counsel, but in marketing, the individual method can only be supplanted by cooperation.

Cooperative Marketing a Success Successes in agricultural marketing cooperation are already outstanding. The raisin growers, with their markets almost ruined, got together and increased their markets so that the acreage had to be increased. Other similar organizations have had equal success.

The long-time contract-is an essential in these successes. Without this, the cooperative market men can not make large sales plans as they are not assured the products to fulfill them. Efficient men to run the organizations are also necessary. The great trouble with many farmer cooperative organizations is that they are not likely to discharge inefficient help.

Mr. Tennant thought it would be hard to include farm flocks in cooperative efforts, as large volume and high quality were necessary and small flocks would entail too much overhead.

Although there is a big volume in poultry products, his department has never worked on the poultry marketing problems because there has not been the pressure upon them to do so. Other farm product people made efforts to get the department to help in their cooperative efforts, and therefore were served first.

The Danish System Good.

Mr. E. B. Heaton, of the American Farm Bureau, who has made a special study of the cooperative poultry and egg marketing endeavors throughout the world, gave some very good suggestions. He said Denmark has made a wonderful success in cooperatively marketing the farm flock eggs. Their plan required that the Danish farmer stamp each egg with the date and his individual number as well as the number of his local organization. The local organization gathered the eggs and sent them to the central association which in turn shipped them to England, their principal market. Should there be any complaint regarding the eggs, the member's number was referred to. This placed the misdeed directly upon him, and therefore caused the members to be very careful in the selection of their eggs.

sembly places in various parts of the county. In Finland, the cooperative marketing of butter and poultry products has become so efficent that the associations own the refrigerator boats in which their products are shipped.

Cooperation Stabilizes Prices.

The central California association consists mostly of commercial egg producers who organized because of the great seasonal fluctuations in ize their market and have gained great

Some time ago, this young and prestige, and premium prices, in the New York market because, by studying that market, they found that it wanted a white-shelled, light-yolked egg for the Jewish trade.

A cooperative organization should be based on certain fundamental principles and the cooperators should not expect too much. The Danish bacon men contracted on a ten-year basis and the proposition was a failure for five years, but now the bacon association is the most successful cooperative endeavor in that country.

Non-profit Organizations.

The most successful associations are on the commodity basis and are nonstock, non-profit organizations. A revolving fund based on the amount marketed will take care of the financing. This fund is furnished by members in accordance to the amount they market and they are issued certificates of indebtedness for their share in the fund. The voting in these successful organizations is on the one man, one vote basis.

Even if the Michigan men can only get twenty-five to thirty-five per cent of the production on the contract basis, the organization will be successful if handled right, and will make its influence felt in the markets. The county is probably the best unit for local organization, Mr. Heaton thought.

The Produce Exchange. Mr. Clark L. Brody, manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau, told of their experience with marketing at the Detroit Produce Exchange. They found that poultry shipped in carlots and fed, increased in weight while in transit, while that sent in crates lost weight. In order to make a cooperative movement a success, there must be a strong sentiment showing the need for it. When the time and conditions were ripe the State Farm Bureau was more than willing to help in organizing the poultry men of the state. It offered the use of the produce exchange at Detroit for this pur-

Mr. Gifford Patch, Jr., of the M. A. C. Markets Department, presented a tentative constitution and by-laws which were based on the best in the California and Danish plans. He said that a large organization, with probably the state as a central unit, was necessary as large volume and sufficient finances were necessary for suc-

At present, he said, there are about 720 local co-ops in the state. These could be used as local assembly stations for poultry and eggs. The plan he presented also called for the localassociations to make contracts with the producers for a term of years. These contracts would require that all the poultry products of the member except that for local market and breeding purposes, be sold through the association.

Central Stock Organization.

The central association should be a non-profit stock organization which would require that each local take out one share of stock at one dollar for each of its members. If only twenty thousand members were obtained, the central unit would have a fund of \$20,000 to work on.

The central organization would also have a contract with the local for all In Indiana, several county organiza- the products it receives. It would tions are doing well. They have as- charge the costs of selling, plus three per cent to create a reserve fund.

> The whole organization would be on the one man, one vote basis. Members would have single votes in their locals and locals would have single votes in the central. The supreme test in forming such an organization would be the willingness of the members to contract their products, said Mr.

The constitution and by-laws Mr Patch offered were taken under adprice. They have been able to stabil- visement by the officers of the association.



Are the best laying strains on earth. Genuine Barron English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas backed by 19 years' actual breeding on our own farms. Experts cull out our flocks yearly, and mate them with large, vigorous 260-288 Egg Pedigreed Males from Hollywood & Funk Farms direct. This guarantees—not a few high record birds—but an extraordinary flock average. During 1924 we will sell 30,000 weekly of these active, healthy, carefully, hatched baby chicks—the kind that will keep your Egg Basket full. Hundreds of our customers are making Big Profits. It will pay yeu to buy our Egg.

Bred Chicks. Our 1924 catalog tells the whole story, it's free—write for your copy tonight.

WYNGARDEN FARMS & HATCHERIES EGGBREI



THE TUBERCULIN TEST COM-

O N November 21, the work of tu-berculin testing all the cattle in Ontonagon county was completed. Approximately 9,700 head were tested, and 120 animals reacted to the test. This would give an average of 1.25 per cent reactors. This is a very low ratio of reactors. Other portions of the state have sometimes shown as high as ten per cent reactors, and the average for all cattle tested in the state is 2.2 per cent. Ontonagon county cows are healthy.

A year ago Ontonagon county appropriated \$3,000 to cover the county's share of the cost of making the test. The census figures of 1920 showed 5,800 head of cattle in the county. The estimate of expense was based on this number of cattle. Instead of this number the veterinarians found 9,700 head of cattle; and the total expense to the county, for the county's share of making the test, is less than \$2,000. It is probable that some sort of re-test will be made next year. At least all the herds where reactors were found will be tested again.

DAIRYING DEVELOPS RAPIDLY.

THE increase in the number of cat-tle from 5,800 in 1920, to 9,700 in 1923, shows that the farmers of Ontonago county are rapidly developing the dairy business. This is a wise step for the farmers to take, for dairy farming is the safest, surest, and most profitable type of farming for Ontonagon county. Having all the cattle of the county free of tuberculosis will go a long way towards increasing the value of, and profits from the cattle.

C. H. Hoffman, of the dairy department of the M. A. C., declares that soy-bean meal is superior, pound for pound, to cottonseed meal for milk production. When this meal is fed with alfalfa hay, silage, ground corn and oats, it is worth one-third more than oil meal.

The triple-wedged cow standing in the honor stall had proven a great booster for her owner. Her ability to make much milk from comparatively little food, had gotten the owner so interested that, through compounding feeds and testing the animals, he had built up a wonderful herd.

The cooperative creamery at Cedar Springs, which is owned by about 700 farmers, is shipping a carload of butter each week. During the past year butter prices received by this concern have ranged from thirty-seven to fiftytwo cents per pound.

GETTING COWS WITHOUT CASH.

(Continued from page 611). from carlots of cows on specified terms. These require that the cows be selected by a farmer representative, business man and the county agricultural agent, with the kinds to be bought designated in the contract. To each cow is attached a card indicating the purchase price and the cost of the transaction, transportation, etc., pro-The cows are then rated per cow. chosen by lot.

The contract being carried out in Delta county calls for the subscription to stock in a company participated in by business men and farmers.

The agreement states that, "Whereas, it is proposed to organize under the laws; of the state of Michigan a corporation to be known as the Delta County Holstein-Friesian Company, or by such other name as the parties in

interest may determine, and, whereas, it is proposed that said corporation shall be organized for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the contract attached hereto, now, therefore, the subscribers hereto, in consideration of their mutual promises, do hereby severally agree each with the other to pay for and receive the number of shares of capital stock of said company set against their respective names, and, hereby waiving all necessary assessments, agree to make payment or payments for the same to the treasurer of said company on demand at the value of said capital stock being one hundred dollars per share."

If the subscriber be a farmer residing on a farm, he is to receive one cow for each share of stock subscribed, if so designated on the subscription contract, the cow to be maintained under the provisions of a contract. This contract entered into between the company and the farmers calls for furnishing to the farmer one purebred registered Holstein cow of about \$300 in value for each share of stock subscribed, to be left in the possession of the farmer for a period of about five years.

The company agrees to pay registration fees, half of veterinary fees, and to provide the service of a purebred bull, and keepers therefore, at the most convenient place available; to attend to sale of bull calves; to pay advertising fees.

The farmer, in consideration of all the milk and butter, and one-half interest in the offspring at the end of the contract period, agrees to keep the cows and their female offspring for the contract period, and to care for the animals so as to produce the most profit for both parties concerned, in default of which, the company may take possession of the live stock.

The contract provides for the tuberculosis test for all cattle on the farm before the cattle purchased under the contract are received on the farm. The premises must also be disinfected

Failure to breed cows to pure-bred sires involves a penalty of fifty dol-There are further detailed provisions stipulating the obligations of both parties to the agreement which there is not space here to present. The ownership of the animals remains in the name of the company during the period of the contract. Undesirable and unprofitable cows may be disposed of by order of the board of directors of the company, and other animals provided in their stead.

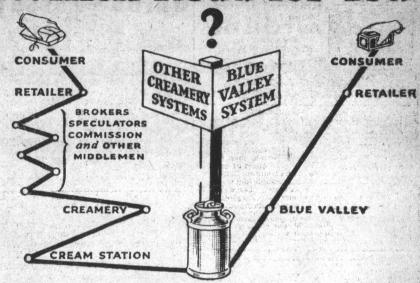
There is also provision for the termination of the contract, when certain conditions make this necessary or desirable, and for the fair valuation of the live stock that must then be disposed of by way of settlement. The board of directors of the company have control of the original purchases of the cattle, their distribution being

When the period covered by the contract has expired, the cattle are to be sold at public auction at Escanaba. After the costs of advertising and holding this auction have been met, the net proceeds are to be equally divided among the parties to the contract, each farmer, as second party, being paid the net proceeds from his individual half-interest in the offspring of the cows which he held under the contract. An expectancy table indicating the probable returns from this plan accompanies the agreement.

Under these and other arrangements the dairy interests of Cloverland are being augmented materially.

A full cow maketh a full pail.

Which Road for You



Blue Valley Leads in Direct Buying of Cream

We originated the straight road to the highest cream market 23 years ago, and today thousands upon thousands of farmers find our cream market the most profitable and our service the promptest and most satisfactory. We specialize in just one thing - the highest direct cream market and the service you can always depend on.

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There is a Blue Valley Creamery within your easy reach. You ship direct to Blue Valley and you get the full price for your cream direct from us. There are no toll-taking cream stations between you and us to take part of the full price you are entitled to. The Blue Valley price is always high because 23 years of experience has taught us how to manufacture uniform high quality butter from your cream and how to sell it. Today millions of consumers ask for the Blue Valley brand of butter and are glad to pay more to get it. And, just like you sell your cream direct to Blue Valley without profit-taking cream stations, so do we sell Blue Valley butter direct to the retailer without useless middlemen in between to get part of the high sales price. You benefit in higher cream prices the year around.

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Use your own cans if you have them. If not we will be glad to send you one or two extra heavy cans by parcel post on 30 Days Free Trial. Ship cream for 30 days, then pay \$2.50 for 5 callon can; \$3.75 for 8 callon can or \$1.95 for 10 callon can. Send no money, because at any time within the 30 days you are free to return cans at our expense.

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We Guarantee That our check in payment for each and every can of cream you send us will satisfy you.

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Just address a tag to the nearest Blue Valley Creamery shown below. Tie it to your can of cream and give it to the railroad agent to ship. That's all. Our cream check is sent you day cream is received and your can returned to you cleaned, sterilized, dried and tagged, ready for your next shipment. Just start now shipping your cream, and the checks and service will show you it pays to ship to Blue Valley

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The only difference between just breaking even at dairying and making a real profit lies in seeing that there are no slackers in the herd. A poor milker can soon eat up the profit of several productive cows.

Almost always the so-called poor milker is unproductive because of some sluggish condition of the genital or digestive organs. If these functions are impaired the milk flow is quickly reduced.

Kow-Kare helps to make good producers of poor milkers through its direct medicinal action on the milk-making organs. The vital organs of production are made to function with new vigor. Not only does the milk pail benefit, but the cow is able to ward off disease.

Such cow ailments as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc., find their origin in weakened genital and digestive organs. Kow-Kare is a reliable aid in treating these disorders. Its use and reputation is nation-wide.

By feeding a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare to all of your cows one week out of each



month you will keep down expensive disease-loss and add greatly to the volume of milk Dairy experts say that you can double the net profit by increasing the yield only 10%-

Let us mail you free our \$2 page book, "The Home Cow Doctor." Your feed dealer, general store or druggist sells Kow-Kare; \$1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer cannot supply you, remit direct to us and we will send postpaid.

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Some splendid bulls ready for service from good producing dams, some good cows. Write Meadow-Gold Guenrsey Farm, R. 8, St. Johns, Mich.

Registered Guernsey Bull Calves, Advanced Registry Records. Herd on the Accredited Tuberculin free list. Priced right for guick sale. One Born Nov. 23rd, 1922, and one Feb 26, 1923. Knapp & Woodworth, R. 2, Watervliet, Mich.

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Guernsey Heifer Calve 3 for sale, bred. T. Detroit. B. tested

10 Reg. Guernsey cows, some A. R. Record May breeding, \$2,600 for all; herd bull \$100. John Ebels, Holland, Mich., R. 2.

BULL, PURE BRED HOLSTEIN ready for service, reasonable prices.
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6 Purebred Registered Holstein Heifer Calves

From good dams sired by a 30-lb, grandson of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes 37. Herd under federal and state supervision is accredited. J. F. O'HARA, OWNER, 318 Dime Bank Bldge, Detroit, Mich. W. C. Stark, Supt. of Farm, Utica, Mich.

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FINANCIAL KING BULLS

We have for sale a few bulls ready for service, also bull caives sired by Financial King Sensation, son of Financial Bensation, the \$60,000 sire. These bulls are from R. of M. cows. Write to Coldwater Jersey Farm, Coldwater, Mich.

FOR SALE Jersey bulls ready for ser-Merit. Accredited herd. Would take a bankable note. SMITH AND PARKER, R. 4. Howell, Mich.

Registered Jersey cattle, young bulls, for sale, Tuberculin tested J. L. CARTER, Lake Odessa, Mish.

15 Cows, 4 bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fail freshening. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

Thumb Hereford Breeders' Association can supply your needs with outstanding, well-bre registered Herefords, either sexes, polled or horne at reasonable prices. Inquire of E. E. TWING, Sec Treas. Bad Axe, Huron Co., Mich.

Registered Purebred Herefords

Produce Baby Beeves in the shortest possible time and in the most economical manner. They realize extreme top prices at a year old. Under the Sotham System 69 head from nine producers in one week averaged \$95.60 per head, weighing from 750 to 850 lbs. It is to your interest to investigate this system, Repeater, Fairfax, Beau Donald Repeater, Fairfax, Beau Donald Ing beef, Terms, Auction Sale 75 head, November 2d. 1923, at St. Clair, Mich.

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Bulls, Heifers and Cows with Calves by side, Most popular strains. Allen Bros., 616 S. Westnedge St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

F OUR Choice Hereford heifers, one Hereford Bull Caif. All in fine shape, marked well, and at farmers' prices. Ward W. Dunston, Clarkston, Mich.

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Branch County Farm Breeders of High-class Polled Shorthorn Cattle. For Sale, 6 fine bulls nearing service age. Also a few cows and heifers. Quality and price will suit. GEO. E. BURDICK, Mgr., Coldwater, Michigan

Polled Shorthorns Young bulls for sale, sired by a grandson of the \$2,200 Sultan's Creed. Write for particulars. E. F. King & Sons, Tekonsha, Mich.

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Why Experiment with Untried Blood Lines? Topmast Sensation is backed by generations of Grand Champion Boars and Sows. Naturally he transmits his wonderful individuality to his offspring. We are offering some June Boars, also some September pigs at \$30.00 each, sired by TOPMAST SENSATION.

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cually long in body and well developed in form; huable, practical type. Send for photos and full option and price of this exceptional practical "STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, 307 North Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

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FOR SALE. Young boars and gilts bred from the best herds in Michigan and Ohio, at reasonable pric-es and fully guaranteed. W. E. Bartley, Alma, Mich.

DUROC Spring boars sired by Brookwater Satisfaction 8th, Greater Duration and Prices reasonable. Write us your wants. Norris Stock Farm, Casnovia, Mich.

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Duroc Jerseys Bred Sows and Gilts, \$25 to \$40 guaranteed. Walt's Top Col. breeding. None better. Write us. Jesse Bliss & Son. Henderson, Mich.

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O. I. C's and Chester Whites

Gilts sired by Mich. State Fair Gr. Champion 1921, and bred for March and April farrow to Mich. State Fair Jr. Champion 1922, the common

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Chesters Spring boars from prize winning stock will ship on approval. Cholera Immuned Fred L. Bodimer, Reese, Mich.

This is your chance to buy Chester White fall pigs at rock bottom prices. A large lot of good pigs to choose from.

WEBER BROS., 10 mile Rd. West Royal Oak, Mich.

Chester White Service boars at attractive prices, also fall pigs. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

O. I. C's. 25 choice young boars for fall service. Clover Leaf Stock Farm,

O.-I. C.'s 75 spring pigs, pairs not akin, from free. Otto Schulze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

Registered O. I. C. Service Boars and Bred Soon, four Beagle hounds.—Joseph R. Van Etten, Clifsoon, four Beagle hounds, ford, Mich.

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O.1.C's Sept. pigs, Sired by "Giant Boy," Senior Milo H. Peterson, R. 2, Ionia, Mich., "Elmhurst Farm."

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A few choice boars for sale at \$20 up. Every Animal Immuned and Guaranteed a Breeder. Service to Emancipator 2nd or our Liberator boar \$30. Ship your choice sow or gilt and we will hold her till safe. Write us, We like the good ones; do you? WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich. Ionia, Mich.

ARGE Type Poland China Spring Boars, Sired by Hover's Liberator 4th, prize age boar at Detroit, and out of Gertsdale Lady 5th. Flith prize age sow at Detroit and champion sow at Saginaw. Fall pigs not akin. Writeforprices. Dorus Hover, Akron, Mich.

P.C. 50 head choice Boars and Gilts, Sired by a son World Champion Big Bob. Peter a Pan son 1,075 Peter Pan and Model Clansman. C. E. Garnant, Eaton, Rapids, Mich.

Livingston's Big Polands Our thanks to all those who helped make our first public sale a success. Our hat is still in the ring for bigger and better Polands. Come and see. W. E. LIVINGSTON, PARMA, MICH.

BOARS at half price. Big Type The kind that pay on high-priced feed. Our pig, in the Pig Club, 70 lbs, in 30 days on 98 lbs. of grain. Butler, Portland, Mich.



FATTENING THE LAMB CROP.

Many flock owners prefer to hold their lambs in the fall and fatten them during the winter and sell when the market is ready to pay a premium for finished mutton. Our experience at Forest Grove Farm has been that there is a good profit in fattening the lamb crop and selling when the market has recovered from the glutted condition caused from an over-supply of half-finished lambs during the fall season.

The flock owner who is in position to hold his lamb crop and fatten during the early winter months I know will realize a good profit on his feed, insure himself a better market for his farm-grown roughage and grain, and

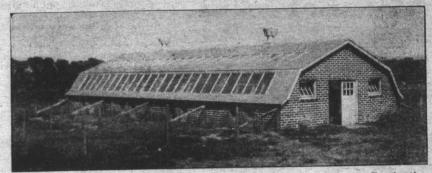
good leguminous forage to graze upon in good weather, or dry, bright alfalfa or clover hay in winter, good results may be expected.

Read the articles by G. C. Terry and V. A. Freeman, in the December 1 issue of the Michigan Farmer. Pope.

DEVELOP THE EWE LAMBS.

THE ewe lambs should be separated from the older members of the flock and given special care. On account of being younger and timid the ewe lambs, if allowed to run with the ewe flock, will not receive the food they require and consequently fail to mature as rapidly as they should.

I find it a good practice to separate the ewe lambs in the fall and winter,



Much Vitalizing Sunshine and Ample Oxygen-laden Air Make the Production of Pork in this Substantial Hoghouse Less Hazardous, More Profitable, and Withal Pleasanter than in the Old, Dilapidated, Mud-floored Hovel.

leave upon the farm a large amount of valuable fertilizer. Manure produced from fattening lambs is particularly valuable and when properly spread upon the land will materially increase its productive power.

In fattening my lambs I confine them to a small yard adjoining the barn, where they can run and obtain a little exercise. I think fattening lambs have a stronger appetite and are less apt to get off feed when allowed a small yard to exercise in, than twice daily.-R. when confined closely. Over-crowding should be avoided. Every lamb should have plenty of space at the grain trough. If the lambs are not all of about the same age and size, the weaker should be separated and given extra care.

Clover and alfalfa hay are the two best roughages for fattening lambs. A grain ration of equal parts of dry corn, oats and bran should be fed. Gradually work the lambs to full feed. -Leo C. Reynolds.

RATION FOR YOUNG BROOD sows.

What is the best method for feeding young sows that are carrying pigs, feeding after pigging, and the rations for feeding the young stuff to get the greatest results?—W. T.

Corn may be safely relied upon to form the base of the ration for young sows. Because it is such a good hog food, the mistake is often made of relying upon it exclusively. Although one of the most relished grains, corn is not a perfect or complete food in itself, and except for a brief period when the hog is in the fattening pen, it should always be fed in combination with foods high in protein that help to round out the ration. high grade is perhaps the most popular supplement, and, although the cost seems high, it need only be fed in small quantities, say half a pound a day to an ordinary brood sow. Tankage not only supplies the necessary protein to balance the corn ration, but is rich in those mineral elements which the hog must have in order to develop properly.

sows, and if, in addition to corn and tankage, the sows have access to a be conducted from his office.

and feed them liberally on muscle and bone-making food. Alfalfa or clover hay, bean pods and bright corn fodder are excellent roughages. Corn silage is a splendid source of succulence and can be fed safely if not too rich in

Roughages alone should not be depended upon for developing the ewe lambs. I fed a light grain ration, consisting of equal parts of oats, corn and wheat bran in shallow troughs

TO THE MAN WHO FEEDS ANI-MALS.

Hay properly stored for a long period of time does not deteriorate to any marked degree in feeding value.

The stomach of the young animal is not sufficiently developed to assimilate bulky, fibrous foods. Capacity to do this comes slowly, but can be encouraged by starting lightly on grass, hay or other materials which are easily digested.

There is every reason to believe that food thoroughly relished by the animal is, by reason of that fact, more easily digested. The effect of the pleasure of eating upon the secretion of the digestive juices appears to have much to do with the rapidity and completeness with which the food is assimilated in the digestive tract.

It is most fortunate for the swine business that we are rapidly learning of the abnormal masses of fat, which has been so common in our live stock markets, as serving no good healthful purpose when consumed by man, and is being, in reality, a physical monstrosity. As a consequence, we are rapidly pulling away from the old idea that in feeding the hogs on anything, we may expect the same results as when they are given a ration with an abundance of bone-making materials and a reasonable amount of proteins.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover has Some sort of roughage is also very announced that a survey of the world necessary for best results with brood to determine the part electricity is playing in agricultural activities is to

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Finest steel, straight shoot-lng, hard hitting gun. Auto-matic hammer safety, smooth action. Every one inspected.

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All dairy animals need extra minerals. U-Cop-Co. Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal supplies them.
One hundred lbs. contains 33.3 lbs. special steam bone meal, 35.3 lbs. special steam bone meal,

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shoot 200 accurate shots per minute with our 32-shot
magazines and holster-stocks, equaling 8 men with
army rifles. World famous Mauser, and Mannlioher
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The L. Frank & Sons Company ZANESVILLE.
OHIO.

STATE FARMERS' CLUB MEETING.

(Continued from page 612). twenty-five per cent of state employes

3. Reduction of the operating expense of state government by reducing twenty-five per cent of the major

4. Favoring resumption of legislative responsibility for appropriations and disbursements without dictation and interference of the executive branch.

5. Condemning executive interference with constitutional boards, viz: Regents of the University and State Board of Agriculture.

6. Requesting return of sole responsibility for state accounting to Auditor-general's department.

7. Requesting the abolition of all useless and duplicate agencies.

8. Holding peace officials responsible for enforcement of law, and encouraging agencies standing for statutory and constitutional rights.

9. Favoring repeal of present automobile license law and enactment of a weight tax of sixty cents per cwt. for all automobiles and trucks, and a gas tax of two cents per gallon.

10. Favoring the abolition of public utilities commission and return of home rule regulation of public utilities as far as possible.

11. Requesting the governor and administrative board to confine their actions to the executive branch of government without interference with the powers of the State Board of Agriculture or other like bodies.

12. Opposition to development of public lands for agriculture at public expense.

13. Condemning all efforts to arouse in any way the spirit of antagonism among our leading farm organizations.

14. Endorsing stand taken by the State Board of Agriculture in its endeavor to give the extension department the support it needs in these days of financial depression.

15. Requesting the passage of a law imposing a fine for trespassing upon posted farms for the purpose of hunting and fishing without the consent of the owner.

16. Demanding as a substitute for the crushing taxes upon realty and home owners, and the imposition of an income tax to meet all the operation expenses of state government.

17. Expressing the sense of the organization in favor of deferring the reapportionment for state representation until constitution is amended in 1926, and then have it based on actual citizenship.

18. Endorsing efforts of the Farm Bureau to standardize and establish adequate farm organizations in cooperation with clubs and granges, and commending club officers for the part they have taken in helping to lay a permanent foundation for this work.

National Affairs.

1. Favoring amnesty for political prisoners.

2. Favoring steps toward fixing the price of agricultural commodities to insure farmers a living wage through the operation of commodity exchanges rather than by the government.

3. Favoring the encouragement of cooperative marketing by full cooperation with commodity exchanges.

4. Favoring the development of operation of the Muscle Shoals Nitrate Plant by the acceptance of the Ford offer, or the offer of any other corporation that may agree to better terms than the present proposal.

5. Favoring the proposal of Secre-

5. Favoring the proposal of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace for the formation of an export corporation to handle farm products, and urging on congress the adoption of this proposal.

Favoring humanization of immigration laws by the determination of fitness for American citizens by American standard before embarkation of immigrants for this country, and urg-ing deportation of aliens who are re-peated violators of state or national laws.

7. Favoring the rigid enforcement of national and state prohibition laws and condemning agitation for increased permissible alcohol content.

8. Opposing appropriations by Unit-ed States for use in the respective states on the basis of dollar for dollar appropriation by state legislatures, and urging congress to cease these legislative bargainings and make grants to the state regardless of state appropriations

9. Urging the enactment of the truth-in-fabric law compelling the marking of fabrics to show their content of wool, or wool substitutes when

Common problems make people co-workers and friends.

Hardiness!



Every man who milks cows for a living knows that Hardiness is a necessary characteristic of a good dairy cow.

HARDINESS IN HOLSTEINS MEANS:

The ability to do well for the general farmer, as well as for the commercial dairyman.

The ability to readily adapt them-selves to any climate and to profit-ably turn available farm feed into milk and butter-fat.

Let us tell you about Holsteins EXTENSION SERVICE, Holstein-Friesian Association of Ame 230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Cost Less

under the

Plan

because all wastes are

cut out. See your Moline

dealer or write to us

NEW MOLINE PLOW CO. Moline, Ill.

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Men of Middle Age-Attention We have a spare time proposition that will pay you big returns. No investment required, no experience necessary. We furnish you with a free outht and pay weekly. Turn your spare time into money. P. O. Box 206, Rochester, N. Y.

CATTLE

Guernseys, Milking Shorthorns

The Village Farms at Grass Lake, Michigan will sell

AT AUCTIO

fifty high grade Guernseys cows and heifers, twenty registered milking Shorthorn cows and heifers. Fresh cows, springers and bred heifers all to be sold to make room for registered Guernseys.

Sale at 10 o'clock, Dec. 19, 1923

State and Federal tested herd.

HOGS

Old Fashioned Spotted Poland Chinas

"The Hog of the Hour-The Feeder's Type" Prize winners of both sexes for sale

Spring Brook Farms, Three Oaks, Mich.

L. T. P. C. Boars and Gilts all go at private treaty. Service to Foxy Clansman, \$40. Michigan Champion herd for 3 years. A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.

L ARGE TYPE POLANDS—Boars and Gilts. Sired by Michigan Liberator, a Son of Liberator, the King of Sires; and Giant John, a great son of the noted Checkers. Geo. F. Aldrich, R. 6, Ionia, Mich.

Polands, Holsteins—March boars and sows, 1 crack yearling boar. Bull calves 1 to 6 mos. Metz, Evart, Michigan.

P.C. Boars and Gilts go at private sale. Price with the times. Write for plan of selling. M. M. Patrick, Grand Ledge, Mich. Shamrock Stock Farm Polands
Spring Boars and Glits, a few yearling sows. 0
of the breed's best boars heads herd. Geo. 0. Strot
Burlington, Mich.

Hampshires Spring Boars and Gilts, and fall pigs.
Pairs not akain; 11th year, 150 to select from. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

SHEEP

For Sale Oxford Rams & Ewes good quality.

Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich.

E W E S For sale in car lots, 2 yrs, old, faced. In good condition. A. B. CHAPMAN & SON, So, Rockwood, Mich. 'Phone Newport.

Shropshire Rams and Ewes write or call on Dan Booher, R. 4, Evart. Mich

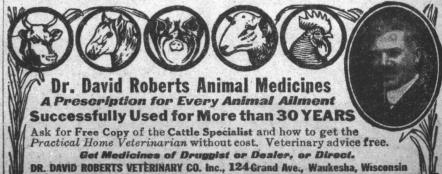
HORSES

Percheron Horse Sale AT PUBLIC SALE

Tuesday, Dec. 18 1:00 o'clock at farm 8 miles north of Republic Truck plant in Alma, Mich. Brown Registered Percheron mare, 3 years old, weight 1650. Brown Registered Percheron mare 2 years old, weight 1550. Gray Registered Percheron stallion broke single of double 2 years old, weight 1550. Black mare, Reg., 6 years old, weight 1550. Barney Giesken, Administrator sale.

Blue Ribbon Lump is the Ideal domestic coal for Furnace, Heating and Cook Stove use. It is thoroughly screened over 4 inch shaker screens. It contains no slack or slate. Ignites freely, makes a lasting fire, does not clinker, and burns to a soft white ash. Farmer Agents Wanted to solicity orders from their neighbors. You will be surprised to know how quickly orders can be obtained for a 40 or 50 ton car at a nice profit. Get our low price by return mail.

THEO. BURT & SONS Melrose, Ohio





GRAIN QUOTATIONS. Monday, December 10.

Monday, December 10.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.11; No. 2 red \$1.10; No. 3 red \$1.07; No. 2 white \$1.11; No. 2 mixed \$1.10.

Chicago.—December at \$1.03½; May \$1.09½(@1.09½; July \$1.07½.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.10@1.11.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 3 yellow at 81c;
No. 4 yellow, 76c; No. 5, 71@72c; No.
6, 66@67c.
Chicago.—December 73½c; May at
74%@74½c; July 75%c.

Oats. Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 501/2c; No. 3, 48½c. Chicago.—December at 42½c; May 45%c; July 43%c.

Rye. Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 73½c. Chicago.—December 67¾c; May at 74%c. Toledo.—73c. Barley.

Barley, malting 75c; feeding 71c. Buckwheat. Buckwheat.-New milling \$2.03 cwt.

Beans. Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$4.75@4.85 per cwt.
Chicago.—Choice \$5.70; red kidneys at \$8.20.

New York.—Choice pea at \$5.50@6; red kidneys \$7.50@7.75.

Seeds-

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$13.05; alsike \$9.45; timothy \$3.75. Hay.

New Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@ 24; standard and light mixed \$22.50@ 23; No. 2 timothy \$21.50@22; No. 1 clover mixed \$21@22; No. 1 clover \$20@21; wheat and oat straw \$11.50@ 12; rye straw \$12.50@13.

Feeds.

Bran 33; standard middlings \$32; fine do \$34; cracked corn \$37; coarse cornmeal \$35; chop \$33 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Apples.

Chicago.—Barrels, "A" grade Greenings \$5@5.50; Jonathans \$4@5; Grimes \$3.75@4.25; Spies \$4.50@5.50; Kings \$4@4.50; Baldwins \$3.75@4; Spitzenberg \$4; Wagener \$4.

WHEAT

WHEAT

Wheat prices advanced nearly four cents last week but lost the gain before the close. Factors responsible for the upturn included the light deliveries on December contracts, a decline in the visible supply at terminals and light receipts at primary markets which have declined about 25 per cent in the last month. Part of the reduction in the visible, however, may have been due to large shipments from the western lake ports which will re-appear when they arrive at eastern points. Milling demand for the better grades of wheat maintains moderate volume, and receipts of these grades are light so that they continue to bring a big premium over the lower grades. One unofficial estimate for the country as a whole shows a reduction of 12 per cent in acreage, but a gain of 11.5 per cent in condition, the latter being 4.5 per cent above the ten-year average. Much Canadian wheat remains to be exported but it is not being forced on the market. The amount of wheat shipped from exporting countries which has disappeared in importing countries since July 1 is practically the same as a year ago in spite of the larger yield in Europe.

RYE

Receipts of rye have been absorbed readily in the last ten days and the visible supply decreased last week for the first time this season. The total is nearly 70 per cent larger than last year, however. An unofficial estimate of the rye acreage shows about 16 per cent less than last year, but the condition is about eight points higher cent less than last year, but the condition is about eight points higher than in the fall of 1922 and slightly above the ten-year average.

CORN

Receipts of corn at primary markets have practically doubled in the last month, but the rate of distribution has been high so that the accumulation at terminals is insignificant. Net disappearance of corn from commercial channels in the last five weeks has been pearly as large as in the mercial channels in the last rive weeks has been nearly as large as in the same period last year. Probably some buyers who were unwilling to fill their needs a month or so ago when prices

were much higher, are taking hold on a larger scale. The quality of market receipts is better than expected, but more or less damaged or wet corn is being received right along and some sections are reporting loss from spoil-age in cribs. Prices are close to an exporting basis and an increase in clearances has taken place in the last two weeks. two weeks.

OATS

Primary receipts of oats have de-clined each week since the middle of October and withdrawals from the vis-ible supply have been persistent. Larger consumption on farms than expected early in the season is believed to be taking place. Prices show more strength than for other grains.

SEEDS

From July 1 to November 30, 1923, 841,800 pounds of red clover seed were imported, compared with 227,000 lbs. in the same period a year ago. Alsike clover imports were 6,182,000 pounds, compared with 3,747,000 pounds last year. Imports of alfalfa seed were 5,865,000 pounds, compared with 5,719,000 pounds last year. In all cases, imports during November were particularly heavy. The undertone in foreign seed market has become firmer in the last few weeks as a result of the American demand. How large the demand for clover seed from farmers in this country will be during the winter and spring months is still uncertain.

Demand for by-product feeds from retailers and consumers remains light. Restricted buying in the last two months has left ample supplies in distributing channels, although a little more firmness is noted on prices for feeds in transit and milling centers are offering wheat feeds less freely than a short time ago. Production of both wheat feeds and oil meal is more likely to diminish than to increase during the next four months, while a large part of the winter demand is still to be satisfied, so that prices are not likely to work much lower. Corn feeds on the other hand, are out of line and may work lower during the winter.

HAY

Hay markets are holding rather firm **FEEDS**

Hay markets are holding rather firm on the better grades, which are unusually scarce. Demand is not considered broad. Owing to high freight rates, local conditions as to supply or demand have more than their usual effect on prices. Pasturage has been available until late in the year in the southern states, reducing the demand from that section, although high prices for cotton have made southern buyers more willing to pay good prices for hay. On the Pacific Coast, dry weather is necessitating shipments of hay from adjacent states. High grade alfalfa hay has been extremely scarce on mid-western markets, owing to the damage to the last cutting in the southwest and to the quarantines against shipments from the areas infested with weevil in the west.

POULTRY AND EGGS

POULTRY AND EGGS

Receipts of fresh eggs were insufficient to meet the broad demand last week, sending prices higher. Mild weather recently has favored production, and fresh eggs have been received from a few sections which usually are not shipping at this time of year. Within a month receipts are likely to increase enough to surfeit the demand at present prices and thus start the decline in prices which usually takes place during the winter. Receipts of heavy fowls are light, with demand for them active, so that prices have been firm at higher levels. The supply of turkeys, ducks and geese is liberal. Prospects are that the number available for the Christmas trade will be large. Prices for turkeys are much lower than were paid for those sold for the Thanksgiving trade.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 42@45c; checks 22@25c; fresh firsts 46@48c; ordinary firsts 37@40c. Live poultry, hens at 20½c; springers 18e; roosters 12½c; ducks 17c; geese 17c; turkeys 22c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 48@50c; storage 26@29½c. Live poultry, heavy springers 22@23c; light hens 20@21c; heavy hens 22@23c; light hens 20@21c; heavy hens 22@23c; light hens 20@21c; ducks 20@22c; turkeys 25@32c.

BUTTER

BUTTER

BUTTER

Butter prices lost the advance scored early in the week but a firm undertone was apparent at the close as receipts were well cleaned up. High prices are causing consumers to cut down slightly on their purchases, however, and reports indicate that butter production is increasing so that prices probably will not seek much higher levels. The preliminary report on cold storage holdings on December 1

showed a surplus of 3,812,000 pounds of butter as compared with the same day a year ago. Imports of foreign butter during the past few weeks, while constant have not been of alarming size. Recent advances in the Danish market are expected to check the flow from that country.

Prices for 92-score creamery were: Chicago 53c; New York 55½c. Fresh creamery in Detroit sells for 44@49c in tubs.

in tubs.
Centralized carlots, 92-score, Chicago 49½c; New York 49½ @50c; Boston 49@49½c.

POTATOES

Carlot shipments of potatoes in the last two weeks have declined about 40 per cent and are running about fifteen per cent below the corresponding period last year. Eastern markets were lower last week, with the midwestern centers practically steady. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1@1.10 per 100 pounds sacked, with bulk potatoes at \$1.30@1.40 on the Chicago market. Prices are likely to strengthen during the next two months if shipments from producing sections do not enlarge.

APPLES

Carlot shipments of apples have declined about 50 per cent in the last two weeks and, in the last few days, have been smaller than at the corresponding time a year ago for the first time since the end of August. Consuming markets remain rather dull, however, with prices practically unchanged. Based on records for previous years, a further decrease of 25 to 40 per cent in carlot shipments of apples may take place in the next month or two, which may cause prices to strengthen.

BEANS

The bean market strengthened in the last few days, with choice handpicked whites quoted at \$5.05@5.10 f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Farmers are not delivering freely at the decline that has taken place in the last month, while demand has broadened slightly. Both wholesale grocers and elevators will try to carry light stocks over the inventory period and are following the advance reluctantly.

WOOL

WOOL

The spurt in buying in the last month has cleaned up most of the accumulations of wool at Texas points and the rather large holdings in the west. Prices asked for the remainder in these sections have advanced and buying has slowed down. Seaboard markets report a fair volume of buying by manufacturers who are covering their requirements for the heavy weight season which will probably open shortly after the first of the year. Foreign markets have risen further and have kept ahead of our price level so that manufacturers have little basis for hoping for lower prices.

Boston quotations follow: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, fine combing 54 @55c; fine clothing 48c; ½-blood combing 54@55c; fine clothing at 53@55c; %-blood clothing 48c; ½-blood combing 48 @55c; ½-blood clothing at 48 @44c; low ¼-blood combing 43 @44c; common and braid 38 @44c.

GRAND RAPIDS

GRAND RAPIDS

GRAND RAPIDS

With the supply of celery beginning to run low, this market has stiffened on the nerve food and all offerings of good quality are being readily absorbed at 20@60c a bunch. Spinach also is firm at 75c@\$1 a bunch, and hothouse leaf lettuce is showing advancing tendencies at 11@13c a pound. Indications are that prices will average higher next week, as the holiday buying is resumed on a larger scale. Cloudy weather is retarding production. The demand for beans is just a shade stronger at \$4.25@4.50 per cwt. to the farmer. Buying of poultry for Christmas will start next week. This market at present is quiet on all fowls. Lambs are scarce and butchers have raised their live bids \$1 per cwt. to \$11. The egg market is unsettled with bids early this week ranging from 43 @46c per dozen. Absence of a strong consumptive demand, not an over-supply of fresh eggs, appears to be the pressure driving prices downward.

Feb. 5.—Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Feb. 20.—Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, December 10.

DETROIT

receipts 2,482. Market	1S 0	pen	ing
steady on good, slow on co	omme	on	and
stockers and feeders.			
Good to choice yearlings.\$	9.50	@10	0.25
Best heavy steers	8.50		
Handyweight butchers	7.00		
Mixed steers and heifers	5.50		5.25
Handy light butchers			
Light butchers	4.50		
Light butchers	3.500	m 4	1.50
Best cows	4.75	a f	5.50
Butcher cows	3.25	a 4	1.75
Cutters	2.75		3.00
Canners	2.000		2.50
Choice bulls			
Delegne bulls	4.500		.25
Bologna bulls	3.500	a) 5	.00
Stock bulls	2.000	0 4	1.50
reeders	4.500	D 6	.25
Stockers	4.000	n 6	00
Milkers\$	450	5	95
	100	U,	00
Veal Calves.			

Receipts 719. Market steady to 25c

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 3,225. Market Best lambs	\$12.50@13.00 11.00@12.00 5.00@ 6.00
Culls Light to common	7 5000 2 00

Receipts 4,378.	Market is 10@15c
Pigs	\$6.25
Roughs	6.00
PART BETTE STORY TO SELECT THE SE	6.75 6.90

CHICAGO

\$5.75@6.

Cattle.

Receipts 34,000. Market is slow and uneven. Choice yearlings and handyweights scarce; steady; others and most grades of she stock, excepting desirable beef heifers 15@25c lower; stots off more; bulk fed steers \$8@10; relatively few eligible to \$11.50 or better. Stockers and feeders about steady; vealers weak to 25c lower.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 28,000. Market is active. Fat lambs steady to strong. Yearlings and sheep around 25c higher. Feeding lambs steady. Bulk of fat lambs at \$12.75@13.25 tops to city butchers at \$13.40; choice fed clipped lambs at \$11.50; fat light weight ewes \$7.50.

BUFFALO Cattle.

Receipts 175. Market is slow and Calves.

Receipts 300. Market is active and 50c lower at \$4@13.

Hogs.

Receipts 9,600. Market slow. Pigs 25@50c lower, others 10@15c lower; heavy \$7.35@7.40; mixed yorkers and light do \$6.75@7; pigs \$6.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,600. Market active and steady; no change in prices.

the tendency would be, if international questions are partly disposed of, to increase the per capita use of these grains to the advantage of importers.

KEEPING THE RAILROADS BUSY.

THESE are busy days for the rail-roads. A variety of farm crops has been added to the regular routine of traffic. In the sugar beet district train loads of beets are moving toward the factories, while a corresponding quantity of sugar is being distributed to points of consumption. One railroad will handle this year 12,000 carloads of beets, of which about 4,000 have already been delivered. Large quantities of chickory have also been grown this year. In the potato sections, the movement compares favorably with other years, although early promises by the railroads that cars would be supplied as needed are not being lived up to by a hundred per cent, by any means. However, the situation is greatly improved over former years.

ADDS BEAN ELEVATOR.

I N order to more economically han-die the large amount of beans used in its products, the Fremont Canning Company is building a bean elevator as an addition to the factory proper. The new building will be sixteen by forty-eight feet, and sixty-four feet high. It will have a capacity of 12,000 bushels and will be ready for operation about January 15. Both white navy and red kidney beans are used.

Veterinary.

richinentalescondunam

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

Advice through this column is given free to our subscribers. Letters should state fully the history and symptoms of each case and give, name and address of the writer. Initials only are published. When a regly by mail is requested the service becomes private practice and \$1 must be encosed.

Teat Stricture—Failure to Breed.—
f have a cow with stricture in lower end of teat which obstructs the milk flow. Also have another cow eleven years old, comes in heat every three weeks but fails to get with calf. She had her last calf eighteen months ago. R. M. S., Lupton, Mich.—Salt the teat canal on four sides, then dilate it. Try the yeast treatment which is prepared by dropping a cake of compressed yeast in one quart of tepid water, let it stand in warm room for two hours, strain, then flush vagina. Treat her daily for one week before she comes in heat.

Sow Does Not Come in Heat .- My sow had ten nice pigs last spring, but since then she has failed to come in heat N. W. S., Webberville, Mich.— Give her vetol three times a day.

Chorea.—I have a sow about thirteen months old that lifts her hind legs very much like a horse with the stringhalt. At first only one leg was affected, now both are involved. She is nursing a litter of pigs, seems to be in good health. What alls her? Can she be cured? N. G. P., Gagetown, Mich.—Chorea is a neurotic condition characterized by rapid contractions of muscles or groups of muscles, and varmuscles or groups of muscles, and varrelieve this condition, but the ailment should be considered incurable. Give her fifteen drops of Fowler's solution at a dose in feed or in swill two or three times a day and it might help ber her

her.

Otodectic Mange.—Two of our cats have had sore ears since last spring. One is about three years old and the other five years. Both are fat and seem well, but their ears droop and have a bad odor. When they shake their head a dark colored fluid escapes from ear. What is the remedy? C. H., Holly, Mich.—Fill the ears with hydrogen peroxide to loosen up accumulations of wax and discharge, fol-

THE information is published to the effect that, if a settlement of the Ruhr controversies can be reached, Germany likely will become an importer of foreign wheat and flour this coming winter. The provinces affected imported over 23,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1913. While the country can, if necessary, pass the winter on her domestic supplies of wheat and rye, the tendency would be, if international

are applied faithfully the animals will never recover.

Indigestion.—I have a six-year-old mare which is falling away in flesh; she has a good appetite, drinks too much water, is weak, does not perspire when worked. A. P., Hale, Mich.—Give her one dram of fluid extract of nux vomica and three drams of Fowler's solution at a dose in ground oats three times a day. Increase her food supply.

food supply.

Growth in Eye.—Would like to know what can be done for my cow's eye. A scum covers the eyeball, and a reddish colored bunch is growing in lower

A scum covers the eyeball, and a reddish colored bunch is growing in lower corner. I applied burnt alum, but it failed to help her. Mrs. W. E. S., Brown City, Mich.—You will obtain good results by blowing equal parts of calomel and boric acid into eye daily.

Garget.—I have a five-year-old cow that came fresh last May; for the past three weeks she has been giving a stringy milk from one quarter of udder. J. S. B., Alma, Mich.—Give her a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash in feed or in drinking water twice a day; apply camphorated oil to diseased quarter twice daily.

Difficult Churning.—Have a young cow giving a good flow of milk, but in cold weather I find it troublesome to churn this cream into butter; however, if I mix some other cream with it then butter comes quick. A. K. S., Conway, Mich.—Keep the cream in a warmer place, add some other cream, stir the cream daily, change her feed.

Catarrh.—My lambs have a cold in head, causing them to have nasal discharge which is tinged with blood. G. Z., Ann Arbor, Mich.—Smear their nose with pine tar occasionally, also give them some baking soda in feed or in drinking water twice a day.

Pigs Going Down Behind.—I have seventeen pigs three months old; they

Pigs Going Down Behind.—I have seventeen pigs three months old; they weigh about 100 pounds each, are well fed, but are going down behind. One of them died. H. S. D. H., Rosebush, Mich.—Feed less corn, more oats, oil meal, clover, or alfalfa and roots, also some tankage. Give each pig a teasome tankage. Give each pig a teaspoonful of cod liver oil three times a day. Also give them equal parts of crushed limestone rock and salt, allowing them to help themselves. Do they have enough exercise?

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TOBACCO—Extra Fancy Smoking, 10 pounds \$2.50; Good Smoking, 5 pounds \$1; 10 pounds \$1.50; 20; pounds \$2.75; Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10 pounds \$2.75; Quality Guaranteed, O'Connor Smokehouse, Mayfield, Ky.

KENTUCKY Natural Leaf Tobacco. Smoking, mild. 10 lbs., \$2.50; medium, 10 lbs., \$3.00; 15 lbs., \$4.50. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$2.00; 12 lbs., \$4.50. This. style grade Tobacco. We ship no tugs or trash. Valley Farmers' Tobacco Association, Murray, Ky. Box 292.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; Ten. \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; Ten, \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Tobacco Union. Paducah, Ky.

SEND \$1.00 and receive 2 pounds chewing or pounds smoking postpaid. Kentucky Tobacco Growers, Sedalia, Ky.

SMOKE ON US-Write for free sample of Kentucky's Best. Hawesville Tobacco Co., Hawesville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL—We after \$100,000 worth of Government Surplus Goods at bargain prices. Such merchandise as Blankets, Shoes, Underwear, Sweaters, Work Clothes, etc., etc., are being sold at real genuine, money-saving prices. Send for free price-list arone which tells all about this Sale. Army and Navy Dept. Store, 17. W. Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—Fordson Tractor, 1923 model, new style, used very little, with governor, pulley, clutch hook, No. 7 Oliver two-bottom plow, and double disc harrow. Owner must sell at once, will take \$425 for the whole outfit. Write at once to Box D-15, Michigan Farmer.

WANTED SEEDS—All Kinds—Soy-beans, Pea Beans, Send samples and prices, Klingensmith's Seed Store, Indianapolis,

BLUE AMBERGIA cyl. records 20c. Stamp brings catalogue, National Record Exchange, Wichita, Kans, J. H. Osgood, Cloverdale, Mich.

The Real Estate Market Place

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Strout's Farm Catalog Latest Edition Just Out!

Just Out!

Illustrated—filled with bargains throughout Michigan. Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana. Kentucky, Missouri and other mid-western states. See on page 32 how \$100 sectires 80-acre Michigan farm; on state road; new buildings, horses, cow, poultry, tools, hay, oats, potatoes, firewood included, all \$1,000. Fage 39 describes 80-acre farm overlooking lake, 1,200 fruit trees, machinery, tools, crops; good 8-room house, basement barn, etc.; 70 acres tillage; mile village; only \$4,400, part cash. Then on page 23 comes 101-acre Lincoln Highway farm, 80 acres corn-affalfa-potato tillage, fruit orchard; \$5,000 income last year; good house, basement barn; site, poultry house. Low price, \$11,000, with 3 horses, 9 cows, 3 heifers, bull, 12 hogs, poultry, full implements, 150 bu. potatoes, 250 bu. corn, 30 T. alfalfa, etc., included, Part cash. Hundreds of others \$500 to \$25,000, to suit your needs. You can't afford to buy without this big guide. Your free copy ready. Write today. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KH, Marquette Bld., Chicago, Ill.

Equipped 120 Acre Southern

Equipped 120 Acre Southern

Michigan Farm

Two mi, to R. R. town with stores, church, flour mill and other advantages, nearby large city markets, in high-class farming district, mail and telephone, milk collected, fruit home use, 70 acres productive loam til age, balance woods and stream watered pasture, well built 8-room house, painted, cel'ar commended, screened porch, beautiful shade, well and cistern, American neighbors, 32x74 hip roof barn, painted, track and fork, stable cemented, tile silo 12x36, granary, hen house, garage, widowed owner includes 6 cattle, 2 horses, 2 sows, 75 hens, 6 ducks, sacrifice price, \$7,300-\$1,300 cash down, balance \$100 or more yearly at 6 per cent. Write or see George Wickwire, 24 Sun Bidg., Jackson, Mich., or MrCHIGAN FARM AGENCY, 628 Ford Bidg., Detroit, Mich.

100 A. Good buildings, walking distance of College, Albion, Mich. Sell for Los Angeles, Write owner.

I Want Farms in Mich. for cash buyere R. A. McNown, 324 Wilkinson Bldg.. Omaha, Neb.

Santa Ynez Valley

The "Valley Beautiful" in Santa Barbara County, with the delightful climate of the Southern California coast, away from the heat and wind of the desert. No inflation-subdividing large Spanish Grant-rich lands at Farm land prices, 10 acres to 1,000 acres at \$100 to \$150 per acre on terms. You get increase in price to come with new boullevards and improvements. Last cheap good land near Los Angeles. Write for information.

BURROWS & MORAN, 1010 Detwiler Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE

Eight hundred eighty (880) acres of land, partly cut over, in Sanborn township, Alpena County. This land is free and clear and is in one parcel, one-half (½) mile from the D, & M, Railroad, and on high-way known as M-10. Considerable timber left, and the land itself is above the average for this section, CITY SUBURBAN REALTY COMPANY, 615 Oakland Building, Lansing, Michigan.

\$600 Secures 40 Acre Farm

Horses, Poultry, Tools, Hay, Corn. Potatoes, Furn. near store, large lake, 35 A. Level Productive Soil, Fetred, Good House, Barn. Poultry House, Spring Well, etc. Low price, \$1,700, \$600 Cash, bal. \$20 Mo. CHAS, GATMAN, Holton, Mich.

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincom Neb.

Would you Buy a Home? With our liberal terms, good land, healthy progressive country. Write for list. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

F OR SALE—Good 48-acre farm, good buildings, stock and tools, feed enough to winter stock. On the D. U. R. line, owner, H. A. Sorell, Ortonville, Mich., R. 2.

IF YOU WANT TO LIVE in California write Kings merce, Hanford, California, for free booklet.

Cash Buyers want farms—various localities. De-scribe fully and give best price. U. S. Agency. Box 43, North Topeka, Kans.

W ANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Capper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

80 Acres improved, well drained, good buildings, orchard and fences, near Lake Huron. Good roads. Inquire George Flott, Croswell, Mich.

\$2300 DOWN GETS well improved 160 acres near Moline. Price \$7,800. See Catalog. Many bargains. Fuller Land Co., Wichita, Kansas.

F ARMS WANTED—We have buyers for Michigan Farms. Give description and lowest cash price. Warren McRae Farm Agency, Logansport, Ind.

Farm Wanted immediately, direct from owner. J. W. Houck, Tiffin, Ohio.

Farm Wanted Near school; at spot cash price Mean business Fuller, Wichita, Ks Don't Rent But buy a Farm in Kansas, small payments, crop payment plan. Clem-

101 Acres Well imp. 55 acres bottom, well located, \$3,500. Jenkins & Jones, Ava, Mo.

Farm Wanted Send particulars. Mrs. W. Roberts, Box 75, Roodhouse, III.

Farm Bargains Central Ark. Particulars and book-

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.

Rates 3 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or filustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.

Real estate and the stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified.

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Special Notice discontinuance or end of the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

PET STOCK

NEWFOUNDLANDS. St. Bernards, Collies, Shepherds, Airedales, Rat Terriers, Fox Terriers, ListFree, Tilmer Thompson, Elmore, Minn,

GERMAN Shepherd. Airedales. Collies: Old English Shepherd dogs: Puppies: 10c illustrated instructive list, W. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon. Mo.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS Cheap C. O. D. Trial. Kaskennels, MIFA, Herrick, Ills.

COMMISSION FIRMS

SHIP your live and dressed poultry, veal, rabbits, direct to John R. Tyler & Company, 954 Fulton Market, Chicago, in the very heart of the big jobbing district.

POULTRY

SINGLE COMB REDS—Cockerels and pullets. March and April hatched. Reduced prices for quick sale. They win, lay, weigh and pay, Harry J. Theis, 283 Hunter St., Battle Creek, Mich.

S. C. BROWN and English White Leghorns, 332 egg; trapnested. Pedigreed, Stock, Eggs. Vera Ful-

on, Gallipelis, Ohio.

10 Breeds Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Bantams, Guineas, English Bulls, Fox Terrier Pups, 300 Pekin Ducks. Jesse Burnside, Judson, Indiana.

SILVER LACED and White Wyandotte Choice Cockerels. C. W. Browning, Portland, Mich. S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels. Write for prices and description. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

WORLD'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys. Gold Medal (Goldbank) strain. Stock from Champions at Coliseum show the past six years. White Embden geese. Prize Winners. Dell Lay, Lakeside Farm, Boute 5. Allegan, Mich.

MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys. America's best strains. Vigorous breeders, both and fancy. Furnish unrelated stock. N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

QUALITY CHICKS, egs.; fifteen standard bred varicies; best winter laying strains. Free delivery, Reasonable prices. Catalogue free, Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, large, vig-orous birds, reasonably priced. Mrs. Ralph Sherk, Caledonia, Michigan.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Champion Strain, Large and Vigorous, Unrelated Stock. Mrs. B. Smatts, R. 1. East Jordan, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from my prize-winning, heavy-laying strain. Males \$3 and \$5. Females \$3 each, \$5 pair. David Ray, Yosilanti, Mich. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Gold Bank Strain, Unrelated Stock, Vigorous, healthy, birds. Write for prices. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

LARGE, pure-bred, April-hatched, dark Rhode Island Red (both combs), and Barred Rock Cockerels. Price \$2.50. M. E. Bitely, Casnovia, Mich., R. I.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS—The kind that gives satisfaction. Ernest Clement, Ionia, Mich.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens \$8; Toms \$12. H. O. Ruggles, Milford, Mich.

BOURBON RED TOMS—From best breeding stock, Munson Robinson, Cedar Springs, Mich. BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens \$5, Toms \$7 Pine Hill Farm, Howard City, Mich.

PURE-BRED Giant Bronze turkeys, unrelated. Hens \$7; Toms, \$8. Mrs. Ida Davey, Ellsworth, Mich.

SILVER GRAY Dorking Cockerels. W. G. Biflings,

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—Choice stock, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.



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Self-Balancing Bowl

The Belgium Melotte contains the famous single-bearing self-balancing bowl. This patent Bowl hangs from one frictionless ball bearing and spins like a top. It skims as perfectly after 15 years' use as when new. Positively cannot ever get out of balance—cannot vibrate and thus cause cross currents which waste cream by remixing with milk. Send coupon today. Get the Free Book that tells about this great Melotte.

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We will send an Imported Belgium Melotte Cream Separator direct to your farm on 30 days' absolutely Free Trial. Use it just as if it were your own machine. Put it to every possible test. Compare it with any or all others. The Melotte is easy to keep clean and sanitary because it has only one-nalf the tinware of other separators. The bowl chamber is porcelain lined. Turns so easily that bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking, unless brake is applied. No other separator has or needs a brake.

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AT LAST! Here is a milker with seven years' successful record back of it. A milker that is as supreme among milkers, as the Melotte is a mong separators. Every owner of 8 or more cows can now afford to buy. Sen



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